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THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY
OF
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR THE YEAR
1839.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES BOWEN.

NEW YORK: COLLINS, KEESE, AND COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA: THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT, AND COMPANY.

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LONDON: R. J. KENNETT.





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Printers to the University.

1839
C. B. W.

P R E F A C E .

THE first volume of the American Almanac was published ten years since, for the year 1830; and the one now offered to the public is the 10th in the series. The work was commenced as a doubtful experiment; and, although it has received a good share of the public favor, yet, when the labor and expense of preparing and publishing it are taken into consideration, its success, in a pecuniary point of view, has not been great. But if our labors have been less lucrative than we could reasonably wish, we have, nevertheless, been gratified by the approbation that has been manifested in relation to them; and we trust we may be permitted to cherish the feeling that they have been, in some measure, conducive to the public advantage.

As a large part of the contents of the volumes is of permanent value, it has been thought advisable to add to the 10th a *General Index* for the whole of this series, of such matters as are not common to all or most of the volumes; and those purchasers who have been careful to preserve their copies will, we doubt not, find the Index a convenient appendage. Should the work be continued for many years to come, it may probably be found expedient to add a similar Index to every tenth volume.

The opinion, we believe, prevails pretty extensively, that the American Almanac, or some similar work, is needed; and it is to be hoped that the public patronage will be so far extended to it, as to prevent its discontinuance. Should it be published for a long course of years, and be conducted with sufficient care, judgment, and ability, the series of volumes will form a "Repository of Useful Knowledge," of permanent value for constant

reference, with respect to contemporary history and statistics, and will furnish a fund of information relating to the movements and progress of society, and on a great variety of interesting topics.

The importance of statistical knowledge is now extensively felt in all civilized countries, and by all enlightened governments. In our own country much less has been done to advance it, whether by the National Government or by the State Governments, than might reasonably have been expected; and, till more is done by them in relation to it, it must necessarily continue among us in a backward state. We cannot but hope, that, before long, it will receive, from those who have the management of public affairs, an attention more in accordance with its importance.

We again avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our correspondents for their kindness in forwarding information, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

*Cambridge, Massachusetts,
September 8th, 1838.*

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As the names in the *American Obituary* (see page 232) are placed in alphabetical order for the sake of convenient reference, they are not inserted in this Index.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to MEAN solar time. — On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and, consequently, the solar days are not equal, but about half are a little more, and about as many, a little less than 24 hours. A clock, therefore, regulated to APPARENT solar time must be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience the fiction of mean time has been invented, and, having already come into very general use, will probably soon entirely supersede the other. Its name is derived from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent time occurs on the 3d of November, viz. 16m. 17 sec.; and, the equation then being subtractive from Apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian, or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to Mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43 sec.; on the 11th February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock is 14m. 33 sec. after 12.

But Mean time is easily reduced to Apparent by applying the equation (pages 45 to 50) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

The arrangement of the Calendar pages remains as in the Almanac for 1838, without alteration.

The time of twilight is computed on the supposition that it begins and ends when the distance of the Sun from the zenith is 108° ; the quantity usually assumed, but which is probably too great by two or three degrees.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be easily reduced to that for any other meridian by adding or subtracting the difference of Longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, for this Almanac, two corrections have been recently introduced. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon, sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon than he actually is; and, 2dly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre, and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is $90^{\circ} 50'$ from the zenith; his semidiameter being about $16'$ and the horizontal refraction $34'$.

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the declination of the Sun, and on the same day is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The *setting* of the Moon only, is given from the new to the full; and the *rising* only, from the full to the new moon. The letters M. A. m. a. found in these columns, and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*. The time of the beginning and end of twilight, and of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon being given, in the Calendar pages, for five of our principal cities, situate in very different latitudes, the Almanac is in fact computed for nearly every place within the United States.

The planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun

and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington. The places of the four new planets, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres, are given only when they pass the meridian within five hours of midnight; their distance from the Earth at other times being so great, as to render them invisible.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, for the Moon's declination and her distance from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately *preceding* her southing only having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

It may be proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the three corrections above mentioned, the observed time of high water, frequently, in calm weather, differs considerably, perhaps half an hour, from the computed. Indeed, until recently, astronomers seem to have been contented with the knowledge, that the flow and ebb of the sea were caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon, and to have taken little pains to increase their acquaintance with these curious and interesting phenomena. But, as within a short time much attention has been turned to the subject, and many competent persons in Europe have undertaken to make careful observations for a series of years, on every tide, there is reason to hope that the causes of some of the anomalies, not only in the time of high water, but also in the rise of the tide, may be discovered, and their effects predicted.

On the 35th and 36th pages will be found a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country; whilst in the Calendar pages those conjunctions of the Moon with stars, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted with an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind or from the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but, if the star is not very bright, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened.

The Catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (page 37) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses until the planet comes into opposition with the Sun, on the 3d of April, will happen on the west side, then, until the conjunction on the 22d of October, on the east side, and afterwards again on the west, until the opposition on the 4th of May, 1840. From conjunction to opposition, the immersions of the first and second satellites are, generally, *only* visible, and from the opposition to conjunction, the emersions, only; but both the phenomena of the third and fourth satellites can sometimes be seen.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 41, &c.) will be found the latitude of a large number, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of about forty, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipses of Feb. 1831 and May, 1836, and on the total eclipse of Nov. 1834, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the Capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude

of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42''), reported by an individual acting under the authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree therein.

It will be noticed, that the positions of Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, differ very considerably from those hitherto assigned to those places. They were determined by the editor with great care in the autumn of 1834, at the time of a journey to the south, undertaken for the purpose of observing at Beaufort the total and central eclipse of the 30th of November of that year. The difference between the Longitude of St. Michael's church in Charleston, and of the State-House in Boston, was determined by *eight* chronometers. From the longitude of this church, that of the Exchange in Savannah, and that of the Arsenal in Beaufort, were deduced, by using *four*. So that it may be hoped, that the Longitudes of these places, as laid down in this table, are much nearer the truth than those usually assigned in the maps and charts of our coast.

The use of the Longitudes of these places, formerly supposed correct, produced great inconvenience, by causing an apparent change, of several seconds, in the daily rates of all chronometers on board vessels arriving at, or from, Charleston, &c., after voyages of a few days' duration.

As the error was about *ten* miles, or forty seconds of time, one of these instruments received in Boston, New York, &c., in five days from Charleston or Savannah, would have apparently changed its rate of going, *eight* seconds; and *four* seconds, if the length of the voyage was ten days. But since the adoption of the Longitude published in this Table, this apparent change has not been discovered.

The most important light-house on the coast of New England is that in Truro, Massachusetts, generally known as the Highland or Cape Cod light; as from it vessels from Boston, Salem, &c., usually take their departure, and as it is generally first seen by them, on their return. It would seem, therefore, that its accurate position would have been long since ascertained; but by a large number of observations of northern and southern stars, made by the editor in the autumn of 1835, its *Latitude* was found to be $42^{\circ} 21' 22''$ nearly, or about *three* miles less, than has hitherto been supposed. The possible consequences of such errors may be easily imagined.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 45 to 50) is wholly taken from the English Nautical Almanac, and not from the Berlin Ephemeris as heretofore. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax and Declination; the Time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0.19 sec. will be converted into *sidereal*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated at the head of the column, the Sidereal Time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 35 of the principal fixed stars (pages 51 to 57) will be found very useful for determining the time, or latitude; for which purpose they are much to be preferred to the Sun.

The table of semidiurnal arcs, (p. 60) contains the intervals, in the United States, between the southing and the rising or setting of any celestial body, whose declination (north) does not exceed 30 degrees. By the aid of this table, therefore, we can readily ascertain, with a very considerable degree of accuracy, the time of the rising or setting of the sun, star, planet, &c., provided we know the time of its southing and its declination; but if the latter is south, the semidiurnal arc is the difference between the quantity in the table and 12 hours.

EXAMPLES. At what time will the planets Vesta and Saturn rise and set at Washington, (lat. 38.9°) on the 25th of February; the former will south that day at 7h. 39m. A., with a north declination of $24\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; the latter at 6h.

15m. M., with a south declination of $20\frac{1}{9}^{\circ}$. By the table it appears, that the semidiurnal arcs at Washington for the above degrees of declination, are 7h. 27m. and 12h. — 7h. 9m. or 4h. 51m.; hence Vesta will rise at 0h. 12m. A., on the 25th, and will set at 3h. 6m. M., on the 26th. Saturn will rise on the 25th, at 1h. 24m. M., and will set at 11h. 6m. M.

Reduction of Meridional Altitudes.

A Table has been published for several years, in the English Nautical Almanac, for facilitating the reduction of the Latitude of a place, from observations made on the Pole star, at any time during its revolution around the Pole; which Table, when great accuracy is not wanted, or a good table of Logarithms is not at hand, will be found convenient. But as exactness is sometimes required, it was thought the insertion of a correct and general rule for the reduction of the Latitude, from altitudes of any star, might be useful and acceptable.

Rule. To the log. co-sine of the star's distance from the meridian in degrees, add the log. cotangent of its declination; the sum (rejecting 10 in the index) will be the log. tangent of an arc (A) less than 90° . The sum of the arithmetical compliment of the log. sine of the declination, the log. co-sine of A and of the log. sine of the corrected altitude, rejecting 10 in the index, will be the log. sine of another arc B. Then the Latitude is the sum or difference of B and A, according as the distance of the star from the meridian is greater or less than six hours; but, when the declination of the star is of the same name with, and is less than, the Latitude of the place, the supplement of their sum, and not their difference, is the Latitude.

EXAMPLES.

On the 23d of July, 1836, when the distance of the star α Ursæ Minoris from the meridian was 6h. 7m. 27.2sec. ($91^{\circ} 51' 48''$), its corrected altitude, at the church in Harris Street, Newburyport, was $42^{\circ} 44' 13.93''$, and its declination $88^{\circ} 25' 53.54''$. What is the Latitude by this observation?

cos. $91^{\circ} 51' 48''$	8.5120914	sine A. C. $88^{\circ} 25' 53.54''$	0.0001628
cot. $88^{\circ} 25' 53.54''$	8.4374596	cos. A. $0^{\circ} 3'$	3.64
		sine alt. $42^{\circ} 44' 13.93''$	9.8316374
tang. A $3^{\circ} 3.64'$	6.9495510		
		sine B $42^{\circ} 45' 25.31''$	9.8318000

then $B + A$ (the star being more than six hours from the meridian) = $42^{\circ} 48' 28.95''$, the Latitude.

On the same evening, at the same place, when the star α Aquilæ was 10m. $7\frac{2}{3}$ sec ($2^{\circ} 31' 55''$) from the meridian, its corrected altitude was $55^{\circ} 33' 37.72''$, and its declination $8^{\circ} 26' 27.13''$ north.

log. cos. $2^{\circ} 31' 55'' +$ log. co-tang. declination = log. tang. A $81^{\circ} 33' 3.60''$
 log. cos. A + log. sin. $55^{\circ} 33' 37''.72 +$ Arithmetical compliment of log. sin. declination = log. sin. B $55^{\circ} 33' 25.56''$

Now, as the declination of the star is of the same name with, and is less than the Latitude, the supplement of the sum of A and B, $42^{\circ} 48' 30.84''$, is the Latitude. The latitude of this church, deduced from 302 altitudes of northern and southern stars, is $42^{\circ} 48' 32.1''$.

When, as is frequently the case, several altitudes of the same star have been obtained within a few minutes of each other, their reduction by this method is very simple, as two of the logarithms (the cotangent and sine of the declination) undergo no change.

Boston, August 13th, 1838.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
FOR
1839.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1839,

Being the latter part of the 63d, and the beginning of the 64th, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;

“ the 6552d year of the Julian Period ;

“ the latter part of the 5599th, and the beginning of the 5600th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;

“ the 2592d year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome ;

“ the 2586th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday the 26th of February of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year, before the birth of Christ ;

“ the 2615th year of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 654th Olympiad will begin in July, 1839, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;

“ the latter part of the 1254th, and the beginning of the 1255th (lunar) year since the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, which is supposed to have taken place on the 16th of July of the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. THE CALENDAR

AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ ☾ ☾ The Moon.	♄ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♁ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		

- ♄ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
 ☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “
 ☿ Opposition “ 180° in “ “ “
 ♀ The ascending, ☿ the descending node.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	28
Epact	15	Roman Indiction	12
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number 16		Julian Period	6552

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{	1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{	7. ♎ Libra.
		2. ♉ Taurus.			8. ♏ Scorpio.
		3. ♊ Gemini.			9. ♐ Sagittarius.
		4. ♋ Cancer.			10. ♑ Capricornus.
Summer signs.	{	5. ♌ Leo.	Winter signs.	{	11. ♒ Aquarius.
		6. ♍ Virgo.			12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

					h.	m.	s.	
Sun enters ♑	(Winter begins)	1838,	Dec. 21st,	12	17	50		M. Time at Wash'n.
" " ♈	(Spring " "	1839,	March 20th,	13	52	45		
" " ☊	(Summer " "	"	June 21st,	10	52	42		
" " ♎	(Autumn " "	"	Sept. 23d,	0	0	49		
" " ♒	(Winter " "	"	Dec. 21st,	18	14	6		

		d.	h.	m.	s.
Sun in the Winter Signs		89	1	34	55
" " Spring		92	20	59	57
" " Summer		93	13	8	7
" " Autumn		89	18	13	17
" north of Equator (Spring and Summer)		186	10	8	4
" south " (Winter and Autumn)		178	19	48	12

Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice 1838, and termi- nating at the winter solstice 1839,	}	365	5	56	16
Mean or average length of the tropical year		365	5	48	48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1839.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 27th	Rogation Sunday	May 5th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 10th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th. "	9th
Ash. Wed. 1st day in Lent "	13th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost "	19th
Mid Lent Sunday	March 10th	Trinity Sunday	" 26th
Palm Sunday	" 24th	Corpus Christi day, }	" 30th
<i>Easter Sunday</i>	" 31st	Fête Dieu }	
Low Sunday	April 7th	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1st

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5599	Thebet begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 18, 1838.
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	"	27,	"				
"	Sebat begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 16, 1839.
"	Adar begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Feb. 15, "
"	" 11th	Fast of Esther	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 25, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 28, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 1, "
"	Nisan begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 16, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 30, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the							
		Passover	.	.	.	.	.	.	31, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 5, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 6, "
"	Ijar begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 15, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 2, "
"	Sivan begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 14, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 19, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 20, "
"	Thammus begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	June 13, "
"	" 17th	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	"	29,	"				
"	Ab begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	July 12, "
"	" 9th	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	"	20,	"				
"	Elul begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Aug. 11, "
5600	Tisri begins	*Feast for the New Year	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 9, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast for the New Year	"	10,	"				
"	" 4th	Fast of Gedaljah	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 12, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or Atone-							
		ment	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 18, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	"	23,	"				
"	" 16th	*Second Feast	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 24, "
"	" 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 29, "

Year. Names of the Months.

5600	Tisri 22d	*End of the Hut or Congregation							
		Feast	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 30,	1839.
"	" 23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of							
		the Law	.	.	.	.	.	Oct. 1,	"
"	Marchesvan begins		.	.	.	.	.	" 9,	"
"	Chisleu begins		.	.	.	.	.	Nov. 7,	"
"	" 25th		.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 1,	"
"	Thebet begins		.	.	.	.	.	" 7,	"
"	" 10th		.	.	.	.	.	" 16,	"
"	Sebat begins.		.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 5,	1840.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1253	Schewall begins	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 18,	1838.
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 16,	1839.
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Feb. 15,	"
1254	Moharrem "	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 17,	"
"	Saphar "	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 16,	"
"	Rabia I. "	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15,	"
"	Rabia II. "	.	.	.	.	.	.	June 14,	"
"	Jomadhi I. "	.	.	.	.	.	.	July 13,	"
"	Jomadhi II. "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Aug. 12,	"
"	Rejeb "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sept. 10,	"
"	Shaban "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oct. 10,	"
"	Ramadan "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nov. 8,	"
"	Schewall "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 8,	"
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan. 6,	1840.

The Mahometan Year contains 354 days, or 12 revolutions of the Moon. In the course, therefore, of about 33 years, the months correspond to every part of the Gregorian Year, and to every season.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1839,

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.	
		d.	h.			d.	h.
New Moon,	Jan.	15,	10 M 0.86	New Moon,	July	10,	6 A 0.84
Full "		29,	11 M 0.84	Full "		26,	6 M 0.84
New "	Feb.	13,	10 A 1.03	New "	Aug.	9,	4 M 0.87
Full "		28,	3 M 0.88	Full "		24,	4 A 1.01
New "	March	15,	9 M 1.15	New "	Sept.	7,	5 A 0.90
Full "		29,	9 A 0.87	Full "		23,	2 M 1.12
New "	April	13,	6 A 1.12	New "	Oct.	7,	9 M 0.87
Full "		28,	2 A 0.79	Full "		22,	11 M 1.10
New "	May	13,	2 M 0.98	New "	Nov.	6,	3 M 0.78
Full "		28,	6 M 0.73	Full "		20,	9 A 0.99
New "	June	11,	9 M 0.87	New "	Dec.	5,	10 A 0.72
Full "		26,	7 A 0.73	Full "		20,	8 M 0.91

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude (which can be ascertained by observation only) at any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the tides of February 14th, March 16th, April 14th, August 25th, September 24th, and October 23d, will be the greatest of all in 1839.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	Feet.		Feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Cape Cod Light House	6½
Andrews, St.	25	“ “ Harbour	11
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	“ D’Or (Bay of Fundy)	50
Apple River	50	“ Henlopen	5
Augustine, St.	5	“ Henry	4½
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	“ Lookout	9
Bay, Bristed	8	“ May	6
“ Broad	9	“ St. Mary	14
“ Buzzard’s	5	“ Sable	9
“ Casco	9	“ Split (Bay of Fundy)	55
“ Cignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	CHARLESTON (S. C.)	6
“ St. Mary’s	16	Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71
“ Vert	7	Digby (N. S.)	30
Beaver Harbour	7	Eastport	25
Bell Island Straits	30	Elizabeth Isles	5
Block Island	6	“ Town Point	5
BOSTON	11½	Florida Keys	5
Cape Ann	11	Gay Head (Vineyard)	5
“ Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	George’s River	9
“ Chat	13	Georgetown Bar	4
		Gouldsborough	12

	Feet.		Feet.
Green Islands	16	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Gut of Annapolis	30	Passamaquoddy River	25
Gut of Cansor	8	Penobscot River	10
Halifax	8	Plymouth	11½
Hampton Roads	5	Portland	9
Hillsborough Inlet	5	Port Homer	8
Holmes's Hole	4	“ Hood	6
John's St. (N. B.)	30	“ Jackson	8
“ St. (N. F.)	7	“ Roseway	8
Kennebec	9	Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Kennebunk	9	Prince Edward's Island	6
Long Island Sound	5	Providence	5
Louisburg (C. B.)	5½	Rhode Island Harbour	5
Machias	12	Richmond	4
Marblehead	11	Salem (Mass.)	11
Mary's St., Bar	7	Sandwich Bay	8
Monomoy Point	6	Sandy Hook	5
Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30	Seven Isles Harbour	31
“ Island (Me.)	25	Sheepscut River	9
Mount Desert	12	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Mouths of the Mississippi . .	1½	Simon's, St., Bar	6
Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5	“ “ Sound	6
Nassau (N. P.)	7	Townsend Harbour	9
New Bedford	5	Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Newburyport	10	Vineyard Sound	5
New Haven	8	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Newport	5	Wood's Hole	5
NEW YORK	5	Yarmouth (N. S.)	12
Norfolk	5		

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Albany	+ 4	12	Bay, Casco	— 0	45
Andrews, St. . . .	0	0	“ Chebucto	— 4	0
Annapolis (N. S.)	— 0	30	“ Genevieve, and }	0	0
Annapolis (Md.)	— 4	18	“ St. Barbe }		
Augustine, St. . . .	— 4	0	“ Buzzard's	— 3	50
Bay, Bristed	— 3	45	“ Narraganset	— 3	53
“ Broad	— 0	45	“ Pistolet	— 4	45

	h. m.		h. m.
Bay, St. Mary's	— 2 0	John's, St. (N. B.)	+ 0 30
" Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	" St. (N. F.)	— 5 0
" Schecatica	— 0 30	Kennebec	— 0 45
Bermuda Inlet	— 4 30	Kennebunk	— 0 15
Cape Ann	0 0	Louisburg	— 4 15
" Cansor	— 3 0	Machias	— 0 30
" Charles	— 3 45	Marblehead	0 0
" Chat	+ 0 30	Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	— 3 53
" Churchill	— 4 10	Mary's, St., Bar	— 4 0
" Cod	0 0	Monomoy Point	0 0
" Fear	— 3 30	Mount Desert	— 0 30
" Hatteras	— 2 30	Nantucket (town)	+ 0 30
" Henlopen	— 2 45	" (shoal)	+ 0 44
" Henry	— 3 50	Nassau (N. P.)	— 4 0
" Lookout	— 3 50	New Bedford	— 3 30
" St. Mary	— 2 30	Newburyport	— 0 15
" May	— 2 45	New Haven	— 0 14
" Romain (S. C.)	— 3 30	New London	— 2 36
" Sable (N. S.)	— 3 30	Newport	— 3 50
" Split	— 0 15	NEW YORK	— 2 20
CHARLESTON	— 4 00	Nootka Sound	+ 0 50
Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30	Norfolk	— 3 0
Eastport	0 0	Ocracock Inlet	— 2 30
Elizabeth Town Point	— 2 36	Old Point Comfort	— 5 25
Florida Key	— 2 40	Philadelphia	+ 2 57
Fort St. John	— 2 30	Plymouth	0 0
Fryingpan Shoals	— 5 0	Portland	— 0 45
Gay Head	— 3 53	Portsmouth (N. H.)	— 0 15
Georgetown Bar	— 4 30	Port Campbell	— 2 30
Gouldsborough	— 0 30	" Hood	— 4 0
Gut of Annapolis	— 1 30	" Howe	— 3 0
Gut of Cansor	— 3 30	" Jackson	— 3 30
Halifax	— 4 0	" Roseway	— 3 15
Hampton Roads	— 3 30	" Royal	— 4 14
Harbour, Amelia	— 3 0	Providence	— 3 5
" Beaver	— 2 45	Quebec	— 5 30
" Nantucket	+ 0 30	Race Point	— 0 15
" Rhode Island	— 4 45	Richmond	+ 4 20
" Seven Isles	— 0 30	River, Apple	— 30
" Townsend	— 0 45	" St. Croix	0 0
Hillsborough Inlet	— 4 0	" Delaware, entrance	— 2 30
Holmes's Hole	— 1 20	" George's	— 0 45
Ice Cove	— 1 30	" Penobscot	— 0 45
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0	" Sheepscut	— 0 45
" Bell, Straits of	— 2 15	Salem (Mass.)	— 0 0
" Block	— 3 53	Salvador, St.	+ 4 15
" Button	— 4 40	Sandy Hook	— 4 38
" Elizabeth	— 2 50	Savannah	— 3 15
" Fox	— 0 45	St. Simon's Bar	— 4 0
" Green	— 2 50	" Offing	— 4 5
" Moose	— 0 0	" Sound	— 2 30
" Prince Edward	— 1 0	Sunbury	— 2 0
" Rhode	— 4 45	Tarpaulin Cove	— 2 38
" Sable	— 3 0	Vineyard Sound	— 0 30
" Seal	— 2 45	Windsor	+ 0 30
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5 0	Wood's Hole	— 2 50

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m.	6 20 a.	5 48m.	6 24 a.	5 49m.	6 29 a.	5 47m.	6 35 a.	5 44m.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th day, 9h. M.

Perigee, 19th day, 11h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 3h. 56.6m. A. | First Quarter, 22d day, 6h. 9.7m. M.
 New Moon, 15th " 9 45.2 M. | Full Moon, 29th " 10 32.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	7 30	4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	0 3m	10 26a.	8 46a.
2	W.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	0 46	11 4	9 24
3	Th.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	1 24	11 43	10 3
4	F.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	58	13	2 3	. . .	10 41
5	S.	30	41	25	46	19	52	3	8	56	14	2 41	0 21m	11 18
6	Su.	7 30	4 42	7 25	4 47	7 19	4 53	7 3	5 9	6 58	5 14	3 18m	0 58m	11 55a.
7	M.	30	43	25	48	19	54	3	10	58	15	3 55	1 35	. . .
8	Tu.	30	44	25	49	19	55	3	11	58	16	4 35	2 15	0 35m
9	W.	30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	5 13	2 53	1 13
10	Th.	29	46	25	51	19	57	3	13	58	18	6 7	3 47	2 7
11	F.	29	47	24	52	18	58	2	14	58	18	7 19	4 59	3 19
12	S.	29	48	24	53	18	4 59	2	14	58	19	8 35	6 15	4 35
13	Su.	7 28	4 49	7 24	4 54	7 18	5 0	7 2	5 15	6 58	5 20	9 41m	7 21m	5 41m
14	M.	29	50	23	55	17	1	2	16	58	21	10 36	8 16	6 36
15	Tu.	27	51	23	56	17	2	2	17	57	22	11 21	9 1	7 21
16	W.	27	53	22	58	17	3	2	17	57	23	0 4a.	9 44	8 4
17	Th.	26	54	21	4 59	16	4	2	18	57	23	0 47	10 27	9 47
18	F.	26	55	21	5 0	16	5	2	19	57	24	1 30	11 10	9 30
19	S.	25	57	20	2	15	7	1	20	57	25	2 12	11 52	10 12
20	Su.	7 24	4 58	7 19	5 3	7 14	5 8	7 1	5 20	6 56	5 25	2 55a.	0 35a.	10 55m
21	M.	23	4 59	19	4	14	9	1	21	56	26	3 37	1 17	11 37
22	Tu.	22	5 0	18	5	13	10	1	22	56	27	4 20	2 0	0 20a.
23	W.	22	2	17	6	12	11	0	23	55	28	5 5	2 45	1 5
24	Th.	21	3	17	7	12	12	0	24	55	29	6 16	3 56	2 16
25	F.	20	4	16	8	11	13	7 0	25	55	30	7 46	5 26	3 46
26	S.	20	5	15	9	10	14	6 59	26	54	31	9 14	6 54	5 14
27	Su.	7 19	5 6	7 14	5 10	7 10	5 15	6 59	5 27	6 54	5 32	10 21a.	8 1a.	6 21a.
28	M.	18	8	14	12	9	16	58	28	53	33	11 13	8 53	7 13
29	Tu.	17	9	13	13	8	17	58	29	53	34	11 53	9 33	7 53
30	W.	16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	. . .	10 13	8 33
31	Th.	15	12	11	16	7	20	57	31	52	36	0 33m	10 48	9 41

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♂	0 22a.	—20 23	11 27m	—19 57	10 48m	—20 20	10 30m	—21 9	10 27m	—21 53
♀	0 19	—23 31	0 29a.	—22 42	0 36a.	—21 29	0 44a.	—19 52	0 51a.	—17 55
♂	5 7m	+ 4 25	4 48m	+ 3 53	4 30m	+ 3 29	4 10m	+ 3 13	3 49m	+ 3 6
♂	11 44a.	+22 16	11 14a.	+22 37	10 44a.	+22 57	10 15a.	+23 16	9 47a.	+23 33
♀	6 9m	— 8 24	5 52m	— 7 58	5 35m	— 7 24	5 18m	— 6 41	4 59m	— 5 47
♂	6 23m	— 5 31	6 2m	— 5 42	5 40m	— 5 51	5 17m	— 5 56	4 55m	— 6 0
♂	9 34	—19 33	9 13	—19 39	8 52	—19 44	8 31	—19 49	8 9	—19 54
♂	4 2a.	— 8 46	3 39a.	— 8 40	3 16a.	— 8 35	2 54a.	— 8 29	2 31a.	— 8 22

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	1 12m.	6 19a.	6 24a.	6 30a.	6 47a.	6 54a.
2	2 5	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 52	7 58
3	2 53	8 38	8 41	8 44	8 53	8 57
4	3 37	9 41	9 42	9 44	9 49	9 52
5	4 18	10 43	10 43	10 44	10 44	10 46
S.	4 57m.	11 44a.	11 43a.	11 42a.	11 39a.	11 39a.
7	5 36	...	...	...	...	...
8	6 16	0 46m	0 44m	0 42m	0 35m	0 33m
9	6 58	1 49	1 45	1 43	1 31	1 28
10	7 42	2 54	2 49	2 45	2 30	2 25
11	8 31	4 1	3 55	3 49	3 31	3 25
12	9 24	5 8	5 1	4 54	4 34	4 26
S.	10 21m.	6 12m	6 4m	5 57m	5 35m	5 30m
14	11 20	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
15	0 19a.	4 49a.	4 55a.	5 1a.	5 19a.	5 28a.
16	1 15	6 7	6 12	6 16	6 31	6 38
17	2 8	7 24	7 27	7 30	7 40	7 46
18	2 59	8 40	8 41	8 44	8 49	8 52
19	3 47	9 56	9 56	9 56	9 55	9 53
S.	4 35a.	11 11a.	11 10a.	11 8a.	11 3a.	11 3a.
21	5 24	...	...	...	...	...
22	6 14	0 27m	0 24m	0 21m	0 12m	0 10m
23	7 8	1 44	1 40	1 36	1 21	1 18
24	8 4	3 0	2 54	2 48	2 31	2 26
25	9 4	4 14	4 7	3 59	3 39	3 33
26	10 3	5 20	5 12	5 5	4 43	4 36
S.	11 1a.	6 16m	6 9m	6 2m	5 40m	5 33m
28	11 55	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
29	8	5 13a.	5 18a.	5 22a.	5 37a.	5 45a.
30	0 45m.	6 21	6 25	6 28	6 39	6 45
31	1 30	7 26	7 28	7 30	7 37	7 42

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun. ♂ ♀ ♀.
[* D γ ☽.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉.

♂ D ♂.

Epiphany.

☉ ☉ ♀. ♂ D ♄, ☉ ☉ ♀.

☉ ☉ ♄. ♂ D Spica.

* D 2, & 3 m.

♂ D ♄. * D π m.

♂ D ♀. 1st Sund. after Epiph.

♀ stationary.

♂ D ♀.

♂ ☿ ☿. * 28' S.

* D 83 ♄.

♂ ♄ ♀. ♀ 44' S. ♂ D ♄.

2d Sunday after Epiphany.

* D π ♄.

* D ψ ♄.

* D b, c, d, Pleiad. * D 9, η 8.

* D χ 8.

[Paul.

♂ D β 8. Conversion of St.

♂ ☿ ☿. ♂ ☿ ☉. * D 136 8,

Septua. Sund. * D c ☿. [c Aur.

26th. ♀ great. W. elon. 24° 50'.

* D γ ☽.

* D 34 ♄.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th day, 6h. M.

Perigee, 15th day, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 6th day, 1h. 32.5m. A. | First Quarter, 20th day, 2h. 41.6m. A.
 New Moon, 13th " 10 20.2 M. | Full Moon, 28th " 3 27.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
1	F.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	1 8m	11 21a.	9 41a.
2	S.	13	15	9	19	5	23	55	33	50	38	1 41	11 51	10 11
3	Su.	7 11	5 16	7 8	5 20	7 4	5 24	6 54	5 34	6 49	5 39	2 11m	. . .	10 39a.
4	M.	10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	2 39	0 19m	11 8
5	Tu.	9	19	6	22	2	26	53	36	48	41	3 8	0 48	11 40
6	W.	8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	3 40	1 20	. . .
7	Th.	7	22	4	25	7 0	28	51	38	46	43	4 17	1 57	0 17m
8	F.	6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	5 5	2 45	1 5
9	S.	5	25	2	27	58	30	49	40	44	44	6 14	3 54	2 14
10	Su.	7 4	5 26	7 1	5 29	6 57	5 31	6 48	5 41	6 43	5 45	7 44m	5 24m	3 44m
11	M.	2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	9 9	6 49	5 9
12	Tu.	1	28	58	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	10 11	7 51	6 11
13	W.	7 0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	11 1	8 41	7 1
14	Th.	6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	11 48	9 28	7 48
15	F.	57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	0 31a.	10 11	8 31
16	S.	55	33	52	36	50	38	42	46	38	49	1 8	10 48	9 8
17	Su.	6 54	5 34	6 51	5 37	6 49	5 39	6 41	5 47	6 37	5 50	1 49a.	11 29m	9 49m
18	M.	52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	2 24	0 4a.	10 24
19	Tu.	51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	3 2	0 42	11 2
20	W.	50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	3 51	1 31	11 51
21	Th.	48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53	4 43	2 23	0 43a.
22	F.	47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	5 55	3 35	1 55
23	S.	45	42	44	44	42	45	35	52	32	55	7 30	5 10	3 30
24	Su.	6 44	5 44	6 42	5 45	6 41	5 46	6 34	5 52	6 31	5 55	9 4a.	6 44a.	5 4a.
25	M.	42	45	41	46	40	47	33	53	30	56	10 11	7 51	6 11
26	Tu.	40	46	39	47	38	48	32	54	30	56	11 2	8 42	7 2
27	W.	38	48	37	49	36	50	30	55	28	58	11 40	9 20	7 40
28	Th.	37	49	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	58	. . .	9 53	8 13

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♂	10 36m	—22 11	10 44m	—21 43	10 57m	—20 30	11 11m	—18 30	11 27m	—15 41
+	0 58a.	—15 14	1 4a.	—12 40	1 9a.	—9 54	1 13a.	—7 0	1 17a.	—3 58
♂	3 23m	+ 3 8	2 59m	+ 3 22	2 33m	+ 3 47	2 51m	+ 4 20	1 35m	+ 5 2
♂	9 15a.	+23 51	8 49a.	+24 5	8 24a.	+24 18	8 1a.	+24 30	7 39a.	+24 42
♂	4 40m	—4 25	4 17m	—3 5	3 55m	—1 34	3 33m	+ 0 8	3 10m	+ 2 1
+	4 56	+ 3 36	4 36	+ 3 46	4 14	+ 4 1	3 51	+ 4 20	3 28	+ 4 43
♂	4 28	—6 1	4 4	—5 59	3 40	—5 54	3 15	—5 47	2 50	—5 37
♂	7 44	—19 58	7 22	—20 1	7 0	—20 4	6 38	—20 6	6 15	—20 7
♂	2 5a.	—8 14	1 43a.	—8 6	1 20a.	—7 59	0 58a.	—7 51	0 36a.	—7 43

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	2 12m.	8 28a.	8 28a.	8 29a.	8 30a.	8 33a.
2	2 52	9 30	9 30	9 29	9 29	9 29
S.	3 32m.	10 32a.	10 30a.	10 28a.	10 23a.	10 23a.
4	4 11	11 34	11 30	11 28	11 18	11 17
5	4 52	...	...	...	...	...
6	5 35	0 38m	0 34m	0 30m	0 16m	0 13m
7	6 21	1 45	1 40	1 34	1 17	1 12
8	7 12	2 50	2 44	2 37	2 18	2 12
9	8 6	3 53	3 46	3 38	3 17	3 10
S.	9 3m.	4 53m	4 45m	4 38m	4 16m	4 9m
11	10 2	5 45	5 38	5 31	5 12	5 4
12	11 0	6 27	6 21	6 15	5 58	5 53
13	11 55	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
14	0 49a.	6 21a.	6 23a.	6 26a.	6 33a.	6 38a.
15	1 39	7 39	7 40	7 40	7 42	7 45
16	2 29	8 57	8 56	8 55	8 52	8 54
S.	3 19a.	10 15a.	10 13a.	10 10a.	10 3a.	10 1a.
18	4 10	11 33	11 29	11 25	11 13	11 9
19	5 4	...	...	...	...	...
20	6 0	0 51m	0 46m	0 40m	0 23m	0 18m
21	6 59	2 7	2 0	1 53	1 33	1 27
22	7 58	3 17	3 9	3 2	2 40	2 32
23	8 55	4 15	4 7	4 0	3 38	3 31
S.	9 49a.	5 2m	4 55m	4 48m	4 28m	4 22m
25	10 40	5 39	5 33	5 27	5 10	5 5
26	11 26	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
27	♂	5 13a.	5 16a.	5 18a.	5 26a.	5 32a.
28	0 9m.	6 18	6 19	6 20	6 24	6 28

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

3d. * D 50M. ♂ stationary.
 Talleyrand b. 1755. ♂ D ♂.
 Sexagesima Sunday. ♀ stat.
 Hostilities against Great Britain
 4th. ♂ D ♀. [ceased, 1783.
 5th. Galvani died, 1799.
 8th. ♂ D ♀. [1835.
 Severe cold in Southern States,

Shrove Sunday.

Shrove Tuesday. ♂ D ♀.
 Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
 ♂ D ♀, H. St. Valentine.

♂ stationary. [1564.

1st Sunday in Lent. Angelo d.
 Wirt died, 1834, a. 62. Luther
 ♂ ♀ ♂. [died, 1546.
 ♀ stationary. ♂ D x 8.

22d. Washington b. 1732, N. S.
 [ington, 1838.

* D 47 II. 24th. Duel at Wash-
 2d Sun. in Lent. St. Matthias.
 ♀ stationary.
 Senefelder died, 1834, a. 63.

□ h ⊙.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 3m.	7 23 a.	4 53m.	7 29 a.	4 43m.	7 37 a.	4 32m.	7 45 a.	4 20m.	7 52 a.
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 3d, 10h. A.

Perigee, 16th, 6h. M.

Apogee, 31st, 6h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	8th day,	8h. 23.6m. M.	First Quarter,	22d day,	0h. 20.4m. M.
New Moon,	15th "	9 4.6 M.	Full Moon,	29th "	9 10.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	6 35	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 28	5 57	6 26	5 59	0 13m	10 21a.	8 41a.
2	S.	34	51	34	52	32	53	27	58	25	6 0	0 41	10 51	9 11
3	Su.	6 32	5 52	6 33	5 53	6 30	5 54	6 26	5 58	6 24	6 0	1 11m	11 17a.	9 37a.
4	M.	31	54	31	54	29	55	25	59	23	1	1 37	11 47	10 7
5	Tu.	29	55	29	55	28	56	24	6 0	22	2	2 7	. . .	10 31
6	W.	28	56	28	56	26	57	23	1	21	3	2 31	0 11m	11 3
7	Th.	26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	3 3	0 43	11 45
8	F.	25	5 59	25	5 59	24	5 59	21	2	19	4	3 45	1 25	. . .
9	S.	23	6 0	23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	4 29	2 9	0 29m
10	Su.	6 21	6 1	6 21	6 1	6 20	6 1	6 19	6 4	6 16	6 5	5 40m	3 20m	1 40m
11	M.	19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	7 12	4 52	3 12
12	Tu.	17	3	17	3	17	3	16	5	14	7	8 39	6 19	4 39
13	W.	15	4	15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	9 46	7 26	5 46
14	Th.	14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	10 39	8 19	6 39
15	F.	12	7	13	6	13	6	11	8	10	9	11 25	9 5	7 25
16	S.	10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	0 5a.	9 45	8 5
17	Su.	6 9	6 9	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 8	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 10	0 45a.	10 25m	8 45m
18	M.	7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	1 26	11 6	9 26
19	Tu.	5	11	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	2 6	11 46	10 6
20	W.	3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	2 47	0 27a.	10 47
21	Th.	2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	3 35	1 15	11 35
22	F.	6 0	15	1	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	4 26	2 6	0 26a.
23	S.	5 59	16	6 0	15	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	5 47	3 27	1 47
24	Su.	5 57	6 17	5 59	6 16	5 59	6 15	5 59	6 14	5 59	6 14	7 24a.	5 4a.	3 24a.
25	M.	55	19	57	17	57	16	58	15	58	15	8 50	6 30	4 50
26	Tu.	53	20	55	18	56	17	56	16	57	16	9 57	7 37	5 57
27	W.	52	21	54	19	54	18	55	16	56	16	10 38	8 18	6 39
28	Th.	51	22	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	11 16	8 56	7 16
29	F.	49	23	51	21	52	20	53	18	54	18	11 45	9 25	7 45
30	S.	47	24	49	22	50	21	52	18	53	18	. . .	9 54	8 14
31	Su.	5 45	6 25	5 47	6 23	5 48	6 22	5 50	6 19	5 51	6 19	0 14m	10 18a.	8 38a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° /
♂	11 38m	—13 22	11 55m	— 9 13	0 13a.	— 4 19	0 32a.	+ 1 11	0 50a.	+ 6 52
♀	1 19a.	— 1 55	1 23a.	+ 1 11	1 26	+ 4 17	1 30	+ 7 20	1 33	+10 17
♂	1 15m	+ 5 34	0 44m	+ 6 25	0 11m	+ 7 24	11 34	+ 8 11	11 2	+ 8 51
♂	2 54m	+ 3 21	2 29m	+ 5 30	2 3m	+ 7 40	1 37m	+ 9 53	1 9m	+12 2
♀	3 11	+ 5 1	2 46	+ 5 29	2 20	+ 5 59	1 54	+ 6 30	1 26	+ 7 0
♂	2 34	— 5 30	2 8	— 5 17	1 42	— 5 2	1 16	— 4 46	0 50	— 4 29
♀	6 0	—20 8	5 37	—20 9	5 14	—20 9	4 51	—20 9	4 27	—20 8
♂	0 21a.	— 7 38	11 53	— 7 30	11 36	— 7 22	11 14	— 7 14	10 52	— 7 7

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	0 50m.	7 21a.	7 21a.	7 21a.	7 21a.	7 23a.
2	1 30	8 21	8 20	8 19	8 15	8 15
S.	2 8m.	9 23a.	9 20a.	9 18a.	9 10a.	9 9a.
4	2 48	10 26	10 22	10 18	10 6	10 4
5	3 30	11 31	11 26	11 20	11 5	11 1
6	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
7	5 3	0 37m	0 31m	0 25m	0 6m	0 0m
8	5 55	1 41	1 34	1 27	1 6	0 59
9	6 49	2 40	2 33	2 25	2 4	1 56
S.	7 46m.	3 34m	3 27m	3 19m	2 58m	2 51m
11	8 43	4 19	4 12	4 6	3 47	3 41
12	9 38	4 55	4 50	4 44	4 28	4 24
13	10 32	5 25	5 21	5 17	5 5	5 3
14	11 24	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
15	0 15a.	6 29a.	6 29a.	6 29a.	6 29a.	6 30a.
16	1 6	7 49	7 47	7 45	7 40	7 40
S.	1 59a.	9 11a.	9 7a.	9 4a.	8 54a.	8 52a.
18	2 54	10 33	10 27	10 23	10 8	10 4
19	3 51	11 53	11 46	11 40	11 21	11 15
20	4 51	...	...	...	...	...
21	5 52	1 7m	1 0m	0 53m	0 31m	0 24m
22	6 51	2 12	2 4	1 57	1 34	1 28
23	7 46	3 2	2 55	2 48	2 27	2 20
S.	8 37a.	3 41m	3 35m	3 29m	3 11m	3 5m
25	9 24	4 12	4 7	4 2	3 47	3 43
26	10 8	4 37	4 33	4 30	4 18	4 16
27	10 49	4 58	4 56	4 53	4 46	4 45
28	11 28	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
29	♂	6 12a.	6 11a.	6 10a.	6 7a.	6 9a.
30	0 7m.	7 15	7 13	7 11	7 4	7 4
S.	0 47m.	8 17a.	8 13a.	8 10a.	8 0a.	7 58a.

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. David. ♂ ♀ ♂.

3d. ♂ ♀ ⊙. ♂ ♀ ♀.

3d Sunday in Lent.

26th Congress begins.

Boston massacre, 1770.

* ♀ m ♀. 5th. Volta died, 1827.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.

* ♀ γ' ♀.

4th Sunday in Lent. * ♀ 60 ♀.

♂ ♀ ⊙.

13th. Sup. ♂ ♀ ⊙. [ec. invis. Champollion d. 1832, a. 42. ⊙

* ♀ 70 ♀. [gins.

17th. Mahometan year 1255 be-Bowditch d. at Bost., 1838, a. 65.

5th S. Lent. St. Patr. 16th. ♀ ♀.

17th. British finally left Boston,

18th. * ♀ 47, ε ♀. [1776.

Spring begins. ♀ stationary.

19th. ♂ ♀ Pleiades.

Newton d. 1727. Goethe, 1832.

22d. * ♀ 47 ♀.

Palm Sunday. Lady Day.

□ ♀ ⊙.

* ♀ 27 ♀. ♂ ♀ ♂.

Good Friday. Swedenbourg d.

♂ ♀ ♀. * ♀ 68 ♀. [1772.

Easter Sund. * ♀ 1617 Baily.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a.	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 53

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Perigee, 13th, 10h. A.

Apogee, 27th, 10h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	6th day, 11h. 25.0m. A.	First Quarter,	20th day, 11h. 45.7m. M.
New Moon,	13th " 6 9.7 A.	Full Moon,	28th " 2 16.4 A.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	0 38m	10 45a.	9 5a.
2	Tu.	42	27	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	1 5	11 14	9 34
3	W.	40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	20	1 34	11 45	10 5
4	Th.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	2 5	. . .	10 40
5	F.	36	30	37	28	40	25	44	23	45	21	2 40	0 20m	11 21
6	S.	34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	3 21	1 1	. . .
7	Su.	5 32	6 32	5 33	6 30	5 36	6 27	5 41	6 24	5 43	6 22	4 9m	1 49m	0 9m
8	M.	31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	5 21	3 1	1 21
9	Tu.	29	34	30	32	33	29	38	25	40	23	6 47	4 27	2 47
10	W.	27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	8 14	5 54	4 14
11	Th.	26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	9 20	7 0	5 20
12	F.	24	37	25	35	28	32	34	27	37	25	10 12	7 52	6 12
13	S.	23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	10 55	8 35	6 55
14	Su.	5 21	6 39	5 23	6 37	5 26	6 34	5 32	6 29	5 35	6 26	11 37m	9 17m	7 37m
15	M.	19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	0 18a.	9 58	8 18
16	Tu.	18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	1 1	10 41	9 1
17	W.	16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	1 49	11 29	9 49
18	Th.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	2 31	0 11a.	10 31
19	F.	13	44	15	42	19	39	27	32	30	29	3 22	1 2	11 22
20	S.	11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	4 17	1 57	0 17a.
21	Su.	5 10	6 47	5 12	6 45	5 16	6 41	5 24	6 34	5 28	6 30	5 26a.	3 6a.	1 26a.
22	M.	8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	6 55	4 35	2 55
23	Tu.	6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	8 15	5 55	4 15
24	W.	5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	9 18	6 58	5 18
25	Th.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	10 5	7 45	6 5
26	F.	2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	10 38	8 18	6 38
27	S.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	11 10	8 50	7 10
28	Su.	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 6	6 48	5 16	6 39	5 26	6 35	11 40a.	9 20a.	7 40a.
29	M.	58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	. . .	9 46	8 6
30	Tu.	56	58	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	0 6m	10 18	8 38

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.										
☿ ♈ ♉ ♊ ♋ ♌ ♍ ♎ ♏ ♐ ♑ ♒ ♓	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
1	7a.	+12 42	1 12a.	+16 12	1 4a.	+17 53	0 42a.	+17 38	0 10a.	+15 44
2	1 33	+13 33	1 43	+16 7	1 49	+18 27	1 54	+20 30	2 1	+22 18
3	10 26	+9 24	9 57	+9 42	9 30	+9 48	9 4	+9 43	8 40	+9 28
4	0 37m	+14 25	0 8m	+16 17	11 37a.	+18 10	11 9a.	+19 32	10 41a.	+20 38
5	0 53	+7 32	0 24	+7 55	11 51	+8 14	11 22	+8 24	10 54	+8 26
6	0 19	— 4 8	11 49a.	— 3 50	11 22	— 3 33	10 56	— 3 16	10 30	— 3 1
7	3 59	—20 6	3 35m	—20 4	3 11m	—20 2	2 46m	—19 59	2 21m	—19 56
8	10 25	— 6 58	10 3	— 6 51	9 40	— 6 45	9 18	— 6 38	8 55	— 6 33
Moon rises or sets. Mean time.										
Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.			
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.				
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	Sundays and other Remarkable Days.			
1	1 28m.	9 21a.	9 16a.	9 12a.	8 57a.	8 54a.				
2	2 12	10 26	10 20	8 14	9 57	9 52	* ♃ 1, 2, π ♄. ♂ ♃ Antares. ♃ ♎. ♂ ♃ ☉.			
3	2 58	11 30	11 23	11 16	10 56	10 49				
4	3 48	...	...	...	11 54	11 47				
5	4 41	0 31m	0 23m	0 16m	...	...	♂ ♀. Intensity of light 1,331. Low Sunday. ♂ at great. E. elong. 19° 14'. * ♃ 90 ☾.			
6	5 36	1 27	1 19	1 12	0 50m	0 43m				
7	6 31m.	2 14m	2 7m	2 0m	1 40m	1 33m				
8	7 26	2 53	2 47	2 41	2 24	2 18	♂ ♃ ♄. 2d Sund. after Easter. ♂ ♃ ♀. ♂ ♃ ♀.			
9	8 19	3 25	3 20	3 16	3 2	2 58				
10	9 10	3 51	3 48	3 45	3 35	3 34				
11	10 0	4 15	4 14	4 12	4 7	4 7	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			
12	10 51	4 38	4 38	4 38	4 38	4 40				
13	11 43	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.				
14	0 37a.	8 31.	7 59a.	7 55a.	7 42a	7 39a.				
15	1 36	9 28	9 22	9 16	8 59	8 54	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			
16	2 37	10 48	10 41	10 34	10 13	10 7				
17	3 39	11 58	11 50	11 43	11 21	11 14				
18	4 41	...	...	...	...	...	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			
19	5 40	0 57m	0 49m	0 42m	0 20m	0 13m				
20	6 33	1 41	1 34	1 28	1 9	1 3				
21	7 22a.	2 15m	2 10m	2 4m	1 48m	1 44m	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			
22	8 7	2 42	2 38	2 34	2 21	2 19				
23	8 49	3 4	3 1	2 59	2 50	2 49				
24	9 28	3 23	3 22	3 20	3 16	3 15	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			
25	10 7	3 41	3 41	3 40	3 40	3 41				
26	10 47	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.				
27	11 27	6 9a.	6 6a.	6 3a.	5 54a.	5 52a.	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			
28	♂	7 14a.	7 10a.	7 5a.	6 52a.	6 49a.				
29	0 10m.	8 18	8 13	8 7	7 51	7 46				
30	0 56	9 22	9 15	9 9	8 50	8 44	19th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. ♀ stationary. 19th. Byron died, 1824, a. 36. Battle of Lexington and begin. [of American Revolution, 1775. 3d Sunday after Easter. [1836. 21st. Bat. of St. Jacinto, Texas, St. George. 26th. * ♃ ♃ ♄. 23d. ♂ ♃ ♄. ♂ stat. ♂ ♀, 18 an appulse. * ♃ 50 ♄. ♂ ♃ ♃. α ♄. ♂ in Inf. ♂. 4th Sunday after Easter. [President of the U. S., 1789. Washington inaugurated as first			

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 12th, 4h. M.

Apogee, 24th, 5h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	6th day, 10h. 34.6m. M.	First Quarter,	20th day, 1h. 18.7m. M.
New Moon,	13th " 2 2.3 M.	Full Moon,	28th " 5 37.3 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		4 54	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	0 38m	10 51a.	8 11a.
2 Th.		53	7 0	58	56	1	53	12	42	16	38	1 11	11 28	8 48
3 F.		52	1	57	57	5 0	54	11	43	15	39	1 48	. . .	9 23
4 S.		50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	2 23	0 3m	10 7
5 Su.		4 49	7 3	4 55	6 59	4 58	6 55	5 10	6 45	5 14	6 40	3 7m	0 47m	10 57a.
6 M.		48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	3 57	1 37	. . .
7 Tu.		47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	5 3	2 43	0 3m
8 W.		46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	6 26	4 6	1 26
9 Th.		45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	7 41	5 21	2 41
10 F.		44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	8 44	6 24	3 44
11 S.		43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	9 34	7 14	4 34
12 Su.		4 42	7 10	4 48	7 6	4 51	7 2	5 4	6 49	5 9	6 45	10 22m	8 2m	5 23m
13 M.		41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	11 11	8 51	6 11
14 Tu.		40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	0 0a.	9 40	7 0
15 W.		39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	0 47	10 27	7 47
16 Th.		38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	1 37	11 17	8 37
17 F.		37	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	2 22	0 2a.	9 22
18 S.		36	16	41	12	45	7	5 0	53	6	48	3 8	0 48	10 8
19 Su.		4 36	7 17	4 40	7 13	4 45	7 8	4 59	6 54	5 5	6 49	3 59a.	1 39a.	10 59m
20 M.		35	18	39	14	44	9	59	54	5	49	5 0	2 40	0 0a.
21 Tu.		34	19	38	14	43	9	58	55	4	50	6 10	3 50	1 10
22 W.		33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	7 19	4 59	2 19
23 Th.		32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	8 21	6 1	3 21
24 F.		31	22	36	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	9 15	6 55	4 15
25 S.		30	23	35	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	9 54	7 34	4 54
26 Su.		4 29	7 24	4 34	7 19	4 40	7 13	4 55	6 57	5 2	6 52	10 30a.	8 10a.	5 30a.
27 M.		28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	11 8	8 48	6 8
28 Tu.		28	26	33	21	38	15	54	58	1	53	11 43	9 23	6 43
29 W.		27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	. . .	9 59	7 19
30 Th.		26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	0 19m	10 34	7 54
31 F.		26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	0 54	11 14	8 34

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	11 33m	+12 50	11 1m	+10 26	10 39m	+9 18	10 25m	+9 38	10 20m	+11 32
♀	2 8a.	+23 37	2 15a.	+24 36	2 23a.	+25 10	2 31a.	+25 19	2 38a.	+25 3
♂	8 18	+9 4	7 57	+8 32	7 37	+7 52	7 19	+7 6	7 2	+6 14
♂	10 15a.	+21 27	9 49a.	+22 3	9 24a.	+22 28	9 0a.	+22 39	8 37a.	+22 40
♀	10 26	+8 21	9 59	+8 9	9 32	+7 50	9 7	+7 23	8 42	+6 52
♂	10 4	-2 45	9 38	-2 33	9 13	-2 25	8 48	-2 18	8 24	-2 13
♂	1 56m	-19 53	1 21m	-19 49	1 6m	-19 45	0 40m	-19 41	0 15m	-19 37
♂	8 32	-6 27	8 9	-6 22	7 47	-6 18	7 24	-6 14	7 0	-6 11

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	1 45m.	10 25a.	10 18a.	10 11a.	9 49a.	9 42a.
2	2 37	11 22	11 14	11 7	10 45	10 38
3	3 31	. . .	. . .	11 58	11 37	11 30
4	4 25	0 12m	0 5m	. . .	. . .	. . .
S.	5 19m.	0 52m	0 46m	0 40m	0 21m	0 16m
6	6 11	1 25	1 20	1 15	0 59	0 56
7	7 1	1 52	1 48	1 45	1 33	1 31
8	7 50	2 15	2 13	2 11	2 4	2 3
9	8 38	2 37	2 36	2 36	2 34	2 35
10	9 28	3 0	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 7
11	10 20	3 25	3 27	3 30	3 37	3 42
S.	11 16m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
13	0 16a.	8 19a	8 12a.	8 6a.	7 47a.	7 42a.
14	1 19	9 37	9 30	9 23	9 1	8 54
15	2 24	10 43	10 35	10 28	10 6	9 59
16	3 26	11 34	11 27	11 20	11 0	10 54
17	4 24	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 45	11 40
18	5 16	0 14m	0 8m	0 2m	. . .	. . .
S.	6 33a.	0 44m	0 40m	0 36m	0 22m	0 18m
20	6 47	1 8	1 5	1 2	0 52	0 50
21	7 27	1 28	1 26	1 24	1 19	1 19
22	8 6	1 46	1 45	1 45	1 43	1 41
23	8 45	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 9
24	9 26	2 21	2 23	2 25	2 31	2 35
25	10 8	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	10 53a.	6 9a.	6 4a.	5 59a.	5 43a.	5 40a.
27	11 41	7 14	7 8	7 2	6 43	6 38
28	♂	8 17	8 10	8 3	7 42	7 36
29	0 32m.	9 16	9 8	9 1	8 39	8 32
30	1 26	10 8	10 1	9 54	9 32	9 25
31	2 21	10 51	10 44	10 38	10 19	10 12

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. Philip and James.

[Place, 1827.

5th. Bonaparte died, 1821. La Rogation Sund. * D X¹ Z³ q V⁹.

♂ D H.

Ascension Day. ♀ stationary.

♂ D ♀. ♂ ♀ B 8. * D ψ ϑ. Sunday after Ascension.

Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.

Cape Cod disc., 1602. ♂ D ♀.

15th. Severe frost in U. S. 1834.

♂ ♀ λ H. [Cuvier d. 1832.

♂ ♀ π. * 15' N.

Pentecost. Whit Sunday.

19th. Dark day in N. E. 1780.

20th. Lafayette d. 1834, a. 77.

21st. ♀ stationary. ♂ D ♂, τ Ω.

♂ D ♀. ♂ D 50 M⁹.

Queen of England born, 1819.

♀ at great. W. along. 24° 47'.

Trinity Sunday.

* D 638 Mayer, m m.

♀ stationary. ♂ D h. ♂ h ⊙.

* D γ ♀. 30th. Pope d. 1744.

♂ D τ ♀. Corpus Christi. Fête

* D ω ♀. [Dieu.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 9th day, 9h. M.

Apogee, 21st day, 7h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 6h. 23.7m. A. | First Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 53.1m. A.
 New Moon, 11th " 9 33.9 M. | Full Moon, 26th " 6 51.9 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 25	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	1 34m	11 53a.	10 13a.
2	Su.	4 24	7 29	4 30	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 1	4 59	6 55	2 13m	. . .	10 57a.
3	M.	24	30	30	25	35	19	53	2	59	56	2 57	0 37m	11 52
4	Tu.	23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	3 52	1 32	. . .
5	W.	23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	4 46	2 26	0 46m
6	Th.	23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	5 51	3 31	1 51
7	F.	22	33	28	23	34	21	52	4	59	58	6 58	4 38	2 58
8	S.	22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	58	8 3	5 43	4 3
9	Su.	4 22	7 35	4 28	7 29	4 34	7 23	4 52	7 5	4 59	6 59	9 2m	6 42m	5 2m
10	M.	22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	10 0	7 40	6 0
11	Tu.	22	36	28	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	10 58	8 39	6 58
12	W.	22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	11 53	9 33	7 53
13	Th.	22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	0 40a.	10 20	8 40
14	F.	22	38	28	31	34	26	52	7	59	1	1 24	11 4	9 24
15	S.	22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	2 7	11 47	10 7
16	Su.	4 22	7 38	4 29	7 32	4 33	7 27	4 52	7 8	4 59	7 2	2 55a.	0 35a.	10 55m
17	M.	22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	3 39	1 19	11 39
18	Tu.	22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	4 27	2 7	0 27a.
19	W.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	5 13	2 53	1 13
20	Th.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	6 5	3 45	2 5
21	F.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	7 3	4 43	3 3
22	S.	23	39	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	8 3	5 43	4 3
23	Su.	4 23	7 40	4 29	7 35	4 34	7 29	4 52	7 11	4 59	7 4	9 7a.	6 47a.	5 7a.
24	M.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	9 59	7 39	5 59
25	Tu.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	10 44	8 24	6 44
26	W.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	11 25	9 5	7 25
27	Th.	25	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	. . .	9 45	8 5
28	F.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	0 5m	10 23	8 43
29	S.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	0 43	11 4	9 24
30	Su.	4 25	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 36	7 29	4 54	7 11	5 1	7 5	1 24m	11 46a.	10 6a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♂	10 24m	+14 5	10 35m	+17 8	10 54m	+20 16	11 20m	+22 57	11 53m	+24 34
♀	2 46a.	+24 15	2 52a.	+23 6	2 57a.	+21 37	3 1a.	+19 49	3 4a.	+17 45
♂	6 43	+5 6	6 28	+4 3	6 13	+2 55	5 59	+1 44	5 45	+0 29
♂	8 11a.	+22 30	7 49a.	+22 12	7 28a.	+21 48	7 8a.	+21 18	6 48a.	+20 44
♀	8 15	+6 8	7 52	+5 26	7 30	+4 41	7 9	+3 52	6 48	+3 0
♂	7 55	-2 10	7 32	-2 11	7 8	-2 14	6 45	-2 20	6 23	-2 29
♂	11 41	-19 31	11 16	-19 28	10 50	-19 24	10 25	-19 21	10 0	-19 18
♂	6 34m	-6 8	6 10m	-6 6	5 47m	-6 5	5 23m	-6 5	5 0m	-6 5

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	3 15m.	11 26a.	11 21a.	11 15a.	10 59a.	10 55a.
S.	4 7m.	11 55a.	11 51a.	11 47a.	11 34a.	11 32a.
3	4 57	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
4	5 44	0 19m	0 16m	0 14m	0 6m	0 4m
5	6 32	0 42	0 41	0 40	0 36	0 36
6	7 20	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 8
7	8 9	1 26	1 28	1 30	1 35	1 39
8	9 1	1 50	1 54	1 57	2 7	2 13
S.	9 58m.	2 21m	2 26m	2 31m	2 46m	2 53m
10	10 59	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
11	0 3a.	8 22a.	8 14a.	8 7a.	7 45a.	7 38a.
12	1 7	9 22	9 15	9 8	8 47	8 40
13	2 9	10 8	10 2	9 56	9 37	9 32
14	3 5	10 43	10 38	10 33	10 18	10 14
15	3 55	11 9	11 6	11 2	10 50	10 48
S.	4 41a.	11 31a.	11 29a.	11 26a.	11 19a.	11 15a.
17	5 23	11 50	11 49	11 48	11 45	11 46
18	6 3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
19	6 43	0 9m	0 9m	0 10m	0 10m	0 13m
20	7 23	0 28	0 29	0 31	0 35	0 40
21	8 4	0 47	0 50	0 52	1 0	1 6
22	8 48	1 8	1 12	1 16	1 27	1 34
S.	9 35a.	1 21m	1 36m	1 42m	1 57m	2 5m
24	10 26	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
25	11 20	7 9a.	7 1a.	6 54a.	6 32a.	6 25a.
26	♂	8 4	7 56	7 49	7 27	7 20
27	0 15m.	8 50	8 43	8 36	8 17	8 10
28	1 10	9 28	9 22	9 16	9 0	8 55
29	2 4	9 58	9 54	9 49	9 36	9 33
S.	2 54m.	10 23a.	10 20a.	10 17a.	10 8a.	10 6a.

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* ♀ 2449 Baily.

1st Sunday after Trinity.

Last transit of ♀ 1769.

♂ ♀ H.

♂ stationary. Severe frost in

□ ⊙ H. [U. S. 1816.

2d Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♀ H.

♂ ♀ H.

♂ ♀ H.

♂ ♂ β H.

3d Sunday after Trinity.

□ ♂ ⊙. Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.

♂ ♀ H. Bat. of Waterloo, 1815.

* ♀ 28 H. ♂ ♀ H. [d. 1838.

* ♀ 68 H. ♂ ♀ H. Wm. IV.

Summer begins. * ♀ 1617 Baily.

H stationary.

4th S. aft. Trin. * ♀ 1, b, π H.

♂ ♀ H. St. John Baptist.

24th. ♂ ♀ H.

[mouth, 1778.

Sup. ♂ ♀ ⊙. Battle of Mon-

□ ♀ ⊙. Madison died, 1836.

5th Sund. after Trin. * ♀ 45 H.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 16
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's.	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th day, 0h. M.

Apogee, 19th day, 1h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 0h. 6.1m. M. First Quarter, 18th day, 9h. 53.7m. M.
 New Moon, 10th " 5 53.3 A. Full Moon, 26th " 6 17.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	2 6m	. . .	10 48a.
2	Tu.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	11	1	4	2 48	0 28m	11 34
3	W.	27	40	32	35	38	29	56	11	1	4	3 34	1 14	. . .
4	Th.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	4 22	2 2	0 22m
5	F.	28	39	33	34	39	28	57	11	2	4	5 8	2 48	1 8
6	S.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	6 7	3 47	2 7
7	Su.	4 30	7 39	4 35	7 34	4 40	7 28	4 58	7 11	5 4	7 4	7 23m	5 3m	3 23m
8	M.	30	38	35	33	41	27	58	10	4	3	8 44	6 24	4 44
9	Tu.	31	38	36	33	42	27	4 59	10	5	3	9 56	7 36	5 56
10	W.	32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	10 57	8 37	6 57
11	Th.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	11 49	9 29	7 49
12	F.	33	37	39	32	44	26	1	9	6	2	0 32a.	10 12	8 32
13	S.	34	36	39	31	45	25	1	9	7	2	1 13	10 53	9 13
14	Su.	4 35	7 36	4 40	7 31	4 45	7 25	5 2	7 9	5 8	7 2	1 51a.	11 31m	9 51m
15	M.	36	35	41	30	46	24	3	8	8	2	2 29	0 9a.	10 29
16	Tu.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	1	3 5	0 45	11 5
17	W.	38	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	3 40	1 20	11 40
18	Th.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	4 18	1 58	0 18a.
19	F.	39	32	44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	4 54	2 34	0 54
20	S.	40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	7 0	5 45	3 25	1 45
21	Su.	4 41	7 31	4 46	7 26	4 51	7 21	5 6	7 6	5 12	6 59	6 53a.	4 33a.	2 53a.
22	M.	42	30	47	25	52	20	7	5	12	59	8 13	5 53	4 13
23	Tu.	43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	58	9 24	7 4	5 24
24	W.	44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	10 21	8 1	6 21
25	Th.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	11 9	8 49	7 9
26	F.	46	26	50	22	55	17	9	3	14	56	11 53	9 33	7 53
27	S.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	. . .	10 11	8 31
28	Su.	4 48	7 24	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 15	5 11	7 1	5 16	6 55	0 31m	10 50a.	9 10a.
29	M.	49	23	53	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	1 10	11 29	9 49
30	Tu.	50	22	54	18	58	14	12	7 0	17	54	1 49	. . .	10 28
31	W.	51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	2 28	0 8m	11 7

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
☿	0 27a.	+ 24 20	0 56a.	+ 22 40	1 19a.	+ 19 56	1 36a.	+ 16 33	1 46a.	+ 12 54
♀	3 7	+ 15 23	3 8	+ 12 53	3 7	+ 10 14	3 6	+ 7 29	3 4	+ 4 41
♂	5 32	— 0 48	5 20	— 2 7	5 8	— 3 30	4 56	— 4 54	4 45	— 6 19
♂	6 4m	+ 5 52	5 43m	+ 6 16	5 32m	+ 6 36	5 16m	+ 6 49	4 59m	+ 6 57
♂	6 1a.	— 2 40	5 39a.	— 2 53	5 17a.	— 3 8	4 56a.	— 3 25	4 35a.	— 3 43
♂	9 35	— 19 15	9 10	— 19 13	8 45	— 19 11	8 21	— 19 10	7 57	— 19 9
♂	4 36m	— 6 6	4 12m	— 6 8	3 48m	— 6 10	3 24m	— 6 13	3 0m	— 6 16

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths.	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.
	Mean Time.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	3 43m.	10 47a.	10 46a.	10 44a.	10 39a.	10 39a.
2	4 30	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 7	11 9
3	5 17	11 29	11 31	11 32	11 35	11 39
4	6 4	11 53	11 56	11 59	. . .	. . .
5	6 54	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 7m	0 12m
6	7 48	0 21m	0 25m	0 30m	0 43	0 50
S.	8 46m.	0 55m	1 1m	1 7m	1 24m	1 32m
8	9 47	1 37	1 44	1 51	2 11	2 21
9	10 50	2 31	2 39	2 46	3 8	3 19
10	11 52	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
11	0 50a.	8 37a.	8 32a.	8 26a.	8 9a.	8 4a.
12	1 44	9 8	9 4	9 0	8 47	8 43
13	2 32	9 32	9 29	9 26	9 17	9 16
S.	3 17a.	9 53a.	9 51a.	9 49a.	9 45a.	9 45a.
15	3 59	10 12	10 12	10 11	10 11	10 12
16	4 39	10 30	10 31	10 32	10 35	10 38
17	5 19	10 49	10 51	10 53	11 0	11 5
18	5 59	11 9	11 13	11 16	11 27	11 33
19	6 42	11 32	11 37	11 42	11 56	. . .
20	7 25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 3m
S.	8 17a.	0 0m	0 6m	0 12m	0 29m	0 33m
22	9 10	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 9	1 19
23	10 4	1 21	1 29	1 36	1 58	2 9
24	11 0	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
25	11 55	7 25a.	7 19a.	7 13a.	6 54a.	6 49a.
26	8	8 0	7 55	7 50	7 35	7 32
27	0 49m.	8 28	8 24	8 21	8 10	8 8
S.	1 39m	8 52a.	8 50a.	8 48a.	8 42a.	8 41a.
29	2 27	9 14	9 13	9 13	9 11	9 12
30	3 15	9 35	9 36	9 37	9 40	9 42
31	4 2	9 57	9 59	10 2	10 9	10 14

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* D φ , 96 \approx * D Uranus.

☐ ☉ ♄.

Earth farthest from the Sun.

Independence dec. 1776. [1830.

☐ ☿ ☉. ☉ ♀ α Ω . Algiers tak.* D 9 & η 8. * D b, e, c , & d ,

6th S. after Trin. [Pleiadum.

* D 136 8. ☐ ♀ ☉.

Braddock defeated, 1775.

♂ D φ .

Bat. of Boyne, 1690, N. S.

14th. Hamilton d. 1804.

7th Sunday after Trinity.

14th. * D 59 Ω . Oc. of ♀.♂ D Spica. ☉ D δ , μ .♂ δ μ . δ 1° 27' S.♂ D α μ , η . 8th S. after Trin.

23d. Gambart's Comet in Peri-

Gibraltar taken, 1704. [helion.

26th. Coleridge d. 1834.

* D 27 φ . ☉ φ α Ω .* D 42, 45 \approx .

9th Sunday after Trinity.

♀ gr. E. elon. 45° 42'. ☉ D η .* D 60 π . 1st Masonic Lodge

[established in U. S. 1733.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17 a.	3 5m.	9 5 a.	3 15m.	8 53 a.	3 24m.	8 42 a.	3 34m.	8 30 a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 1st day, 7h. M.

Perigee, 27th day, 7h. A.

Apogee, 15th " 9 A.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 4h. 40.8m. M. Full Moon, 24th day, 4h. 29.6m. A.

New Moon, 9th " 4 10.5 M. Last Quarter, 31st " 9 39.7 M.

First Quarter, 17th " 3 29.5 M.

Days of Month.		Days of Week.		Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.			
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	3 7m	0 47m	11 48a.			
2	F.	53	19	57	15	1	11	14	57	19	52	3 48	1 28	. . .			
3	S.	54	18	58	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	4 34	2 14	0 34m			
4	Su.	4 55	7 16	4 59	7 13	5 2	7 9	5 15	6 55	5 20	6 50	5 39m	3 19m	1 39m			
5	M.	56	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	7 6	4 46	3 6			
6	Tu.	57	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	8 40	6 20	4 40			
7	W.	58	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	48	9 55	7 35	5 55			
8	Th.	4 59	11	3	8	6	4	18	51	23	47	10 52	8 32	6 52			
9	F.	5 0	10	4	7	7	3	18	50	23	46	11 39	9 19	7 39			
10	S.	1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	0 20a.	10 0	8 20			
11	Su.	5 2	7 8	5 6	7 5	5 9	7 0	5 20	6 48	5 24	6 44	0 56a.	10 26m	8 56m			
12	M.	3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	1 26	11 6	9 26			
13	Tu.	4	5	8	2	11	58	21	46	25	42	1 59	11 39	9 59			
14	W.	5	4	9	7 0	12	57	22	45	26	42	2 27	0 7a.	10 27			
15	Th.	6	2	10	6 59	13	55	22	44	27	41	2 55	0 35	10 55			
16	F.	7	7 1	11	58	14	54	23	43	27	40	3 26	1 6	11 26			
17	S.	8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	4 8	1 48	0 8a.			
18	Su.	5 9	6 58	5 13	6 55	5 16	6 52	5 24	6 41	5 28	6 38	4 54a.	2 34a.	0 54a.			
19	M.	10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	6 6	3 46	2 6			
20	Tu.	11	55	15	53	18	49	26	39	29	36	7 35	5 15	3 35			
21	W.	12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	8 58	6 38	4 58			
22	Th.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	9 59	7 39	5 59			
23	F.	15	51	18	49	21	45	28	36	31	33	10 48	8 28	6 48			
24	S.	16	49	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	11 32	9 12	7 32			
25	Su.	5 17	6 48	5 20	6 45	5 22	6 42	5 29	6 34	5 32	6 31	. . .	9 54a.	8 14a.			
26	M.	18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	0 14m	10 30	8 50			
27	Tu.	19	44	22	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	0 50	11 5	9 25			
28	W.	20	42	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	1 25	11 42	10 2			
29	Th.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	2 2	. . .	10 39			
30	F.	22	39	25	36	27	34	33	28	35	26	2 39	0 19m	11 24			
31	S.	23	37	26	34	28	33	34	26	36	24	3 24	1 4	. . .			

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
♂	1 50a.	+ 8 41	1 47a.	+ 5 24	1 37a.	+ 2 47	1 18a.	+ 1 15	0 48a.	+ 1 24
♂	2 59	+ 1 25	2 54	+ 1 21	2 48	+ 4 4	2 39	+ 6 38	2 29	+ 9 1
♂	4 33	+ 7 58	4 22	+ 9 25	4 12	+ 10 50	4 3	+ 12 14	3 54	+ 13 37
♂	4 39m	+ 6 57	4 20m	+ 6 49	4 2m	+ 6 32	3 43m	+ 6 7	3 22m	+ 5 34
♂	4 11a.	+ 4 7	3 51a.	+ 4 29	3 31a.	+ 4 52	3 11a.	+ 5 16	2 51a.	+ 5 41
♂	7 29	+ 19 22	7 5	+ 19 26	6 41	+ 19 31	6 18	+ 19 36	5 55	+ 19 41
♂	2 32m	+ 6 21	2 8m	+ 6 25	1 44m	+ 6 31	1 19m	+ 6 36	0 55m	+ 6 41

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	4 52m.	10 23a.	10 27a.	10 31a.	10 43a.	10 49a.
2	5 43	10 55	11 0	11 6	11 22	11 30
3	6 39	11 35	11 41	11 48	. . .	. . .
S.	7 38m.	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 7m	0 17m
5	8 39	0 23m	0 30m	0 38m	0 59	1 10
6	9 40	1 22	1 30	1 37	1 59	2 10
7	10 39	2 32	2 39	2 46	3 6	3 16
8	11 34	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
9	0 24a.	7 34a.	7 30a.	7 27a.	7 17a.	7 15a.
10	1 10	7 57	7 55	7 53	7 46	7 46
S.	1 53a.	8 16a.	8 15a.	8 14a.	8 12a.	8 13a.
12	2 34	8 34	8 34	8 35	8 36	8 39
13	3 14	9 52	9 54	9 56	9 1	9 5
14	3 54	9 11	9 15	9 17	9 27	9 32
15	4 36	9 33	9 37	9 41	9 55	10 1
16	5 21	9 59	10 4	10 10	10 27	10 35
17	6 8	10 31	10 38	10 44	11 4	11 14
S.	6 59a.	11 11a.	11 19a.	11 25a.	11 47a.	11 58a.
19	7 52	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
20	8 48	0 1m	0 9m	0 16m	0 38m	0 49m
21	9 43	1 2	1 9	1 16	1 37	1 48
22	10 37	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
23	11 29	6 28a.	6 24a.	6 20a.	6 7a.	6 4a.
24	♂	6 53	6 50	6 48	6 40	6 38
S.	0 19m.	7 16a.	7 14a.	7 14a.	7 11a.	7 11a.
26	1 8	7 38	7 38	7 39	7 41	7 43
27	1 58	8 1	8 3	8 5	8 11	8 15
28	2 47	8 26	8 30	8 33	8 44	8 50
29	3 39	8 56	9 1	9 6	9 21	9 29
30	4 34	9 33	9 39	9 45	10 4	10 13
31	5 32	10 18	10 25	10 32	10 54	11 5

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Lammas Day. Continent of Am.

♂ ♀ β ♀. [discov. 1498, O. S.]

* ♀ 59 ♀. ♂ ♂ α ♀. ♂ 1° 45' N.

10th Sunday after Trinity.

* ♀ c Aurigæ.

5th. ♀ at great. E. elon. 27° 20'.

♂ ♀ μ ♀. ♀ 1° 27' N.

h stationary.

11th Sun. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀.

* ♀ 40 ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ Spica. ♂ ♀ ♂.

Scott b. 1771. Napoleon, 1769.

Bat. Benning. '77. Camden, '80.

♂ ♀ h. 18th. ♀ stationary.

12th S. after Trin. ♂ ♀ α ♀.

18th. Delambre died, 1822.

* ♀ 58 ♀.

23d. ♂ ♀ ν ♀. * ♀ δ ♀.

24th. * ♀ 58 ♀. ♂ ♀ h ♀.

St. Bar. 25th. ♂ ♀ h. * ♀ 96 ♀.

13th Sun. after Tr. St. James.

25th. Herschel d. 1822.

□ ⊙ h. Bat. on L. Island, 1776.

[Island, 1778.]

* ♀ 47, ε ♀. Battle on Rhode

Venus most brilliant as evening

[star.]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	8 4 a.	3 59m.	7 52 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 40	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 12th day, 3h. A.

Perigee, 24th day, 5h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 7th day, 5h. 13.0m. A. Full Moon, 23d day, 2h. 1.7m. M.
 First Quarter, 15th " 8 51.4 A. Last Quarter, 29th " 4 35.5 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	4 16m	1 56m	0 16m
2	M.	26	35	28	32	30	30	35	24	37	22	5 30	3 10	1 30
3	Tu.	27	33	29	30	31	28	36	22	38	21	7 5	4 45	3 5
4	W.	28	31	30	29	32	27	37	21	38	19	8 40	6 20	4 40
5	Th.	29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	9 49	7 29	5 49
6	F.	30	28	32	26	34	24	38	19	39	17	10 43	8 23	6 43
7	S.	31	26	33	24	35	23	38	18	40	16	11 25	9 5	7 25
8	Su.	5 32	6 25	5 34	6 23	5 35	6 21	5 39	6 16	5 40	6 15	0 2a.	9 42m	8 2m
9	M.	33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	0 31	10 11	8 31
10	Tu.	34	21	36	19	37	18	40	14	42	12	0 57	10 37	8 57
11	W.	35	19	37	18	38	17	41	12	42	11	1 22	11 2	9 22
12	Th.	36	17	38	16	39	15	42	11	43	10	1 48	11 28	9 48
13	F.	37	16	39	14	40	13	42	9	43	8	2 17	11 57	10 17
14	S.	38	14	40	12	41	12	43	8	44	7	2 51	0 31a.	10 51
15	Su.	5 39	6 12	5 41	6 10	5 41	6 10	5 43	6 7	5 44	6 6	3 31a.	1 11a.	11 31m
16	M.	40	11	42	9	42	9	44	6	45	5	4 17	1 57	0 17a.
17	Tu.	41	9	42	7	43	7	45	5	45	4	5 27	3 7	1 27
18	W.	42	7	43	5	44	5	45	4	46	3	6 58	4 38	2 58
19	Th.	43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	8 22	6 2	4 22
20	F.	44	4	45	2	45	2	47	1	47	1	9 30	7 10	5 30
21	S.	45	2	46	6 1	46	6 1	47	6 0	47	6 0	10 21	8 1	6 21
22	Su.	5 46	6 0	5 47	5 59	5 47	5 59	5 49	5 59	5 48	5 53	11 8a.	8 48a.	7 2a.
23	M.	47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	49	57	11 44	9 24	7 44
24	Tu.	48	56	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	. . .	10 0	8 20
25	W.	49	54	50	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	0 20m	10 37	8 57
26	Th.	50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	0 57	11 15	9 35
27	F.	51	50	52	50	52	51	51	51	51	51	1 35	. . .	10 22
28	S.	53	49	53	49	53	49	52	50	51	50	2 22	0 2m	11 10
29	Su.	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 47	5 52	5 48	5 52	5 49	3 10m	0 50m	. . .
30	M.	55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	4 5	1 45	0 5m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♈	0 0a.	+ 4 3	11 20m	+ 7 22	10 55m	+ 9 32	10 49m	+ 9 22	10 58m	+ 6 54
♉	2 13	—11 26	1 56a.	—13 7	1 35a.	—14 19	1 8a.	—14 51	0 37a.	—14 34
♊	3 44	—15 12	3 36	—16 29	3 28	—17 43	3 21	—18 54	3 14	—20 0
♋	2 57m	+ 4 43	2 35m	+ 3 50	2 11m	+ 2 46	1 47m	+ 1 35	1 22m	+ 0 18
♌	2 28a.	— 6 12	2 9a.	— 6 38	1 50a.	— 7 6	1 31a.	— 7 34	1 12a.	— 8 2
♍	5 29	—19 22	5 6	—19 26	4 44	—19 30	4 22	—19 36	4 0	—19 41
♎	0 26m	— 6 47	0 2m	— 6 52	11 33	— 6 58	11 9	— 7 3	10 44	— 7 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Poston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	6 33m.	11 15a.	11 23a.	11 30a.	11 52a.	. . .
2	7 34	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 3m
3	8 33	0 22m	0 29m	0 36m	0 57m	1 8
4	9 28	1 33	1 39	1 45	2 3	2 12
5	10 19	2 47	2 52	2 56	3 11	3 17
6	11 5	3 57	4 1	4 4	4 14	4 20
7	11 48	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	0 30a.	6 39a.	6 39a.	6 39a.	6 39a.	6 41a.
9	1 10	6 57	6 58	6 59	7 3	7 7
10	1 51	7 16	7 18	7 21	7 29	7 34
11	2 32	7 36	7 40	7 44	7 56	8 2
12	3 15	8 0	8 5	8 10	8 25	8 33
13	4 1	8 29	8 35	8 41	8 59	9 9
14	4 50	9 5	9 13	9 19	9 40	9 50
S.	5 42a.	9 51a.	9 59a.	10 6a.	10 28a.	10 38a.
16	6 35	10 45	10 53	11 0	11 22	11 32
17	7 30	11 49	11 56	. . .	. . .	. . .
18	8 24	. . .	. . .	0 3m	0 22m	0 32m
19	9 16	1 1m	1 6m	1 12	1 28	1 37
20	10 7	2 15	2 19	2 23	2 36	2 43
21	10 57	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	11 46a.	5 40a.	5 40a.	5 39a.	5 38a.	5 39a.
23	8	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 9	6 13
24	0 37m.	6 27	6 30	6 33	6 41	6 47
25	1 29	6 55	6 59	7 4	7 17	7 24
26	2 25	7 30	7 36	7 42	7 59	8 8
27	3 24	8 15	8 22	8 29	8 49	8 59
28	4 26	9 9	9 17	9 24	9 46	9 58
S.	5 28m.	10 14a.	10 21a.	10 28a.	10 50a.	11 1a.
30	6 28	11 24	11 31	11 37	11 56	. . .

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

14th Sund. after Trin. ☉ ☿ ☽ ☾.
 Inf. ☉ ☿ ☽ ☾. * D 47 Π.

[at Philadelphia, 1774
 1st Congress (52 members) met
 ☉ D ☿. [☉ ☿ α² ∞.
 ☉ ecl. invisible in U. S. ☿ ☽.

15th Sunday after Trinity.
 Jewish y. 5600 begins. * D 28m.
 ☉ D Spica. ☉ D ♀. ☉ D ♀.
 ☿ stationary. ☿ stationary.
 ☉ D ☿.
 * D 1m. ♀ stationary.
 * D τ m. ☉ D α m. ☉ D h.
 16th Sunday after Trinity.

☿ at great. W. elong. 17° 51'.
 21st. Scott died, 1832, a. 62.

* D 33, 42, 45 ∞.
 * D 81, 82, 90, 96 ∞, Uranus.
 17th S. af. T. ☉ h ψ Oph. * 1S.
 * D 60, 62, 63 ♄. Autumn
 [begins.

* D μ, 47, ε γ.
 * D g, b, e, c, d, Ple. * D η, 9 g.

* D 136 g. 29th. ☉ ☿ ☽.
 18th S. after Tr. St. Michael.
 29th. * D 47 Π.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23m.	7 17 a.	4 30m.	7 6 a.	4 37m.	6 55 a.	4 44m.	6 46 a.	4 50m.	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 10th day, 5h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 2h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 7th day, 9h. 5.3m. M. Full Moon, 22d day, 11h. 23.8m. M.
 First Quarter, 15th " 1 16.6 A. Last Quarter, 29th " 2 52.1 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	5 23m	3 21m	1 23m
2	W.	57	42	57	42	57	42	55	44	54	45	6 55	4 35	2 55
3	Th.	58	40	58	41	58	40	55	43	54	44	8 26	6 6	4 26
4	F.	5 59	39	5 59	39	5 59	39	56	42	55	43	9 36	7 16	5 36
5	S.	6 1	38	6 0	38	6 0	38	56	41	56	42	10 21	8 1	6 21
6	Su.	6 2	5 36	6 1	5 37	6 1	5 37	5 57	5 40	5 56	5 41	11 3m	8 43m	7 3m
7	M.	3	34	2	35	2	35	58	38	57	39	11 32	9 12	7 32
8	Tu.	4	33	3	34	3	34	58	37	58	38	11 59	9 39	7 59
9	W.	5	31	4	32	4	32	5 59	36	58	37	0 23a.	10 3	8 23
10	Th.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	5 59	36	0 48	10 28	8 48
11	F.	8	28	6	29	6	30	0	34	6 0	35	1 17	10 57	9 17
12	S.	9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	1 50	11 30	9 50
13	Su.	6 10	5 24	6 8	5 26	6 8	5 27	6 2	5 32	6 1	5 33	2 23a.	0 3a.	10 23m
14	M.	11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	3 6	0 46	11 6
15	Tu.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	3 51	1 31	11 51
16	W.	13	19	11	22	11	22	4	28	3	29	4 54	2 34	0 54a.
17	Th.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	6 22	4 2	2 22
18	F.	15	16	13	19	13	19	5	25	4	27	7 51	5 31	3 51
19	S.	17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	8 55	6 35	4 55
20	Su.	6 18	5 13	6 15	5 15	6 15	5 16	6 7	5 23	6 6	5 25	9 48a.	7 28a.	5 48a.
21	M.	19	11	16	14	16	15	8	22	6	24	10 31	8 11	6 31
22	Tu.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	11 14	8 54	7 14
23	W.	22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	11 54	9 34	7 54
24	Th.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	. . .	10 16	8 36
25	F.	24	5	21	8	20	10	11	18	9	20	0 36m	11 4	9 24
26	S.	25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	1 24	11 50	10 10
27	Su.	6 27	5 2	6 24	5 5	6 22	5 7	6 12	5 16	6 10	5 18	2 10m	. . .	11 0a.
28	M.	28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	3 0	0 40m	11 55
29	Tu.	29	5 0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	3 55	1 35	. . .
30	W.	31	4 59	27	1	25	3	14	13	12	16	5 2	2 42	1 2m
31	Th.	32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	6 28	4 8	2 28

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °
♂	11 12m	+ 3 2	11 27m	— 1 27	11 42m	— 6 1	11 55m	— 10 20	0 8a.	— 14 18
♂	0 3a.	— 13 25	11 25	— 11 33	10 52	— 9 17	10 21	— 7 7	9 56m	— 5 20
♂	3 8	— 21 1	3 3a.	— 21 56	2 57a.	— 22 44	2 52a.	— 23 24	2 48a.	— 23 57
♂	0 56m	— 1 4	0 29m	— 2 27	0 2m	— 3 48	11 29a.	— 5 16	11 3a.	— 6 22
♂	0 53a.	— 8 30	0 34a.	— 8 59	0 16a.	— 9 27	11 57m	— 9 55	11 38m	— 10 23
♂	3 38	— 19 47	3 17	— 19 53	2 55	— 19 59	2 34a.	— 20 6	2 13a.	— 20 13
♂	10 20	— 7 14	9 56	— 7 19	9 31	— 7 23	9 7	— 7 26	8 43	— 7 29

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.
1	7 24m.	...	...	...	...	0 5m
2	8 16	0 36m	0 41m	0 47m	1 2m	1 10
3	9 3	1 47	1 50	1 55	2 7	2 13
4	9 47	2 55	2 57	3 0	3 8	3 13
5	10 28	3 59	4 0	4 1	4 5	4 8
S.	11 8m.	5 2m	5 2m	5 0m	5 0m	5 0m
7	11 49	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
8	0 29a.	5 41a.	5 45a.	5 48a.	5 58a.	6 4a.
9	1 12	6 4	6 9	6 13	6 27	6 34
10	1 57	6 31	6 37	6 43	7 0	7 8
11	2 45	7 4	7 11	7 17	7 37	7 47
12	3 35	7 46	7 53	8 1	8 22	8 33
S.	4 27a.	8 37a.	8 45a.	8 52a.	9 14a.	9 25a.
14	5 20	9 36	9 43	9 50	10 11	10 22
15	6 13	10 42	10 48	10 54	11 12	11 22
16	7 4	11 52	11 57	...	...	...
17	7 54	...	...	0 2m	0 17m	0 24m
18	8 43	1 5m	1 9m	1 12	1 23	1 28
19	9 31	2 20	2 22	2 24	2 30	2 34
S.	10 21a.	3 36m	3 36m	3 37m	3 38m	3 41m
21	11 13	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
22	8	4 52a.	4 56a.	4 59a.	5 11a.	5 17a.
23	0 8m.	5 25	5 30	5 36	5 51	5 59
24	1 8	6 6	6 13	6 19	6 38	6 48
25	2 10	6 59	7 6	7 13	7 35	7 46
26	3 15	8 2	8 9	8 17	8 39	8 49
S.	4 19m.	9 13a.	9 20a.	9 26a.	9 46a.	9 56a.
28	5 19	10 27	10 32	10 37	10 54	11 2
29	6 13	11 38	11 42	11 46	11 59	...
30	7 2	...	...	...	...	0 6m
31	7 46	0 47m	0 49m	0 53m	1 2m	1 7

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

*Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*Removal of the public deposits
[from Bank U. States, 1833.]

Battle of Germantown, 1777.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉.

19th S. after Tr. ♂ ♀ ♀, ♀

♂ ♀ ♀.

Battle before Savannah, 1779.

♂ ♀ α m. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ h.

☉ ☉ ☉. Intensity of light 4.053.

20th S. a. T. * ♀ γ¹ ♀. ♂ ♂ h.

* ♀ τ ♀. 13th. Canova d. 1822.

Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉.

* ♀ δ ♀. Burgoyne sur. 1777.

♂ ♀ h. Cornwallis sur. 1781.

21st Sund. after Trin. ♂ ♀ ♀.

20th. America discovered, 1492,

♂ ♀ ☉. [N. S.]

* ♀ 64, g ♀.

* ♀ x 8. ♀ stationary.

♂ ♀ β 8. Philadelphia settled,

[1682.]

22d Sunday after Trinity.

* ♀ γ ☉.

♂ ♀ α Ω. St. Simon and St.

[Jude.]

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 5m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a.	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's.	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 6th day, 10h. M. } Perigee, 20th day, 2h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th day, 3h. 3.3m. M. Full Moon, 20th day, 9h. 5.1m. A.
 First Quarter, 14th " 4 4.7 M. Last Quarter, 27th " 5 17.8 A.

Days of Month	Days of Week	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 F.		6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	7 49m	5 29m	3 49m
2 S.		34	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	8 59	6 39	4 59
3 Su.		6 35	4 53	6 31	4 57	6 29	4 59	6 18	5 9	6 16	5 12	9 46m	7 26m	5 46m
4 M.		36	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	10 23	8 3	6 23
5 Tu.		38	50	34	54	31	57	20	8	17	11	10 53	8 33	6 53
6 W.		39	49	35	53	32	56	21	7	18	10	11 24	9 4	7 24
7 Th.		40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	11 53	9 33	7 53
8 F.		42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	0 24a.	10 4	8 24
9 S.		43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	0 55	10 35	8 55
10 Su.		6 44	4 44	6 40	4 48	6 37	4 52	6 25	5 3	6 21	5 8	1 32a.	11 12m	9 32m
11 M.		46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	2 7	11 47	10 7
12 Tu.		47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	2 49	0 29a.	10 49
13 W.		48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	3 37	1 17	11 37
14 Th.		50	40	46	44	42	48	29	1	25	5	4 38	2 18	0 38a.
15 F.		51	39	47	43	43	47	30	5 0	26	4	5 50	3 30	1 50
16 S.		52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	7 3	4 43	3 3
17 Su.		6 53	4 37	6 49	4 41	6 45	4 46	6 32	4 59	6 27	5 3	8 6a.	5 46a.	4 6a.
18 M.		54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	9 5	6 45	5 5
19 Tu.		55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	1	9 53	7 33	5 53
20 W.		57	35	53	39	48	44	35	57	29	1	10 44	8 24	6 44
21 Th.		58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	11 35	9 15	7 35
22 F.		6 59	33	55	37	50	42	37	56	31	1	. . .	10 4	8 24
23 S.		7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	56	32	0	0 24m	10 56	9 16
24 Su.		7 2	4 32	6 57	4 36	6 52	4 41	6 38	4 55	6 33	5 0	1 16m	11 43a.	10 3a.
25 M.		3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	2 3	. . .	10 49
26 Tu.		4	30	6 59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	2 49	0 29m	11 45
27 W.		5	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	3 45	1 25	. . .
28 Th.		6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	4 41	2 21	0 41m
29 F.		8	29	3	33	57	40	43	55	37	0	5 43	3 23	1 43
30 S.		9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	6 49	4 29	2 49

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
♂	0 23a.	—18 21	0 36a.	—21 14	0 50a.	—23 30	1 3a.	—25 2	1 15a.	—25 46
♂	9 33m	—4 5	9 18m	—3 43	9 7m	—3 54	8 59m	—4 35	8 53m	—5 39
♂	2 43a.	—24 23	2 39a.	—24 37	2 35a.	—24 40	2 31a.	—24 34	2 28a.	—24 19
♂	10 31a.	—7 25	10 5a.	—8 6	9 40a.	—8 33	9 16a.	—8 45	8 52a.	—8 47
♂	11 16m	—10 55	10 58m	—11 22	10 39m	—11 48	10 20m	—12 14	10 2m	—12 38
♂	1 48a.	—20 20	1 28a.	—20 27	1 7a.	—20 33	0 46a.	—20 40	0 25a.	—20 46
♂	8 15	—7 33	7 51	—7 34	7 27	—7 35	7 4	—7 36	6 40	—7 35

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	8 28m.	1 52m	1 53m	1 56m	2 0m	2 4m
2	9 8	2 56	2 56	2 57	2 57	3 0
S.	9 48m.	3 59m	3 58m	3 57m	3 53m	3 55m
4	10 28	5 0	4 58	4 56	4 48	4 48
5	11 10	6 3	5 59	5 56	5 44	5 42
6	11 54	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 41a.	5 6a.	5 13a.	5 19a.	5 38a.	5 47a.
8	1 31	5 44	5 51	5 58	6 19	6 30
9	2 22	6 31	6 38	6 46	7 8	7 19
S.	3 15a.	7 28a.	7 35a.	7 42a.	8 3a.	8 14a.
11	4 7	8 31	8 38	8 44	9 3	9 12
12	4 57	9 38	9 44	9 49	10 5	10 13
13	5 46	10 48	10 52	10 56	11 8	11 15
14	6 34	...	...	...	...	...
15	7 21	0 0m	0 2m	0 5m	0 13m	0 18m
16	8 8	1 13	1 14	1 15	1 19	1 22
S.	8 57a.	2 28m	2 28m	2 27m	2 26m	2 27m
18	9 49	3 44	3 42	3 40	3 34	3 34
19	10 46	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 48	3 55a.	4 1a.	4 7a.	4 24a.	4 33a.
21	♂	4 42	4 49	4 56	5 16	5 26
22	0 54m.	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 18	6 28
23	2 0	6 53	7 1	7 7	7 28	7 38
S.	3 4m.	8 9a.	8 15a.	8 21a.	8 39a.	8 48a.
25	4 3	9 24	9 29	9 33	9 48	9 55
26	4 55	10 36	10 40	10 43	10 53	10 59
27	5 43	11 43	11 46	11 48	11 53	11 57
28	6 27	...	...	...	...	...
29	7 7	0 49m	0 49m	0 49m	0 51m	0 53m
30	7 47	1 51	1 50	1 50	1 47	1 48

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

All Saints.

♂ ♀.

23d Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♀.

♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ α m.

♂ ♀ h. [1832, a. 56.

♂ ♀ j. 10th. Spurzheim died,

24th Sunday after Trinity.

Venus most brilliant as morning

* ♀ 17 v. [star.

[aged 96.

* ♀ 42, 57. Carroll d. 1832,

* ♀ 81, 82. * ♀ Uranus.

♂ ♀ h.

25th Sun. after Tr. * ♀ 60, 62,

[♂ h.

* ♀ μ, 47, ε γ. ♀ stationary.

* ♀ 9, η 8, * ♀ b, e, c, d, f, g,

[Pleiadum.

* ♀ 136 8. ♀ stationary.

25th. N. York evacuated, 1783.

26th Sun. after Trin. ♂ ♀.

* ♀ 83.

* ♀ Regulus.

* ♀ 59 Ω,

30th. St. Andrew.

♀ at greatest E. elong. 21° 16'.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 29m.	6 9 a.	5 35m.	6 9 a.	5 40m.	6 8 a.	5 43m.	6 10 a.	5 46m.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's.	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 22	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 3d day, 1h. A.
Perigee, 19th " 0 M.

Apogee, 31st day, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 9h. 52.6m. A. Full Moon, 20th day, 7h. 36.4m. M.
First Quarter, 13th " 4 40.3 A. Last Quarter, 27th " 11 37.3 M.
New Moon, January, 1840, 4th day, 4h. 12.1m. A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	7 54m	5 34m	3 54m
2 M.		11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	8 50	6 30	4 50
3 Tu.		12	29	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	9 34	7 14	5 34
4 W.		13	29	8	33	2	39	46	55	41	0	10 16	7 56	6 16
5 Th.		14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	10 56	8 36	6 56
6 F.		15	28	10	33	4	38	48	55	42	0	11 32	9 12	7 32
7 S.		16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	0 9a.	9 49	8 9
8 Su.		7 17	4 28	7 12	4 33	7 6	4 38	6 49	4 55	6 44	5 0	0 42a.	10 22m	8 42m
9 M.		18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	1 18	10 58	9 18
10 Tu.		19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	1 55	11 35	9 55
11 W.		20	28	15	33	9	38	52	56	47	1	2 36	0 16a.	10 36
12 Th.		21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	3 23	1 3	11 23
13 F.		21	28	16	33	10	39	53	56	48	2	4 16	1 56	0 16a.
14 S.		22	28	17	34	11	39	54	56	49	2	5 9	2 49	1 9
15 Su.		7 23	4 28	7 17	4 34	7 12	4 39	6 54	4 56	6 49	5 2	6 11a.	3 51a.	2 11a.
16 M.		24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	7 14	4 54	3 14
17 Tu.		24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	8 24	6 4	4 24
18 W.		25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	9 29	7 9	5 29
19 Th.		25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	10 32	8 12	6 32
20 F.		26	30	20	36	14	40	57	58	52	4	11 26	9 6	7 26
21 S.		26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	. . .	9 58	8 18
22 Su.		7 27	4 31	7 21	4 37	7 15	4 41	6 58	4 59	6 53	5 4	0 18m	10 46a.	9 6a.
23 M.		27	31	21	37	15	42	58	4 59	53	5	1 6	11 31	9 51
24 Tu.		28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	1 51	. . .	10 37
25 W.		28	32	22	38	16	43	6 59	0	54	6	2 37	0 17m	11 18
26 Th.		29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	3 18	0 58	. . .
27 F.		29	34	23	39	17	45	0	2	55	7	4 4	1 44	0 4m
28 S.		29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	56	8	4 45	2 25	0 45
29 Su.		7 29	4 35	7 24	4 40	7 18	4 46	7 1	5 3	6 56	5 9	5 31m	3 11m	1 31m
30 M.		30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	6 29	4 9	2 29
31 Tu.		30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	7 38	5 18	3 38

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /	h. m.	° /
♂	1 21a.	—25 38	1 15a.	—24 41	0 44a.	—23 4	11 50m	—21 8	11 0m	—19 56
♀	8 49m	—7 1	8 46m	—8 36	8 45m	—10 20	8 45	—12 7	8 46	—13 54
♂	2 24a.	—23 53	2 21a.	—23 17	2 17a.	—22 32	2 13a.	—21 38	2 9a.	—20 35
♀	8 30a.	—8 35	8 9a.	—8 15	7 49a.	—7 46	7 30a.	—7 6	7 12a.	—6 22
♂	9 43m	—13 2	9 24m	—13 25	9 5m	—13 47	8 45m	—14 7	8 26m	—14 26
♀	0 52a.	—20 52	11 44	—20 58	11 24	—21 3	11 3	—21 8	10 42	—21 13
♂	6 17	—7 34	5 53a.	—7 33	5 30a.	—7 30	5 7a.	—7 28	4 44a.	—7 23

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	8 27m.	2 53m	2 51m	2 49m	2 43m	2 43m
2	9 9	3 56	3 52	3 49	3 39	3 39
3	9 52	4 59	4 54	4 50	4 37	4 34
4	10 39	6 3	5 58	5 52	5 35	5 30
5	11 27	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
6	0 18a.	4 29a.	4 37a.	4 44a.	5 5a.	5 16a.
7	1 11	5 23	5 30	5 37	5 59	6 10
S.	2 3a.	6 24a.	6 30a.	6 37a.	6 56a.	7 6a.
9	2 54	7 30	7 35	7 41	7 58	8 6
10	3 43	8 39	8 43	8 47	9 1	9 8
11	4 30	9 49	9 52	9 55	10 4	10 9
12	5 16	10 59	11 1	11 3	11 7	11 11
13	6 1	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 47	0 10m	0 10m	0 11m	0 11m	0 13m
S.	7 36a.	1 22m	1 21m	1 20m	1 16m	1 16m
16	8 29	2 38	2 35	2 32	2 23	2 22
17	9 27	3 59	3 55	3 51	3 37	3 34
18	10 30	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
19	11 36	3 19a.	3 26a.	3 33a.	3 55a.	4 5a.
20	♂	4 25	4 32	4 39	5 1	5 12
21	0 42m.	5 39	5 46	5 52	6 12	6 21
S.	1 44m.	6 58a.	7 4a.	7 9a.	7 25a.	7 33a.
23	2 42	8 16	8 20	8 24	8 36	8 42
24	3 34	9 27	9 30	9 32	9 40	9 44
25	4 20	10 35	10 36	10 37	10 40	10 43
26	5 3	11 39	11 39	11 38	11 38	11 39
27	5 44	...	...	...	...	...
28	6 24	0 42m	0 41m	0 39m	0 34m	0 34m
S.	7 6m.	1 45m	1 42m	1 39m	1 30m	1 29m
30	7 48	2 48	2 44	2 40	2 27	2 24
31	8 34	3 54	3 49	3 43	3 27	3 23

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀. Advent Sunday.
 ♂ ♀. ♂ ♀. Beginning of
 [1st Session of 26th Congress.
 5th. Pres. Van Buren b. 1782.
 ☐ ☐. ♂ ♀.

♂ ♀.
 ♂ ♀. 2d Sunday in Advent.
 ♀ stationary.

* ♀, 33.
 * ♀ 73, 78. 13th. ♂ ♀.
 16th. Severe cold in Boston, '35.
 Washington died, 1799, a. 68.
 3d Sunday in Advent.

♀ at great. W. elong. 46° 50'.
 16th. Tea dest. in Boston, 1773.
 Inf. ♂ ♀. 16th. Great fire in N.
 * ♀ 136 ♀. ♂ ♀. [York, '35.
 17th. Bolivar died, 1830.

* ♀ ♀. Winter begins. St.
 4th Sun. in Advent. [Thomas.
 22d. Landing at Plymouth, 1620.
 * ♀, 49.
 Christmas Day. [1776.

St. Stephen. Battle of Trenton,
 * ♀ ♀. St. John.
 Innocents.

1st Sunday after Christmas.

♂ ♀.
 ♂ ♀. Earth nearest the Sun.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

In the year 1839, there will be but two Eclipses, both of which will, of course, be of the Sun. Neither of them will be visible in the United States.

I. Friday March 15th. The Sun totally eclipsed.

Beginning of the General Eclipse, or the Moon's Penumbra first touches the Earth at 6h. 26.2m. M. (Mean Time at Washington), in Lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$ South. Long. $82^{\circ} 38'$ West.

The Total and Central Eclipse begins, or the shadow of the Moon first touches the Earth at 7h. 22.0m. M., in Lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$ South. Long. $96^{\circ} 37'$ West.

The Sun centrally and totally eclipsed, or the meridian at 9h. 1.9m. M., in Lat. $5^{\circ} 59'$ South. Long. $30^{\circ} 13'$ West.

End of the Central Eclipse, or the shadow of the Moon leaves the Earth at 10h. 48.4m. M., in Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ North. Long. $32^{\circ} 6'$ East.

The Penumbra of the Moon leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends at 11h. 44.1m. M., in Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$ North. Long. $18^{\circ} 5'$ East.

This Eclipse will be visible to the greater part of South America and Africa, to a large part of Europe, and of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The line of the total Eclipse passes over the centre of South America and of Africa, and the narrowest part of the Atlantic Ocean.

II. Saturday, Sept. 7th. The Sun annularly eclipsed.

The Moon's Penumbra first touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse begins at 2h. 16.0m A. (Mean Time at Washington), in Lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$ North. Long. $154^{\circ} 29'$ East.

The centre of the Moon's Penumbra first touches the Earth, or the Central Eclipse begins, at 3h. 20.8m. A., in $35^{\circ} 58'$ North. Long. $138^{\circ} 11'$ East.

The Sun centrally eclipsed on the Meridian, at 5h. 6.3m. A., in Lat. $14^{\circ} 49'$ North. Long. $154^{\circ} 8'$ West.

The centre of the Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the central eclipse ends, at 7h. 8.2m. A., in Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$ South, and Long. $96^{\circ} 55'$ West.

The Moon's Penumbra last touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, at 8h. 13.1m. A., in Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$ South. Long. $113^{\circ} 29'$ West.

This Eclipse will be visible throughout the North, and in a large part of the South, Pacific Ocean, in the eastern part of Russian Asia, in the Islands of Japan, and in the extreme western part of North America. The line of the annular Eclipse begins on the Island of Nippon, and thence passes nearly across the Pacific Ocean, so that the Eclipse will not be annular in either continent of Asia or America.

OCCULTATIONS IN 1839.

The following table contains a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which *may* prove to be Occultations in some part of the United States, also the mean time (at Washington) of the true conjunctions in longitude, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers from noon to noon, and the difference of the latitudes of the Moon and stars at the time of conjunction.

The most interesting Occultations during the year, in the United States, will be those of Venus, July 13th; of Uranus, July 1st, September 21st, and November 15th; of Regulus, November 25th, and of the Pleiades, January 23d, July 6th, September 26th, and November 20th. It is hoped they will be carefully observed.

** Those marked with an asterisk will also be Occultations in some part of Europe.

		Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.			Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.
		h. m.						h. m.			
Jan.	1	6 53	43 γ Σ	—50	5	Mar.	13	17 36	70 Σ	—68	6
	*10	15 38	1 b Π	—61	5		16	6 27	71 ϵ \mathfrak{H}	—45	4
		16 26	2 A^1 Π	—26	5		18	7 30	47 φ	—30	6
		16 51	3 A^2 Π	—18	6			8 16	48 ϵ φ	+ 1	5
		19 3	6 π Π	—54	3.4		22	11 21	47 Π	—37	6
	18	6 11	83 k' Σ	—25	6		23	8 7	2 ω' Σ	+ 9	6
	21	5 57	102 π \mathfrak{H}	—32	6		27	17 56	84 τ Ω	—64	4
	*22	6 4	27 ψ φ	—43	6		30	13 14	68 i Π	—52	5
	23	10 18	9 δ	—39	6		31	15 27	1617 Bai.	—55	6
		13 43	b Pleiad.	—17	4.5	April	1	12 25	1690 Bai.	—11	6
		13 45	g "	— 7	5.6		2	14 41	1 b Π	—44	5
		13 59	e "	+ 2	5			15 39	2 A^1 Π	— 9	5
		14 11	c "	— 6	5			18 23	6 π Π	—39	3.4
		14 13	d "	—32	5		9	15 43	50 Σ	—40	6
		14 42	25 η δ	—25	3		15	8 38	9 δ	—50	6
	*24	4 50	59 χ δ	—46	6		19	7 38	76 c Π	—14	6
	25	16 39	136 C δ	—55	4.5		20	9 50	43 γ Σ	—46	5
	*26	9 9	49 c Auri.	—14	6		*26	9 39	50 Π	—39	6
	27	13 16	76 c Π	—12	6	May	5	14 43	25 χ^1 \mathfrak{W}	—62	5.6
	28	15 25	43 γ Σ	—46	5			15 27	27 χ^3 \mathfrak{W}	—33	6
	*30	10 4	34 Ω	—21	6			17 50	28 φ \mathfrak{W}	—63	6
Feb.	*3	13 39	50 Π	—44	6		11	17 27	27 ψ φ	—54	6
	20	10 13	59 χ δ	—55	6		27	8 17	630 May.	—20	6
	22	14 56	49 c Auri.	—22	6			10 32	m Π	—32	6
	*23	5 47	47 Π	—36	6		29	13 21	γ^1 \mathfrak{f}	—69	5
	24	11 16	19 λ Σ	+ 1	6		30	15 27	40 τ \mathfrak{f}	—24	4
	26	17 20	34 Ω	—20	6		31	12 10	58 ω \mathfrak{f}	—68	6
	28	14 20	89 H Ω	— 6	6	June	1	11 20	2449 Bai.	—69	6
March	6	15 58	m Π	—23	6		8	14 19	47 φ	—30	6
	8	18 23	γ^1 \mathfrak{f}	—51	5		16	8 16	47 e Ω	—73	4
	10	16 54	60 α \mathfrak{f}	—50	5.6		19	7 58	28 Π	—56	6

	Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.		Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S.	Star's Mag.	
	h. m.					h. m.				
June 20	8 40	68 <i>i</i> \mathfrak{M}	—34	5	Sept. 25	16 30	47 φ	—57	6	
21	10 53	1617 <i>Bail.</i>	—44	6		17 15	48 ε φ	—25	5	
23	9 45	1 <i>b</i> \mathfrak{M}	—47	5	26	7 48	9 δ	—73	6	
	13 23	6 π \mathfrak{M}	—42	3.4	*	11 1	<i>b</i> Pleiad.	—48	4.5	
	15 16	630 <i>May.</i>	—15	6	*	11 3	<i>g</i> “	—38	5.6	
*30	11 5	42 <i>D</i> \mathfrak{M}	—57	6	*	11 17	<i>e</i> “	—29	5	
July *1	14 11	90 φ \mathfrak{M}	—44	5	*	11 29	<i>c</i> “	—36	5	
	16 46	<i>Uranus.</i>	—37			11 30	<i>d</i> “	—62	5	
	16 50	96 \mathfrak{M}	—32	6		11 56	η δ	—56	3	
6	13 31	9 δ	—57	6	28	11 42	136 <i>C</i> δ	—59	4.5	
	16 52	<i>b</i> Pleiad.	—34	4.5	29	17 59	47 Π	—16	6	
	16 54	<i>g</i> “	—24	5.6	Oct. 13	4 45	γ' \mathfrak{f}	—65	5	
	17 7	<i>e</i> “	—15	5	14	7 40	40 τ \mathfrak{f}	—26	4	
	17 19	<i>c</i> “	—23	5	17	7 53	49 δ \mathfrak{V}	—27	3.4	
	17 20	<i>d</i> “	—48	5	23	13 22	64 <i>g</i> φ	+ 7	5.6	
	17 41	25 η δ	—41	3	24	10 12	59 χ δ	—62	6	
8	17 10	136 <i>C</i> δ	—50	4.5	28	15 0	43 γ \mathfrak{E}	—5	5	
13	17 4	47 ϱ Ω	—61	4	Nov. 12	11 14	17 \mathfrak{V}	—20	6	
*14	21 32	<i>Venus.</i>	—8		14	6 25	42 \mathfrak{M}	—45	6	
26	9 50	27 χ^3 \mathfrak{V}	—62	6		13 25	57 σ \mathfrak{M}	—21	5	
27	12 15	33 ι \mathfrak{M}	—18	4.5	*15	4 24	81 \mathfrak{M}	—37	6	
	17 0	42 \mathfrak{M}	—26	6	*	5 10	82 \mathfrak{M}	—18	6	
	17 33	45 <i>D</i> \mathfrak{M}	—64	6	*	6 6	<i>Uranus.</i>	—44		
28	14 22	81 \mathfrak{M}	—18	6	17	6 47	60 \mathfrak{H}	—52	6	
30	17 10	60 \mathfrak{H}	—38	6	*	7 28	62 \mathfrak{H}	—29	6	
	17 52	62 \mathfrak{H}	—15	6	*	7 49	63 δ \mathfrak{H}	—16	5	
Aug. 3	13 34	59 χ δ	—64	6	*19	8 0	34 μ φ	—16	6	
5	16 25	49 <i>c</i> <i>Aur.</i>	—5	6		13 50	47 φ	—52	6	
13	7 13	40 ψ \mathfrak{M}	—56	5.6		14 34	48 ε φ	—21	5	
21	10 51	58 ω \mathfrak{f}	—73	6	20	4 32	9 δ	—63	6	
23	11 54	49 δ \mathfrak{V}	—24	3.4	*	7 37	<i>b</i> Pleiad.	—39	4.5	
*24	8 25	58 \mathfrak{M}	—25	6	*	7 39	<i>g</i> “	—29	5.6	
*25	6 33	96 \mathfrak{M}	—44	6	*	7 51	<i>e</i> “	—20	5	
*29	9 9	47 φ	—58	6	*	8 2	<i>c</i> “	—28	5	
*	10 6	48 ε φ	—26	5		8 4	<i>d</i> “	—54	5	
Sept. *2	12 35	47 Π	—17	6	*	8 28	η δ	—48	3	
9	7 45	28 \mathfrak{M}	—30	6		9 5	<i>f</i> Pleiad.	—57	5	
13	9 38	1 <i>b</i> \mathfrak{M}	—25	5		9 7	<i>h</i> “	—52	5.6	
14	6 28	τ \mathfrak{M}	—51	3.4	*22	5 37	136 <i>C</i> δ	—40	4.5	
*20	6 54	33 ι \mathfrak{M}	—18	4.5		25	15 10	83 \mathfrak{E}	—24	6
	11 33	42 \mathfrak{M}	—28	6		26	15 17	<i>Regulus.</i>	—47	1
	12 5	45 <i>D</i> \mathfrak{M}	—66	6		27	18 10	59 <i>c</i> Ω	—13	5.6
*21	8 24	81 \mathfrak{M}	—20	6	Dec. 11	7 37	33 ι \mathfrak{M}	—52	4.5	
	9 9	82 \mathfrak{M}	—1	6		12	7 13	73 λ \mathfrak{M}	—21	4
	12 18	<i>Uranus.</i>	—38				8 19	78 \mathfrak{M}	—12	6
	14 2	90 φ \mathfrak{M}	—58	5		19	16 50	136 <i>C</i> δ	—36	4.5
	16 30	96 \mathfrak{M}	—45	6	*21	9 41	77 π Π	—39	4	
23	9 0	60 \mathfrak{H}	—44	6		24	12 5	47 ϱ Ω	—17	4
*	9 40	62 \mathfrak{H}	—22	6	*	13	29 49	Ω	—37	6
*10	0	63 δ \mathfrak{H}	—7	5	27	16 47	40 ψ \mathfrak{M}	—28	5.6	
*25	10 28	34 μ φ	—20	6						

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1839,

Visible throughout or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Im.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Im.	Sat.
Jan.	4	23	53	49	Im.	1	April	26	20	4	31	Em.	3
"	6	18	22	12		1	"	26	13	52	54		1
"	7	20	7	55		2	May	1	15	46	42		2
"	13	20	15	34		1	"	1	21	18	30		1
"	14	22	41	6		2	"	2	21	27	54	Im.	3
"	20	22	8	54		1	"	3	15	47	5	Em.	1
"	22	16	40	36	Em.	3	"	8	18	23	12		2
"	23	0	2	16	Im.	1	"	10	17	41	21		1
"	29	17	52	39		3	"	12	12	9	54		1
"	29	18	30	34		1	"	17	19	35	40		1
"	29	20	37	12	Em.	3	"	19	14	4	16		1
Feb.	1	17	4	31	Im.	2	"	26	12	54	40		2
"	5	20	23	56		1	"	26	15	58	40		1
"	5	21	50	9		3	"	31	13	23	50	Im.	3
"	6	0	33	53	Em.	3	"	31	15	54	58	Em.	3
"	8	19	38	9	Im.	2	June	2	15	31	40		2
"	12	22	17	20		1	"	2	17	53	8		1
"	14	16	45	44		1	"	7	17	23	10	Im.	3
"	15	22	12	0		2	"	9	18	8	48	Em.	2
"	20	0	10	47		1	"	11	14	16	18		1
"	21	18	39	11		1	"	16	18	23	32	Im.	2
"	26	14	3	18		2	"	18	16	10	51	Em.	1
"	28	20	32	41		1	"	25	18	5	25		1
March	2	15	1	2		1	"	27	12	34	3		1
"	5	16	37	43		2	"	27	12	42	27		2
"	6	13	41	44		3	July	4	12	57	53	Im.	2
"	6	16	22	16	Em.	3	"	4	14	28	39	Em.	1
"	7	22	26	15	Im.	1	"	4	15	19	44		2
"	9	16	54	38		1	"	11	15	35	23	Im.	2
"	12	19	12	26		2	"	11	16	23	15	Em.	1
"	13	17	39	19		3	"	13	13	18	22	Im.	3
"	16	18	48	18		1	"	13	15	45	2	Em.	3
"	18	13	16	46		1	"	20	12	46	28		1
"	19	21	47	22		2	"	27	14	41	1		1
"	20	21	37	11		3	"	29	12	29	24		2
"	23	11	4	41		2	Aug.	5	15	6	24		2
"	23	20	42	3		1	"	12	12	58	45		1
"	25	15	10	33		1	"	19	14	53	15		1
"	30	13	40	1		2	"	25	13	11	54	Im.	3
"	30	22	35	54		1	"	30	12	15	17	Em.	2
April	1	17	4	25		1	Sept.	4	13	10	43		1
"	3	8	21	⊙			"	20	11	28	1		1
"	6	18	40	28	Em.	2	Oct.	22	♂	11	⊙		
"	8	21	7	50		1	Dec.	1	22	48	33	Im.	1
"	10	15	36	17		1	"	3	23	4	11	Em.	3
"	11	12	9	2		3	"	7	22	6	37	Im.	2
"	13	21	16	7		2	"	9	0	42	15		1
"	17	17	30	16		1	"	11	0	48	29		3
"	18	16	7	1		3	"	15	0	40	5		2
"	19	11	58	48		1	"	17	21	4	21		1
"	24	13	10	27		2	"	24	22	57	56		1
"	24	19	24	20		1							

EPHEMERIS OF GAMBART'S COMET,

About the Time of the Perihelion Passage in the Year 1839.

At Greenwich Mean Midnight.

Date.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		Logarithm of the Distance from the		Meridian Passage.
						Earth.	Sun.	
1839.	h.	m.	s.					h. m.
April 29	1	38	36	N. 16°	31.0	0.3959	0.1803	23 9.2
May 3	1	50	37	17	20.3	0.3879	0.1682	23 5.5
7	2	3	8	18	8.6	0.3798	0.1558	23 2.3
11	2	16	11	18	55.5	0.3717	0.1430	22 59.7
15	2	29	47	19	40.8	0.3635	0.1300	22 57.5
19	2	43	59	20	23.7	0.3553	0.1167	22 56.1
23	2	58	47	21	3.6	0.3472	0.1031	22 55.2
27	3	14	11	21	39.9	0.3392	0.0893	22 54.9
31	3	30	15	22	11.8	0.3314	0.0753	22 55.2
June 4	3	46	58	22	38.6	0.3238	0.0613	22 56.3
8	4	4	19	22	59.5	0.3165	0.0472	22 57.9
12	4	22	18	23	13.6	0.3096	0.0333	23 0.2
16	4	40	52	23	20.2	0.3031	0.0196	23 3.1
20	4	59	59	23	18.3	0.2971	0.0064	23 6.4
24	5	19	34	23	7.3	0.2916	9.9937	23 10.3
28	5	39	33	22	46.7	0.2869	9.9820	23 14.5
July 2	5	59	51	22	16.3	0.2828	9.9713	23 19.1
6	6	20	20	21	35.7	0.2795	9.9621	23 23.8
10	6	40	56	20	45.0	0.2770	9.9545	23 28.6
14	7	1	31	19	44.8	0.2752	9.9487	23 33.4
18	7	21	59	18	35.6	0.2743	9.9451	23 38.1
22	7	42	15	17	18.1	0.2742	9.9437	23 42.6
26	8	2	13	15	53.7	0.2750	9.9445	23 46.8
30	8	21	48	14	23.0	0.2766	9.9476	23 50.5
Aug. 3	8	40	58	12	47.9	0.2790	9.9528	23 53.9
7	8	59	39	11	9.0	0.2822	9.9600	23 56.7
11	9	17	51	9	27.9	0.2861	9.9689	23 59.1
15	9	35	31	7	45.5	0.2906	9.9792	0 0.5
19	9	52	40	6	3.0	0.2958	9.9907	0 2.0
23	10	9	16	4	21.2	0.3015	0.0031	0 2.9
27	10	25	21	2	40.9	0.3077	0.0162	0 3.3
31	10	40	56	1	2.7	0.3144	0.0298	0 3.2
Sept. 4	10	56	1	s. 0	33.0	0.3214	0.0437	0 2.5
8	11	10	37	2	5.6	0.3286	0.0577	0 1.4
12	11	24	45	3	35.1	0.3361	0.0718	23 59.3
16	11	38	28	5	1.1	0.3437	0.0858	23 57.2
20	11	51	45	6	23.4	0.3514	0.0996	23 54.7
24	12	4	39	7	42.3	0.3591	0.1132	23 51.8
28	12	17	10	8	57.3	0.3668	0.1266	23 48.5
Oct. 2	12	29	20	10	8.8	0.3744	0.1397	23 44.8
6	12	41	11	11	16.7	0.3819	0.1526	23 40.9
10	15	52	42	12	21.1	0.3892	0.1651	23 36.6
14	13	3	56	13	22.1	0.3964	0.1773	23 32.0
18	13	14	51	14	19.8	0.4033	0.1891	23 27.1
22	13	25	30	15	14.3	0.4100	0.2007	23 22.0
26	13	35	53	16	5.6	0.4164	0.2119	23 16.6
30	13	46	1	16	54.0	0.4226	0.2229	23 10.9
Nov. 3	13	55	56	s. 17	39.6	0.4284	0.2335	23 5.0

The above Ephemeris of Gambart's Comet was deduced from the following Elements of its Orbit, computed by Professor Santini of Padua, (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, Vol. XII., p. 114.) Perihelion passage, 1839, July 23d, .0391. Mean Time at Padua.

Logarithm of Semi-Axis Major,	0.5483436
Angle of Eccentricity,	48° 43' 17"
Inclination of the Orbit,	13° 12' 24"
Longitude of the Node,	110° 6' 16"
Longitude of the Perihelion,	248° 13' 19"
Mean Daily Siderial Motion,	553".9384
Motion Direct.	

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year.

7h. M.		a.	b.	p.	l.	l'.
M. T. at Washington.						
1839. January	1	34'.75	+15'.12	+3° 55.0	+25° 47.8	+25° 16.5
February	10	36.53	16.04	4 21.2	26 2.8	25 27.9
March	22	39.01	17.13	4 30.0	26 2.5	25 38.6
May	1	41.12	17.95	4 19.6	25 52.8	25 48.7
June	10	41.53	17.98	3 57.9	25 39.0	25 57.8
July	20	39.97	17.22	3 41.0	25 31.3	26 6.4
August	29	37.49	16.24	3 41.7	25 40.8	26 14.2
October	8	35.32	15.53	4 1.4	26 5.2	26 21.0
November	17	34.14	15.24	4 33.2	26 30.4	26 27.3
December	27	34.21	15.38	5 7.3	26 43.6	26 32.7

a denotes the semitransverse axis of the rings.

b “ “ semiconjugate axis of the rings, positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

p “ “ inclination of the northern semiconjugate axis of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, — when West.

l “ “ angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

l' “ “ elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

* * It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, caused by the shadow of the planet on the rings; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.

1839.	d.	h.	m.		1839.	d.	h.	m.		1839.	d.	h.	m.	
Jan.	12	23	53	NE.	May	17	14	26	NW.	Sept.	18	8	53	NE.
	27	7	17	NW.	June	1	22	32	NE.		30	21	9	NW.
Feb.	9	19	20	NE.		14	16	55	NW.	Oct.	16	14	21	NE.
	22	14	11	NW.		28	12	3	NE.		28	18	11	NW.
Mar.	9	23	24	NE.	July	12	11	39	NW.	Nov.	13	21	35	NE.
	22	4	56	NW.		25	0	55	NE.		26	0	16	NW.
April	7	5	29	NE.	Aug.	8	15	47	NW.	Dec.	11	23	30	NE.
	19	8	42	NW.		21	10	19	NE.		24	7	24	NW.
May	5	8	4	NE.	Sept.	3	23	49	NW.					

“The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit; and by the time of the greatest Libration of her apparent Disc is to be understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right-hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible.”

A Table, showing the illuminated Portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the Discs, which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated; the apparent diameter of the planets at the time being considered 1.0.

To a spectator on the Earth, Mars appears most brilliant when nearest the Earth, that is, when in opposition to the Sun; but Venus when her elongation is about 45° and she is approaching or receding from, her inferior conjunction. She will, therefore, this year appear most brilliant, in the evening about the 30th of August, and in the morning about the 11th of November, about which times she may be seen by the naked eye without much difficulty, amidst the brightest sunshine.

The opposition of Mars will happen this year on the 12th of March.

1839.	Venus.	Mars.	1839.	Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.994	July	15	0.554
February	14	0.973	August	15	0.377
March	15	0.936	September	15	0.120
April	15	0.876	October	15	0.031
May	15	0.794	November	15	0.299
June	15	0.685	December	15	0.495
		0.883			0.962

*LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

The *Latitude* of those places, which are marked with a *, has been determined by the Editor, from actual observations, recently made by himself, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from the observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was determined by the Editor, by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as rough approximations.

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.		Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol), . . .	N. Y.	*42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
Amherst (Col. Chapel),	Mass.	*42 22 13	†72 31 36	†4 50 6.4	383
<i>Annapolis</i> ,	Md.	38 58 35	76 33	5 6 12	37
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
<i>Augusta</i> (State House),	Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 29 20	595
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	38
Bangor (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (New C. H.),	Mass.	*41 42 7	†70 18 35	†4 41 14.4	466
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	370
Beaufort (Arsenal), . .	S. C.	*32 25 57	†50 41 23	†5 22 45.6	629
<i>Boston</i> (State House),	Mass.	*42 21 22.7	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	432
Bridgeport, (Bapt. Ch.)	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47	284
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.),	R. I.	*41 40 3	†71 17 19	†4 45 9.3	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Cambridge (1st Con. Ch.),	Ms.	*42 22 21.3	†71 7 38	†4 44 30.5	431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	467
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Cod (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 22	†70 4 9	†4 40 16.6	507

* See the remarks on this table in the Preliminary Observations.

	Latitude North.	Longitude, West,		Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
		in degrees.	in time. h. m. s.	
Charleston (St. Mich's Ch.) S. C.	*32 46 33	†79 57 27	†5 19 49.8	544
Charlestown (Navy Y'd), Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433
Chicago, Il.	42 0	87 35	5 50 2	763
Cincinnati (Fort Wash.), Ohio,	†39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497
Columbia, S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
Columbus, Ohio,	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	396
Concord (State House), N. H.	*43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.), Mass.	*42 14 52	†71 10 49	†4 44 43.3	422
Detroit, Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.), Mass.	†42 19 15	*71 4 19	*4 44 17.3	432
Dover, Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover, N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court House), Md.	*38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
Eastport, Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton, N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	254
Exeter, N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Frankfort, Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Fredericksburg, Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Frederickton, N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Frederickstown, Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Georgetown, S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester (Univ. Ch.), Mass.	*42 36 44	†70 40 19	†4 42 41.3	462
Greenfield (2d Con. Ch.), Mass.	*42 35 16	†72 36 32	†4 50 26	396
Hagerstown, Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax, N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell, Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
Harrisburg, Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford (State House), Conn.	*41 45 59	†72 40 45	†4 50 43	335
Holmes's Hole (Windmill), Ms.	*41 27 15	†70 36 38	†4 42 26.5	457
Hudson, N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Huntsville, Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 49	726
Indianapolis, Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Jackson, M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
Jefferson, M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Key West, Fa.	†24 33 30	81 52 30	5 27 30	
Kingston, U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster, Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lexington, Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock, Ark.	34 40	22 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport, N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louisville, Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.), Mass.	*42 38 48	†71 18 57	†4 45 15.8	439
Lynchburg, Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn, Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead, Mass.	42 30	70 52	4 43 28	450
Middletown, Conn.	41 34	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville, Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	642
Mobile, Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1033
Montpelier, Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Monomoy Point light, Mass.	*41 33 31	†70 0 5	†4 40 0.4	500

	Latitude North.	Longitude, in degrees.	West, in time. h. m. s.	Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
Montreal, . . . L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nantucket (S'th Tower), Mass.	*41 16 56	†*70 6 12	†*4 40 24.8	490
Nashville (University), Tenn.	†36 9 33	*86 49 3	*5 47 16 2	714
Natchez (Castle), . . M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Newark, . . . N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Mar's' Ch.) Mass.	*41 38 7	†70 55 49	†4 43 43.3	429
Newbern, . . . N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg, . . . N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport, (2d Pres. C.), Ms.	*42 45 32	†70 52 47	†4 43 31.1	466
Newcastle, . . . Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College), Conn.	†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London, . . . Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354
New Orleans (City Hall), La.	†29 57 45	*90 6 49	*6 0 27.3	1203
Newport, (State House), R. I.	†41 28 20	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall), N. Y.	40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk, (Farmer's Bank), Va.	*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st C. Ch.) Mass.	*42 19 8	*†72 38 21	*†4 50 33.4	376
Norwich, . . . Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola, . . . Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg, . . . Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.), Pa.	*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburgh, . . . Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.), Mass.	*42 26 55	†73 16 5	†4 53 4.3	380
Plattsburgh, . . . N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court H.), Mass.	*41 57 28	†70 40 28	†4 42 41.9	439
Portland (Town H.), . . Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth (Unit. Ch.), N. H.	*43 4 35	†70 45 50	†4 43 3.3	491
Poughkeepsie, . . . N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton, . . . N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	177
Providence (Univ. Hall), R. I.	*41 49 32	†71 24 48	†4 45 39.2	394
Quebec, (Citadel), . . L. C.	†46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Raleigh, . . . N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond, (Capitol), Va.	*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House), N. Y.	*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape), . . . Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco, . . . Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine, . . . Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis, . . . M'ri.	38 26	89 36	5 58 24	856
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall), Mass.	*42 31 19	†*70 53 57	†*4 43 35.8	446
Sandwich (1st Con. Ch.) Mass.	*41 45 31	†70 30 27	†4 42 2	456
Savannah (Exchange), Ga.	*32 4 56	†81 7 9	†5 24 28 6	662
Schenectady, . . . N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield, . . . Il.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	501
Springfield (Court H.), Mass.	*42 6 1	†72 35 47	†4 50 23.2	357
Stratford, . . . Conn.	†41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	287
Tallahassee, . . . Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Taunton (Trin. Con. Ch.) Mass.	*41 54 8	†71 6 5	†4 44 24.3	415
Toronto or York, . . U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Trenton, . . . N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy, . . . N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.30	1 10.81	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 45.58'' ; 11th, 45.67'' ; 21st, 45.92'' ; 31st, 46.07''. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72'' ; 11th, 8.72'' ; 21st, 8.71'' ; 31st, 8.70''.	2	16 14.70	1 7.92	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 46.10'' ; 20th, 46.31''. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69'' ; 20th, 8.67''.
3	17.29	10.71		4	14.38	7.69	
5	17.25	10.61		6	14.05	7.46	
7	17.19	10.49		8	13.69	7.23	
9	17.12	10.35		10	13.33	7.01	
11	17.02	10.19		12	12.95	6.86	
13	16.91	10.03		14	12.56	6.59	
15	16.78	9.85		16	12.15	6.38	
17	16.62	9.66		18	11.73	6.18	
19	16.44	9.46		20	11.29	5.98	
21	16.25	9.26		22	10.84	5.79	
23	16.04	9.05		24	10.38	5.61	
25	15.81	8.83		26	9.91	5.44	
27	15.56	8.60		28	9.43	5.28	
29	15.29	8.38		30	8.94	5.13	
31	15.00	8.15					
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. s.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 2 58.7	3 43.22	18 41 48.61	1	17 12 29.2	13 52.34	20 44 1.90
2	22 57 56.8	4 11.44	45 45.17	2	16 55 22.1	14 0.02	47 58.45
3	22 52 27.4	4 39.33	49 41.73	3	16 37 57.2	14 6.89	51 55.01
4	22 46 30.8	5 6.86	53 38.29	4	16 20 14.9	14 12.96	55 51.56
5	22 40 7.1	5 34.01	57 34.84	5	16 2 15.6	14 18.23	59 48.11
6	22 33 16.4	6 0.73	19 1 31.40	6	15 43 59.6	14 22.71	21 3 44.66
7	22 25 59.0	6 27.01	5 27.95	7	15 25 27.4	14 26.39	7 41.22
8	22 18 15.0	6 52.52	9 24.50	8	15 6 39.4	14 29.28	11 37.78
9	22 10 4.7	7 18.12	13 21.06	9	14 47 36.1	14 31.40	15 34.34
10	22 1 28.2	7 42.91	17 17.62	10	14 28 17.8	14 32.74	19 30.90
11	21 52 25.9	8 7.15	19 21 14.18	11	14 8 44.9	14 33.31	21 23 27.46
12	21 42 58.0	8 30.32	25 10.74	12	13 48 58.0	14 33.11	27 24.02
13	21 33 4.8	8 53.89	29 7.30	13	13 28 57.4	14 32.14	31 20.58
14	21 22 46.6	9 16.31	33 3.87	14	13 8 43.7	14 30.42	35 17.13
15	21 12 3.7	9 38.09	37 0.43	15	12 48 17.1	14 27.96	39 13.68
16	21 0 56.3	9 59.20	40 56.99	16	12 27 28.3	14 24.76	43 10.23
17	20 49 24.9	10 19.61	44 53.55	17	12 6 47.5	14 20.83	47 6.78
18	20 37 29.8	10 39.31	48 50.10	18	11 45 45.3	14 16.17	51 3.33
19	20 25 11.3	10 58.25	52 46.66	19	11 24 32.0	14 10.79	54 59.89
20	20 12 29.8	11 16.45	56 43.21	20	11 3 8.1	14 4.74	58 56.44
21	19 59 25.5	11 33.88	20 0 39.76	21	10 41 34.1	13 57.99	22 2 53.00
22	19 45 59.0	11 50.53	4 36.31	22	10 19 50.3	13 50.57	6 49.56
23	19 32 10.5	12 6.37	8 32.87	23	9 57 57.2	13 42.50	10 46.12
24	19 18 0.4	12 21.42	12 29.43	24	9 35 55.2	13 33.79	14 42.68
25	19 3 29.1	12 35.65	16 25.99	25	9 13 44.5	13 24.48	18 39.24
26	18 48 37.1	12 49.07	20 22.55	26	8 51 25.8	13 14.57	22 35.79
27	18 33 24.7	13 1.65	24 19.12	27	8 28 59.4	13 4.06	26 32.35
28	18 17 52.2	13 13.43	28 15.68	28	8 6 25.5	12 53.01	30 29.90
29	18 2 0.0	13 24.38	32 12.24	29	7 43 44.5	12 41.42	34 25.45
30	17 45 48.5	13 34.51	36 8.80				
31	17 29 18.1	13 43.84	40 5.35				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 8.94	1 5.13	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 23° 27' & 46.50''; 12th, 46.52''; 22d, 46.46''. 2d, 8.65''; 12th, 8.63''; 22d, 8.60''.	1	16 0.89	1 4.24	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 23° 27' & 46.51''; 11th, 46.44''; 21st, 46.18''. 1st, 8.58''; 11th, 8.55''; 21st, 8.53''.
4	8.45	4.99		3	0.34	4.28	
6	7.94	4.86		5	15 59.79	4.33	
8	7.43	4.75		7	59.24	4.39	
10	6.91	4.64		9	58.69	4.45	
12	6.38	4.54		11	58.14	4.53	
14	5.84	4.46		13	57.60	4.62	
16	5.30	4.39		15	57.07	4.71	
18	4.76	4.33		17	56.55	4.82	
20	4.22	4.28		19	56.03	4.93	
22	3.67	4.24		21	55.51	5.05	
24	3.11	4.22		23	55.00	5.18	
26	2.56	4.21		25	54.49	5.32	
28	2.00	4.21		27	53.99	5.46	
30	1.45	4.22		29	53.51	5.61	
32	0.99	4.24		31	53.04	5.76	
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. add to App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	7 43 44.5	12 41.42	22 34 25.45	1	4 23 16.0	4 5.29	0 36 38.60
2	7 20 56.9	12 29.33	38 22.00	2	4 46 23.3	3 46.97	40 35.15
3	6 58 3.0	12 16.74	42 18.55	3	5 9 25.7	3 28.77	44 31.71
4	6 35 3.1	12 3.69	46 15.10	4	5 32 22.9	3 10.74	49 28.27
5	6 11 57.7	11 50.19	50 11.65	5	5 55 14.3	2 52.88	52 24.83
6	5 48 47.0	11 36.24	54 8.20	6	6 17 59.7	2 35.21	56 21.39
7	5 25 31.5	11 21.90	58 4.76	7	6 40 38.8	2 17.76	1 0 17.94
8	5 2 11.5	11 7.18	23 2 1.32	8	7 3 11.2	2 0.52	4 14.50
9	4 38 47.3	10 52.10	5 57.88	9	7 25 36.6	1 43.54	8 11.06
10	4 15 19.5	10 36.65	9 54.44	10	7 47 54.5	1 26.32	12 7.61
11	3 51 48.5	10 20.89	23 13 50.99	11	8 10 4.6	1 10.38	1 16 4.16
12	3 28 14.5	10 4.80	17 47.55	12	8 32 6.6	0 54.22	20 0.71
13	3 4 28.1	9 49.43	21 44.10	13	8 54 0.0	0 38.37	23 57.25
14	2 40 59.5	9 31.77	25 40.66	14	9 15 44.6	0 22.83	27 53.81
15	2 17 19.3	9 14.86	29 37.20	15	9 37 20.0	+0 7 64	31 50.36
16	1 53 37.8	8 57.70	33 33.75	16	9 58 45.8	-0 7.23	35 46.92
17	1 29 55.3	8 40.32	37 30.30	17	10 20 1.6	0 21.73	39 43.47
18	1 6 12.4	8 22.73	41 26.85	18	10 41 7.2	0 35.88	43 40.04
19	0 42 29.2	8 4.94	45 23.40	19	11 2 2.1	0 49.65	47 36.60
20	0 18 46.4	7 46.98	49 19.96	20	11 22 46.1	1 3.03	51 33.16
North.				21	11 43 18.7	1 16.00	1 55 29.71
21	0 4 55.8	7 28.86	23 53 16.52	22	12 3 39.6	1 28.56	59 26.27
22	0 23 37.0	7 10.61	57 13.08	23	12 23 48.5	1 40.70	2 3 22.82
23	0 52 15.8	6 52.24	0 1 9.64	24	12 43 45.2	1 52.39	7 19.37
24	1 15 54.9	6 33.79	5 6.19	25	13 3 29.3	2 3.63	11 15.92
25	1 39 30.8	6 15.25	9 2.75	26	13 23 0.4	2 14.41	15 12.47
26	2 3 4.3	5 56.66	12 59.30	27	13 42 18.4	2 24.70	19 9.02
27	2 26 35.1	5 38.04	16 55.85	28	14 1 22.9	2 34.51	23 5.58
28	2 50 2.7	5 19.41	20 52.40	29	14 20 13.6	2 43.79	27 2.13
29	3 13 26.9	5 0.80	24 48.95	30	14 38 50.3	2 52.55	30 58.69
30	3 26 47.5	4 42.23	28 45.50	31	14 57 12.5	3 0.78	34 55.25
31	4 0 3.9	4 23.71	32 42.05				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 53.04	1 5.76	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 45.93"; 11th, 45.85"; 21st, 45.68"; Horizontal Parallax. 31st, 45.35".	2	15 47.05	1 8.17	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.26"; 20th, 45.32"; 30th, 45.25"; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".
3	52.57	5.92		4	46.79	8.27	
5	52.11	6.08		6	46.56	8.36	
7	51.67	6.24		8	46.35	8.45	
9	51.23	6.41		10	46.15	8.52	
11	50.81	6.57		12	45.96	8.58	
13	50.40	6.73		14	45.79	8.63	
15	50.00	6.90		16	45.63	8.67	
17	49.62	7.06		18	45.50	8.69	
19	49.25	7.21		20	45.39	8.70	
21	48.89	7.37	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 8.51"; 11th, 8.49"; 21st, 8.47"; 31st, 8.46".	22	45.29	8.70	
23	48.55	7.52		24	45.20	8.68	
25	48.22	7.66		26	45.13	8.65	
27	47.90	7.80		28	45.09	8.61	
29	47.60	7.93		30	45.06	8.56	
31	47.32	8.06		32	45.05	8.49	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	14 57 12.5	3 0.78	2 34 55.25	1	22 0 27.5	2 38.22	4 37 8.54
2	15 15 20.2	3 8.47	38 51.81	2	22 8 36.3	2 29.35	41 5.10
3	15 33 12.9	3 15.59	42 48.87	3	22 16 22.0	2 20.08	45 1.66
4	15 50 50.3	3 22.16	46 44.93	4	22 23 44.5	2 10.40	48 58.21
5	16 8 12.1	3 28.15	50 41.49	5	22 30 43.5	2 0.33	52 54.76
6	16 25 18.0	3 33.57	54 38.05	6	22 37 19.0	1 49.92	56 51.32
7	16 42 7.7	3 38.39	58 34.60	7	22 43 30.8	1 39.16	5 0 47.87
8	16 58 40.9	3 42.64	3 2 31.16	8	22 49 18.6	1 28.07	4 44.42
9	17 14 57.1	3 46.30	6 27.71	9	22 54 42.4	1 16.70	8 40.98
10	17 30 56.1	3 49.36	10 24.26	10	22 59 42.0	1 5.04	12 37.54
11	17 46 37.7	3 51.84	3 14 20.91	11	23 4 17.5	0 53.13	5 16 34.11
12	18 2 1.4	3 53.72	18 17.36	12	23 8 28.5	0 41.00	20 30.67
13	18 17 7.1	3 55.03	22 13.92	13	23 12 15.1	0 28.68	24 27.24
14	18 31 54.3	3 55.76	26 10.48	14	23 15 37.1	0 16.18	28 23.80
15	18 46 22.8	3 55.93	30 7.04	15	23 18 34.5	— 0 3.54	32 20.36
16	19 0 32.2	3 55.53	34 3.61	16	23 21 7.3	+ 0 9.21	36 16.92
17	19 14 22.4	3 54.57	38 0.17	17	23 23 15.3	0 22.06	40 13.47
18	19 27 53.0	3 53.06	41 56.73	18	23 24 58.5	0 34.96	44 10.03
19	19 41 3.7	3 51.01	45 53.29	19	23 26 16.9	0 47.92	48 6.58
20	19 53 54.2	3 48.41	49 49.84	20	23 27 10.5	1 0.89	52 3.13
21	20 6 24.4	3 45.31	3 53 46.40	21	23 27 39.3	1 13.84	5 55 59.69
22	20 18 33.9	3 41.68	57 42.95	22	23 27 43.3	1 26.77	59 56.25
23	20 30 22.6	3 37.53	4 1 39.50	23	23 27 22.6	1 39.67	6 3 52.80
24	20 41 50.2	3 32.86	5 36.05	24	23 26 37.1	1 52.49	7 49.36
25	20 52 56.5	3 27.71	9 32.61	25	23 25 26.9	2 5.21	11 45.93
26	21 3 41.3	3 22.05	13 29.16	26	23 23 52.0	2 17.83	15 42.49
27	21 14 4.4	3 15.91	17 25.72	27	23 21 52.5	2 30.32	19 39.06
28	21 24 5.6	3 9.30	21 22.29	28	23 19 28.5	2 42.66	23 35.62
29	21 33 44.7	3 2.21	25 18.85	29	23 16 39.9	2 54.83	27 32.18
30	21 43 1.5	2 54.66	29 15.41	30	23 13 26.9	3 6.83	31 28.74
31	21 51 55.9	2 46.65	33 11.97	31	23 9 49.4	3 18.62	35 25.30

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 45.04	1 8.49		1	15 46.98	1 6.45	
4	45.05	8.42		3	47.25	6.28	
6	45.07	8.33		5	47.54	6.10	
8	45.12	8.23		7	47.83	5.93	
10	45.18	8.12		9	48.14	5.76	
12	45.26	8.00		11	48.46	5.60	
14	45.35	7.87		13	48.80	5.44	
16	45.46	7.73		15	49.16	5.28	
18	45.59	7.58		17	49.53	5.12	
20	45.74	7.43		19	49 91	4.98	
22	45.91	7.27		21	50.30	4.84	
24	46 09	7.11		23	50.70	4.70	
26	46.23	6.95		25	51.12	4.58	
28	46.50	6.79		27	51.55	4.46	
30	46.73	6.62		29	51.99	4.35	
32	46.98	6.45		31	52.44	4.25	
			Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.21"; 20th, 45.38"; 30th, 45.61"; 10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45."				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 23° 27' & 45.68"; 19th, 45.73"; 29th, 45.96"; 9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.48"; 29th, 8.50".
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 9 49.4	3 13.62	6 35 25 30	1	18 9 33.1	6 1.16	3 37 38.57
2	23 5 47.6	3 30.19	39 21.85	2	17 54 25.8	5 57.69	41 35.13
3	23 1 21.7	3 41.53	43 18.40	3	17 39 0.8	5 53.64	45 31.69
4	22 56 31.5	3 52.59	47 14.96	4	17 23 18.4	5 49.01	49 28.25
5	22 51 17.3	4 3.37	51 11.51	5	17 7 19.0	5 43.79	53 24.81
6	22 45 39.2	4 13.85	55 8.07	6	16 51 2.8	5 37.99	57 21.37
7	22 39 37.3	4 24.02	59 4.63	7	16 34 30.2	5 31.61	9 1 17.93
8	22 33 11.7	4 33.83	7 3 1.19	8	16 17 41.5	5 24.65	5 14.49
9	22 26 22.7	4 43.27	6 57.76	9	16 0 36.9	5 17.10	9 11.05
10	22 19 10.4	4 52.33	10 54.32	10	15 43 16.8	5 8.98	13 7.60
11	22 11 35.0	5 0.97	7 14 50.88	11	15 25 41.6	5 0.28	9 17 4.16
12	22 3 36.6	5 9.19	18 47.44	12	15 7 51.5	4 51.01	21 0.71
13	21 55 15.4	5 16.95	22 44.00	13	14 49 46.9	4 41.17	24 57.26
14	21 46 31.7	5 24.22	26 40.56	14	14 31 28.2	4 30.76	28 53.81
15	21 37 25.7	5 31.01	30 37.11	15	14 12 55.6	4 19.79	32 50.36
16	21 27 57.5	5 37.30	34 33.66	16	13 54 9.5	4 8.27	36 46.92
17	21 18 7.4	5 43.06	38 30.22	17	13 35 10.2	3 56.22	40 43.47
18	21 7 55.6	5 48.28	42 26.77	18	13 15 58.0	3 43.62	44 40.03
19	20 57 22.4	5 52.95	46 23.33	19	12 56 33.4	3 30.51	48 36.59
20	20 46 28.1	5 57.08	50 19.88	20	12 36 56.5	3 16.89	52 33.15
21	20 35 12.8	6 0.62	7 54 16.44	21	12 17 7.7	3 2.77	9 56 29.71
22	20 23 36.8	6 3 60	58 13.00	22	11 57 7.3	2 48.18	10 0 26.27
23	20 11 40.4	6 5.98	8 2 9.57	23	11 36 55.5	2 33.13	4 22.83
24	19 59 23.7	6 7.80	6 6.13	24	11 16 32.3	2 17.63	8 19.38
25	19 46 47.1	6 9.02	10 2.69	25	10 55 59.4	2 1.70	12 15.93
26	19 33 50.9	6 9.67	13 59.25	26	10 35 15.6	1 45.37	16 12.48
27	19 20 35.1	6 9.72	17 55.81	27	10 14 21.6	1 28.64	20 9.03
28	19 7 0.2	6 9.18	21 52.37	28	9 53 17.7	1 11.54	24 5.58
29	18 53 6.3	6 8.05	25 48.92	29	9 32 4.2	0 54.08	28 2.13
30	18 39 53.6	6 6.34	29 45.47	30	9 10 41.5	0 36.28	31 58.69
31	18 24 22.5	6 4.03	33 42.02	31	8 49 9.8	0 18.17	35 55.24

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 52.91	1 4.16	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 46.11''; 18th, 45.99''; 28th, 45.94''. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.52''; 18th, 8.54''; 28th, 8.57''.	2	16 0.74	1 4.16	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 45.98''; 18th, 45.81''; 28th, 45.51''. Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.59''; 18th, 8.62''; 28th, 8.64''.
4	53.39	4.09		4	1.30	4.25	
6	53.87	4.02		6	1.85	4.36	
8	54.36	3.96		8	2.41	4.48	
10	54.86	3.91		10	2.96	4.61	
12	55.37	3.87		12	3.52	4.75	
14	55.88	3.85		14	4.07	4.90	
16	56.40	3.83		16	4.62	5.06	
18	56.93	3.83		18	5.16	5.23	
20	57.47	3.84		20	5.70	5.41	
22	58.01	3.86		22	6.23	5.60	
24	58.55	3.90		24	6.76	5.80	
26	59.09	3.94		26	7.28	6.00	
28	15 59.64	4.00		28	7.80	6.21	
30	16 0.19	4.07		30	8.31	6.43	
32	0.74	4.16		32	8.91	6.66	
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	8 27 29.5	0 0.24	10 39 51.80	1	3 1 24.2	10 10.81	12 38 8.43
2	8 5 40.9	0 18.95	43 48.36	2	3 24 44.3	10 29.82	42 4.99
3	7 43 44.2	0 37.92	47 44.92	3	3 48 2.2	10 48.52	46 1.54
4	7 21 40.0	0 57.16	51 41.45	4	4 11 17.5	11 6.88	49 58.09
5	6 59 28.4	1 16.62	55 38.04	5	4 34 30.0	11 24.88	53 54.64
6	6 37 9.9	1 36.31	59 34.59	6	4 57 39.2	11 42.52	57 51.19
7	6 14 44.9	1 56.22	11 3 31.14	7	5 20 44.6	11 59.76	13 1 47.74
8	5 52 13.5	2 16.32	7 27.69	8	5 43 46.0	12 16.60	5 44.29
9	5 29 36.2	2 36.59	11 24.24	9	6 6 43.0	12 33.03	9 40.84
10	5 6 53.4	2 57.04	15 20.79	10	6 29 35.0	12 49.02	13 37.29
11	4 44 5.4	3 17.63	11 19 17.34	11	6 52 21.8	13 4.55	13 17 33.95
12	4 21 12.6	3 39.35	23 13.89	12	7 15 3.0	13 19.61	21 30.51
13	3 58 15.3	3 59.19	27 10.44	13	7 37 38.1	13 34.19	25 27.07
14	3 35 13.9	4 20.13	31 7.00	14	8 0 6.7	13 48.27	29 23.63
15	3 12 3.7	4 41.15	35 3.56	15	8 22 28.6	14 1.83	33 20.19
16	2 49 0.0	5 2.24	39 0.12	16	8 44 43.2	14 14.86	37 16.74
17	2 25 48.2	5 23.35	42 56.67	17	9 6 50.2	14 27.34	41 13.30
18	2 2 33.7	5 44.50	46 53.23	18	9 28 49.3	14 39.23	45 9.85
19	1 39 16.7	6 5.65	50 49.79	19	9 50 40.1	14 50.54	49 6.40
20	1 15 57.6	6 26.76	54 46.34	20	10 12 22.1	15 1.24	53 2.95
21	0 52 36.7	6 47.84	58 42.90	21	10 33 55.1	15 11.31	13 56 59.50
22	0 29 14.3	7 8.84	12 2 39.44	22	10 55 18.6	15 20.74	14 0 56.05
23	0 5 50.6	7 29.75	6 35.99	23	11 16 32.4	15 29.48	4 52.60
24	south.			24	11 37 36.1	15 37.55	8 49.16
25	0 17 33.9	7 50.54	12 10 32.54	25	11 58 29.3	15 44.91	12 45.72
26	0 40 59.0	8 11.20	14 29.09	26	12 19 11.5	15 51.55	16 42.28
27	1 4 24.5	8 31.68	18 25.64	27	12 39 42.4	15 57.45	20 38.84
28	1 27 49.8	8 51.98	22 22.20	28	13 0 1.8	16 2.59	24 35.40
29	1 51 14.8	9 12.06	26 18.75	29	13 20 9.0	16 6.97	28 31.96
30	2 14 29.1	9 31.91	30 15.31	30	13 40 3.7	16 10.56	32 28.51
31	2 38 2.4	9 51.50	34 11.87	31	13 59 45.5	16 13.36	36 25.07
32	3 1 24.2	10 10.91	38 8.43				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. sec.			' "	m. sec.	
1	16 8.81	1 6.66	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 45.31''; 17th, 45.21''; 27th, 44.96''. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.66''; 17th, 8.68''; 27th, 8.70''.	1	16 14.92	1 9.89	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 44.67''; 17th, 44.66''; 27th, 44.70''; 37th, 44.60''. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.71''; 17th, 8.72''; 27th, 8.72''; 37th, 8.72''.
3	9.31	6.88		3	15.21	10.16	
5	9.79	7.11		5	15.49	10.32	
7	10.26	7.34		7	15.75	10.46	
9	10.72	7.58		9	15.98	10.59	
11	11.17	7.81		11	16.19	10.70	
13	11.61	8.05		13	16.39	10.80	
15	12.04	8.29		15	16.57	10.87	
17	12.45	8.53		17	16.73	10.93	
19	12.85	8.75		19	16.87	10.98	
21	13.24	8.97		21	16.99	11.00	
23	13.61	9.19		23	17.10	11.01	
25	13.96	9.40		25	17.18	11.00	
27	14.30	9.61		27	17.23	10.97	
29	14.62	9.80		29	17.27	10.93	
31	14.92	9.98		31	17.29	10.86	
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time.	Sidereal Time.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 25th.	Sidereal Time.
	' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.		' "	m. sec.	h. m. sec.
1	14 19 13.9	16 15.34	14 40 21.62	1	21 46 9.0	10 53.10	16 38 38.31
2	14 38 23.6	16 16.52	44 18.17	2	21 55 26.2	10 30.32	42 34.87
3	14 57 29.1	16 16.88	48 14.72	3	22 4 18.2	10 6.88	46 31.43
4	15 16 14.9	16 16.41	52 11.27	4	22 12 44.5	9 42.81	50 27.98
5	15 34 45.8	16 15.11	56 7.82	5	22 20 44.9	9 18.17	54 24.55
6	15 53 1.1	16 12.99	15 0 4.38	6	22 28 19.3	8 52.95	58 21.11
7	16 11 0.5	16 10.03	4 0.94	7	22 35 27.3	8 27.21	17 2 17.67
8	16 28 43.6	16 6.23	7 57.49	8	22 42 8.7	8 0.98	6 14.24
9	16 46 10.0	16 1.60	11 54.06	9	22 48 23.4	7 34.27	10 10.80
10	17 3 19.2	15 56.12	15 50.62	10	22 54 11.0	7 7.13	14 7.36
11	17 20 10.9	15 49.82	15 19 47.18	11	22 59 31.4	6 39.59	17 18 3.92
12	17 36 44.5	15 42.68	23 43.74	12	23 4 24.5	6 11.68	22 0.48
13	17 52 59.7	15 34.71	27 40.30	13	23 8 50.0	5 43.43	25 57.03
14	18 8 56.1	15 25.90	31 36.85	14	23 12 47.9	5 14.87	29 53.58
15	18 24 33.4	15 16.28	35 33.41	15	23 16 18.0	4 46.05	33 50.14
16	18 39 51.1	15 5.83	39 29.96	16	23 19 20.1	4 16.96	37 46.69
17	18 54 48.8	14 54.56	43 26.51	17	23 21 54.3	3 47.68	41 43.25
18	19 9 26.3	14 42.46	47 23.06	18	23 24 0.5	3 18.21	45 39.81
19	19 23 43.1	14 29.55	51 19.62	19	23 25 38.6	2 48.58	49 36.37
20	19 37 38.9	14 15.82	55 16.17	20	23 26 48.5	2 18.83	53 32.94
21	19 51 13.4	14 1.28	15 59 12.73	21	23 27 30.2	1 48.98	17 57 29.50
22	20 4 26.2	13 45.94	16 3 9.30	22	23 27 43.8	1 19.08	18 1 26.07
23	20 17 17.0	13 29.79	7 5.86	23	23 27 29.0	0 49.14	5 22.63
24	20 29 45.4	13 12.86	11 2.42	24	23 26 46.0	— 0 19.18	9 19.18
25	20 41 51.0	12 55.15	14 58.99	25	23 25 34.7	+ 0 10.73	13 15.74
26	20 53 33.6	12 36.65	18 55.54	26	23 23 55.1	0 40.58	17 12.30
27	21 4 52.8	12 17.40	22 52.10	27	23 21 47.3	1 10.36	21 8.85
28	21 15 48.3	11 57.40	26 48.65	28	23 19 11.3	1 40.01	25 5.40
29	21 26 19.7	11 36.67	30 45.21	29	23 16 7.1	2 9.49	29 1.96
30	21 36 26.7	11 15.23	34 41.76	30	23 12 34.9	2 38.80	32 58.51
31	21 46 9.0	10 53.10	38 38.31	31	23 8 34.7	3 7.87	36 55.07

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Andromedæ.		β Ceti.		α Ursæ Minoris.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1839.	0 4.13	28 15.5	0 35 18	0 35 18	1 38.95	27 25.4	1 59 22	1 59 22	2 53 3	2 53 3
Jan. 1,	0 4.13	12 15.5	30.56	51 80.9	1 38.95	27 25.4	6.93	41 64.9	53.00	27 21.2
11,	4.00	14.6	30.44	81.3	31.08	26.0	6.82	64.6	52.91	20.5
21,	3.88	13.4	30.33	81.4	23.20	25.9	6.70	64.2	52.81	19.9
31,	3.77	12.0	30.23	81.3	15.59	25.3	6.56	63.5	52.68	19.4
Feb. 10,	3.69	10.5	30.13	80.9	8.52	24.0	6.42	62.8	52.55	19.0
20,	3.63	9.0	30.05	80.2	2.28	22.2	6.29	61.9	52.41	18.7
Mar. 2,	3.60	7.4	30.01	79.2	0 57.12	19.9	6.17	61.1	52.27	18.4
12,	3.60	6.0	29.99	78.0	53.22	17.3	6.07	60.2	52.15	18.4
22,	3.65	4.7	30.00	76.6	50.71	14.3	6.00	59.4	52.04	18.5
April 1,	3.76	3.5	30.06	74.7	49.70	11.3	5.98	58.7	51.97	18.7
11,	3.91	2.8	30.15	72.8	50.34	8.0	5.99	58.1	51.93	19.2
21,	4.10	2.4	30.29	70.6	52.48	5.1	6.06	57.7	51.93	19.9
May 1,	4.33	2.3	30.47	68.4	55.99	2.5	6.18	57.5	51.98	20.8
11,	4.60	2.7	30.69	66.0	1 0.79	27 0 1	6.35	57.6	52.09	21.9
21,	4.90	3.4	30.95	63.6	6.62	26 58.2	6.56	58.0	52.23	23.2
31,	5.23	4.5	31.23	61.1	13.34	56.9	6.81	58.7	52.41	24.7
June 10,	5.58	6.0	31.54	58.7	20.77	55.9	7.09	59.6	52.63	26.3
20,	5.93	7.8	31.87	56.4	28.63	55.5	7.41	60.8	52.89	28.0
30,	6.28	9.9	32.20	54.3	36.75	55.7	7.74	62.2	53.17	29.8
July 10,	6.63	12.2	32.53	52.4	44.89	56.4	8.08	63.8	53.47	31.6
20,	6.95	14.6	32.86	50.8	52.87	57.6	8.42	65.5	53.78	33.4
30,	7.25	17.1	33.17	49 5	2 0.52	26 59.5	8.76	67.4	54.10	35.1
Aug. 9,	7.51	19.7	33.45	48.5	7.64	27 1.6	9.09	69.2	54.41	36.7
19,	7.74	22.3	33.70	47.9	14.12	4.3	9.40	71.1	54.71	38.1
29,	7.93	24.8	33.92	47.6	19.80	7.4	9.68	73.0	55.01	39.3
Sept. 8,	8.08	27.2	34.10	47.7	24.57	10.7	9.94	74.7	55.28	40.2
18,	8.19	29.5	34.24	48.1	28.33	14.3	10.17	76.4	55 53	40.9
28,	8.25	31.5	34.34	48.8	31.03	18.1	10.36	77.9	55.76	41.4
Oct. 8,	8.28	33.4	34.40	49.7	32.53	21.9	10.53	79.3	55 96	41.6
18,	8.28	35.0	34.43	50.8	32.82	25.8	10.66	80.5	56.13	41.5
28,	8.24	36.4	34.43	52.0	31.92	29.6	10.76	81.6	56.27	41.3
Nov. 7,	8.18	37.4	34.39	53.3	29.73	33.3	10.82	82.4	56.39	40.8
17,	8.10	38.2	34.33	54.6	26.30	36.7	10.86	83.1	56.47	40.3
27,	8.00	38.6	34.25	55.9	21.79	39.8	10.86	83.6	56.53	39.6
Dec. 7,	7.88	38.8	34.16	57.0	16.17	42.4	10.84	84.0	56.54	38.9
17,	7.75	38 6	34.05	57.9	9.67	44.5	10.79	84.1	56 54	38.1
27,	7.62	38.1	33.94	58.6	2.48	46.1	10.71	84.1	56.50	37.4
37,	7.50	37.3	33.82	59.2	1 54.79	47.2	10.61	83.9	56.43	36.7

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Tauri.		α Aurigæ.		β Orionis.		β Tauri.		δ Orionis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.
	h. m. 4 26 sec.	° 16 "	h. m. 5 4 sec.	° 45 "	h. m. 5 6 sec.	° 8 "	h. m. 5 16 sec.	° 28 "	h. m. 5 23 sec.	° 0 "
1839.										
Jan. 1,	42.51	10 58.6	49.98	49 51.3	49.54	23 28.1	8.62	28 5.1	48.45	25 19.3
11,	42.49	58.3	49.97	52.7	49.53	29.6	8.64	5.5	48.46	20.5
21,	42.43	58.1	49.91	53.9	49.49	30.9	8 61	5.9	48.44	21.5
31,	42.33	57.9	49.80	54.9	49.40	32.1	8.54	6.2	48.37	22.4
Feb. 10,	42.21	57.6	49.63	55.7	49.28	33.0	8.43	6.5	48.27	23.1
20,	42.06	57.4	49.43	56.2	49.14	33.6	8.28	6.6	48.13	23.7
Mar. 2,	41.90	57.1	49.21	56.4	48.97	34.0	8.11	6.7	47.98	24.1
12,	41.73	56.9	48.97	56.3	48.80	34.1	7.93	6.6	47.82	24.2
22,	41.58	56.7	48.73	55.9	48 63	34.0	7.75	6.4	47.65	24.2
April 1,	41.44	56.5	48.52	55.2	48.47	33.6	7.56	6.1	47.49	24.0
11,	41.34	56.3	48.33	54.3	48.23	33.0	7.43	5.7	47.35	23.7
21,	41.26	56.3	48.19	53.2	48.22	32.2	7.31	5.2	47.24	23.2
May 1,	41.13	56.3	48.10	51.9	48.15	31.1	7.24	4.7	47.16	22.4
11,	41.25	56.5	48.06	50.6	48.11	29.8	7.21	4.3	47.12	21.5
21,	41.31	56.7	48.08	49.2	48.12	28.3	7.22	3 8	47.12	20.5
31,	41.42	57.2	48.17	47.9	48.17	26.6	7.29	3.4	47.16	19.3
June 10,	41.58	57.8	48.34	46.5	48.27	24.6	7.41	3.1	47.24	18.0
20,	41.78	58.6	48.55	45.4	48.41	22.7	7.59	2.9	47.38	16.4
30,	42.01	59.4	48.81	44.4	48.58	20.7	7.79	2.8	47.55	14.9
July 10,	42.27	60.3	49.11	43.6	48.79	18.8	8.04	2.8	47.75	13.4
20,	42.56	61.3	49.46	43.0	49.03	16.9	8.31	2.9	47.97	11.9
30,	42.86	62.3	49.34	42.6	49.28	15.2	8.61	3.2	48.22	10.5
Aug. 9,	43.17	63.4	50.23	42.3	49.56	13.7	8.93	3.4	48.49	9.2
19,	43.49	64.3	50.65	42.3	49.85	12.4	9.27	3.8	48.78	8.1
29,	43.81	65.2	51.07	42.5	50.14	11.4	9.61	4.1	49.07	7.2
Sept. 8,	44.13	66.0	51.50	42.8	50.44	10.7	9.95	4.5	49.37	6.6
18,	44.43	66.7	51.93	43.4	50.73	10.4	10.30	4.9	49.66	6.3
28,	44.73	67.2	52.35	44.1	51.02	10.4	10.64	5.3	49.96	6.3
Oct. 8,	45.01	67.6	52.75	44.9	51.30	10.9	10.97	5.7	50.25	6.5
18,	45.27	67.9	53.14	45.9	51.57	11.6	11.29	6.0	50.53	7.1
28,	45.52	68.0	53.51	47.0	51.82	12.7	11.60	6.3	50.79	7.9
Nov. 7,	45.73	68.0	53.84	48.2	52.05	14.1	11.88	6.7	51.03	9.0
17,	45.92	67.9	54.14	49.5	52.25	15.6	12.13	7.0	51.26	10.2
27,	46.08	67.7	54.39	50.9	52.42	17.4	12.36	7.3	51 45	11.5
Dec. 7,	46.19	67.5	54.60	52.4	52.56	19.1	12.54	7.7	51.61	12.9
17,	46.28	67.3	54.76	53.9	52.66	20.9	12.69	8.1	51.74	14.3
27,	46.31	67.0	54.86	55.3	52.72	22.7	12 79	8.5	51.82	15.7
37,	46.31	66.9	54.88	56.7	52.73	24.3	12.84	8.9	51.86	17.0

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Orionis.			α Canis Majoris.			α^2 Geminorum.			α Canis Minoris.			β Geminorum.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1839.	5 46	7		6 38	16		7 24	32		7 30	5		7 35	28	
	sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.		
Jan. 1,	28.84	22 23.7		4.54	29 53.4		20.98	14 10.7		53.79	37 63.5		29.07	24 37.8	
11,	28.89	22.9		4.61	55.7		21.14	11.1		53.93	62.2		29.24	37.9	
21,	28.88	22.1		4.63	57.9		21.25	11.7		54.02	61.1		29.36	38.2	
31,	28.84	21.6		4.60	59.8		21.30	12.4		54.06	60.2		29.42	38.7	
Feb. 10,	28.75	21.1		4.53	61.4		21.29	13.1		54.05	59.4		29.42	39.2	
20,	28.63	20.7		4.41	62.8		21.23	13.8		54.00	58.8		29.37	39.8	
Mar. 2,	28.49	20.4		4.27	63.8		21.12	14.6		53.91	58.4		29.28	40.5	
12,	28.33	20.3		4.10	64.5		20.98	15.3		53.79	58.2		29.14	41.1	
22,	28.16	20.3		3.92	64.9		20.81	15.9		53.65	58.0		28.99	41.6	
April 1,	28.00	20.3		3.74	65.0		20.63	16.3		53.49	58.1		28.81	42.0	
11,	27.86	20.5		3.56	64.7		20.44	16.5		53.34	58.2		28.64	42.3	
21,	27.74	20.7		3.40	64.2		20.27	16.6		53.18	58.4		28.47	42.5	
May 1,	27.61	21.1		3.26	63.3		20.12	16.5		53.05	58.7		28.32	42.5	
11,	27.59	21.6		3.15	62.2		19.99	16.3		52.94	59.2		28.20	42.5	
21,	27.58	22.2		3.07	60.8		19.90	15.9		52.86	59.6		28.16	42.3	
31,	27.61	23.0		3.04	59.3		19.85	15.5		52.81	60.2		28.04	42.0	
June 10,	27.68	23.8		3.04	57.5		19.84	14.9		52.79	60.9		28.02	41.6	
20,	27.80	24.8		3.08	55.6		19.87	14.2		52.81	61.6		28.04	41.1	
30,	29.95	25.8		3.16	53.6		19.95	13.5		52.86	62.3		28.11	40.6	
July 10,	28.14	26.8		3.29	51.3		20.06	12.7		52.95	63.0		28.21	40.1	
20,	28.36	27.9		3.44	49.3		20.22	11.9		53.08	63.8		28.36	39.4	
30,	28.60	28.9		3.63	47.4		20.42	11.1		53.23	64.5		28.53	38.8	
Aug. 9,	28.86	29.8		3.84	45.7		20.65	10.3		53.41	65.1		28.73	38.1	
19,	29.14	30.6		4.07	44.1		20.90	9.5		53.62	65.5		28.97	37.4	
29,	29.43	31.2		4.33	42.9		21.18	8.6		53.85	65.8		29.23	36.7	
Sept. 8,	29.73	31.7		4.60	42.1		21.49	7.8		54.10	65.9		29.51	35.9	
18,	30.03	31.9		4.89	41.7		21.81	6.9		54.36	65.8		29.81	35.1	
28,	30.34	31.9		5.19	41.7		22.15	6.1		54.63	65.5		30.13	34.2	
Oct. 8,	30.64	31.7		5.49	42.1		22.50	5.3		54.93	64.8		30.47	33.3	
18,	30.93	31.3		5.79	43.0		22.87	4.5		55.25	64.0		30.81	32.4	
28,	31.22	30.7		6.09	44.2		23.23	3.7		55.56	62.9		31.17	31.5	
Nov. 7,	31.48	29.9		6.37	45.9		23.60	3.1		55.87	61.7		31.53	30.7	
17,	31.73	29.0		6.64	47.9		23.96	2.5		56.18	60.2		31.88	29.9	
27,	31.95	28.0		6.89	50.1		24.30	2.1		56.47	58.7		32.21	29.3	
Dec. 7,	32.13	26.9		7.10	52.5		24.61	1.9		56.74	57.2		32.52	28.8	
17,	32.29	25.9		7.29	55.0		24.90	1.9		56.99	55.6		32.81	28.4	
27,	32.40	24.9		7.43	57.5		25.14	2.0		57.19	54.1		33.05	28.3	
37,	32.47	24.0		7.52	59.8		25.34	2.3		57.36	52.8		33.25	28.3	

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Hydræ.			α Leonis.			α Ursæ Majoris.			β Leonis.			α Virginis.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1839.	9	19	7	9	59	12	10	53	62	11	40	15	13	16	10
	sec.	'	"	sec.	'	"	sec.	'	"	sec.	'	"	sec.	'	"
Jan. 1,	41.66	57	43.9	48.78	44	66.1	46.63	36	53.5	51.22	27	74.8	42.96	19	6.6
11,	41.89		46.2	40.05		64.7	47.19		53.8	51.55		73.0	43.30		8.7
21,	42.08		48.4	49.29		63.6	47.69		54.7	51.85		71.6	43.63		10.8
31,	42.22		50.4	49.48		62.7	48.12		56.1	52.13		70.5	42.95		12.8
Feb. 10,	42.31		52.2	49.63		62.0	48.46		57.9	52.36		69.7	44.25		14.7
20,	42.35		53.7	49.72		61.6	48.71		60.0	52.56		69.2	44.51		16.4
Mar. 2,	42.35		55.0	49.77		61.5	48.86		62.5	52.70		69.1	44.74		18.0
12,	42.30		56.1	49.76		61.6	48.92		65.0	52.81		69.3	44.93		19.3
22,	42.23		56.9	49.72		61.8	48.88		67.6	52.86		69.7	45.09		20.3
April 1,	42.12		57.4	49.65		62.2	48.77		70.1	52.89		70.3	45.22		21.2
11,	42.00		57.7	49.56		62.7	48.58		72.4	52.87		71.1	45.31		21.8
21,	41.87		57.8	49.45		63.2	48.33		74.4	52.83		72.0	45.37		22.3
May 1,	41.74		57.7	49.33		63.7	48.05		76.1	52.77		72.9	45.40		22.5
11,	41.61		57.4	49.21		64.3	47.73		77.4	52.69		73.8	45.41		22.6
21,	41.49		56.9	49.10		64.8	47.39		78.2	52.60		74.6	45.39		22.6
31,	41.39		56.2	48.99		65.3	47.06		78.6	52.51		75.4	45.36		22.4
June 10,	41.31		55.4	48.90		65.7	46.73		78.5	52.41		76.1	45.31		22.1
20,	41.24		54.5	48.83		66.0	46.43		77.9	52.31		76.6	45.24		21.8
30,	41.21		53.5	48.78		66.3	46.16		76.8	52.22		77.0	45.16		21.3
July 10,	41.20		52.3	48.76		66.4	45.92		75.3	52.13		77.2	45.07		20.8
20,	41.21		51.2	48.75		66.5	45.73		73.4	52.05		77.4	44.97		20.3
30,	41.25		50.1	48.77		66.5	45.58		71.1	51.99		77.3	44.87		19.7
Aug. 9,	41.32		49.0	48.81		66.3	45.49		68.5	51.94		77.0	44.76		19.1
19,	41.43		47.9	48.87		66.0	45.46		65.6	51.91		76.5	44.66		18.5
29,	41.55		47.1	48.98		65.4	45.48		62.6	51.91		75.8	44.58		18.0
Sept. 8,	41.71		46.6	49.11		64.8	45.58		59.0	51.93		74.9	44.52		17.5
18,	41.90		46.3	49.27		63.9	45.74		55.7	51.99		73.7	44.48		17.2
28,	42.12		46.3	49.46		62.9	45.97		52.3	52.07		72.3	44.47		17.0
Oct. 8,	42.36		46.6	49.63		61.6	46.27		48.9	52.20		70.7	44.50		17.0
18,	42.63		47.3	49.94		60.1	46.63		45.7	52.36		68.9	44.58		17.3
28,	42.93		48.3	50.22		58.5	47.06		42.6	52.58		66.9	44.70		17.8
Nov. 7,	43.24		49.7	50.53		56.7	47.55		39.8	52.82		64.7	44.87		18.6
17,	43.56		51.4	50.85		54.8	48.09		37.3	53.16		62.5	45.08		19.7
27,	43.89		53.4	51.19		52.9	48.66		35.3	53.41		60.1	45.33		21.0
Dec. 7,	44.21		55.5	51.53		51.0	49.26		33.7	53.74		57.9	45.62		22.6
17,	44.52		57.8	51.87		49.1	49.88		32.6	54.09		55.6	45.94		24.4
27,	44.80		60.1	52.19		47.4	50.48		32.0	54.43		53.5	46.28		26.4
37,	45.05		62.4	52.48		45.9	51.06		32.1	54.77		51.7	46.62		28.4

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Bootis.			α^2 Libræ.			β Ursæ Minoris.			β Libræ.			α Cororæ Borealis.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1839.	14 8	20		14 41	15		14 51	74		15 8	8		15 27	27	
	sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.		
Jan. 1,	18.94	0 73.8		58.37	22 5.8		13.73	48 25.8		20.38	47 7.2		51.56	15 24.6	
11,	19.25	71.5		58.71	7.4		14.51	23.4		20.70	8.9		51.87	22.0	
21,	19.60	69.4		59.05	9.1		15.35	21.7		21.03	10.6		52.19	19.7	
31,	19.94	67.8		59.39	10.8		16.24	20.6		21.36	12.3		52.52	17.8	
Feb. 10,	20.26	66.6		59.72	12.5		17.14	20.1		21.69	13.8		52.86	16.3	
20,	20.56	65.8		60.04	14.0		18.01	20.3		22.00	15.2		53.19	15.4	
Mar. 2,	20.82	65.4		60.33	15.5		18.83	21.2		22.30	16.3		53.51	15.0	
12,	21.06	65.5		60.60	16.7		19.57	22.7		22.58	17.3		53.81	15.0	
22,	21.26	66.0		60.84	17.8		20.21	24.7		22.83	18.0		54.08	15.6	
April 1,	21.44	66.8		61.05	18.7		20.73	27.2		23.05	18.5		54.32	16.6	
11,	21.56	67.9		61.23	19.5		21.10	30.0		23.25	18.8		54.53	18.1	
21,	21.66	69.3		61.38	20.0		21.35	33.0		23.42	18.9		54.71	19.8	
May 1,	21.73	70.7		61.50	20.4		21.44	36.1		23.57	18.9		54.85	21.8	
11,	21.76	72.3		61.59	20.7		21.39	39.2		23.68	18.7		54.96	23.9	
21,	21.77	73.8		61.66	20.8		21.20	42.2		23.77	18.4		55.04	26.1	
31,	21.75	75.3		61.70	20.9		20.89	45.0		23.82	18.0		55.08	29.3	
June 10,	21.70	76.7		61.70	20.8		20.46	47.4		23.85	17.6		55.09	30.4	
20,	21.64	78.0		61.69	20.7		19.92	49.5		23.85	17.2		55.06	32.4	
30,	21.55	79.0		61.64	20.5		19.30	51.2		23.82	16.7		55.01	34.1	
July 10,	21.44	79.9		61.57	20.2		18.61	52.3		23.77	16.2		54.92	35.6	
20,	21.33	80.5		61.48	19.8		17.86	53.0		23.69	15.7		54.80	36.9	
30,	21.20	80.8		61.37	19.5		17.07	53.2		23.60	15.3		54.66	37.8	
Aug. 9,	21.06	80.8		61.25	19.0		16.27	52.8		23.47	14.9		54.51	38.4	
19,	20.92	80.6		61.12	18.5		15.46	51.9		23.34	14.5		54.33	38.6	
29,	20.79	80.1		60.99	18.0		14.68	50.5		23.21	14.1		54.16	38.5	
Sept. 8,	20.68	79.2		60.87	17.5		13.94	49.6		23.07	13.9		53.98	38.0	
18,	20.57	78.1		60.76	17.1		13.25	46.3		22.95	13.7		53.81	37.2	
28,	20.50	76.7		60.68	16.7		12.64	43.6		22.85	13.6		53.66	35.9	
Oct. 8,	20.46	75.0		60.63	16.4		12.12	40.4		22.78	13.7		53.53	34.3	
18,	20.46	73.0		60.61	16.3		11.72	37.0		22.74	13.9		53.45	32.4	
28,	20.52	70.6		60.65	16.4		11.44	33.3		22.75	14.3		53.40	30.2	
Nov. 7,	20.62	68.1		60.74	16.6		11.31	29.1		22.81	14.9		53.40	27.7	
17,	20.77	65.5		60.88	17.2		11.34	25.3		22.91	15.8		53.46	24.7	
27,	20.96	62.7		61.07	17.9		11.52	21.4		23.07	16.8		53.57	21.8	
Dec. 7,	21.20	60.0		61.30	18.9		11.86	17.8		23.27	18.1		53.73	18.8	
17,	21.48	57.2		61.58	20.1		12.34	14.3		23.52	19.5		53.95	15.8	
27,	21.79	54.6		61.88	21.5		12.96	11.3		23.80	21.1		54.21	12.8	
37,	22.12	52.1		62.21	23.1		13.68	8.7		24.11	22.8		54.49	10.1	

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	β^1 Scorpionis.			α Scorpionis.			α Herculis.			α Ophiuchi.			α Lyrae.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°		h. m.	°	
1839.	15 56	19		16 19	26		17 7	14		17 27	12		18 31	38	
	sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.		
Jan. 1,	4.10	21	33.2	31.55	4	8.9	17.36	34	33.9	26.54	40	49.9	27.42	37	63.7
11,	4.40		34.2	31.86		9.4	17.59		21.6	26.75		47.7	27.54		60.6
21,	4.73		35.3	32.19		10.1	17.84		29.4	26.99		45.6	27.72		57.6
31,	5.07		36.6	32.53		11.0	18.12		27.4	27.25		43.7	27.93		54.9
Feb. 10,	5.41		37.7	32.89		11.9	18.41		25.8	27.54		42.1	28.19		52.3
20,	5.75		38.9	33.24		12.8	18.72		24.5	27.83		40.8	28.47		50.2
Mar. 2,	6.08		40.0	33.59		13.7	19.02		23.6	28.13		39.9	28.78		48.7
12,	6.39		41.0	33.92		14.6	19.33		23.1	28.43		39.4	29.12		47.7
22,	6.68		41.8	34.24		15.5	19.62		23.1	28.73		39.3	29.45		47.3
April 1,	6.96		42.5	34.55		16.3	19.91		23.5	29.02		39.6	29.79		47.5
11,	7.21		43.2	34.83		17.0	20.18		24.3	29.31		40.4	30.13		48.2
21,	7.43		43.6	35.09		17.6	20.44		25.4	29.57		41.5	30.46		49.6
May 1,	7.63		44.0	35.32		18.2	20.67		26.9	29.82		42.8	30.77		51.4
11,	7.80		44.3	35.52		18.8	20.88		28.6	30.04		44.5	31.07		53.6
21,	7.95		44.5	35.70		19.3	21.06		30.4	30.24		46.2	31.33		56.2
31,	8.06		44.6	35.84		19.7	21.21		32.4	30.41		48.1	31.55		59.0
June 10,	8.14		44.7	35.94		20.1	21.32		34.3	30.54		50.1	31.74		62.0
20,	8.18		44.7	36.01		20.5	21.40		36.3	30.64		52.0	31.88		65.1
30,	8.19		44.7	36.04		20.9	21.44		38.1	30.71		53.9	31.98		68.1
July 10,	8.16		44.6	36.03		21.1	21.45		39.9	30.73		55.6	32.03		71.1
20,	8.10		44.5	35.98		21.3	21.42		41.4	30.71		57.2	32.02		74.0
30,	8.01		44.3	35.90		21.4	21.35		42.8	30.66		58.6	31.97		76.6
Aug. 9,	7.90		44.1	35.79		21.4	21.24		43.9	30.57		59.8	31.86		78.9
19,	7.76		43.9	35.65		21.3	21.11		44.8	30.45		60.7	31.72		80.9
29,	7.62		43.5	35.50		21.1	20.96		45.3	30.31		61.4	31.54		82.6
Sept. 8,	7.46		43.2	35.33		20.8	20.70		45.7	30.15		61.8	31.32		83.9
18,	7.32		42.8	35.17		20.4	20.62		45.7	29.97		61.9	31.08		84.7
28,	7.18		42.4	35.02		19.9	20.44		45.4	29.80		61.8	30.83		85.1
Oct. 8,	7.07		42.1	34.88		19.4	20.28		44.8	29.63		61.3	30.58		85.0
18,	6.99		41.7	34.79		18.9	20.14		43.9	29.48		60.6	30.34		84.4
28,	6.96		41.5	34.73		18.3	20.03		42.8	29.36		59.6	30.11		83.4
Nov. 7,	6.97		41.4	34.72		17.8	19.96		41.3	29.28		58.3	29.92		81.9
17,	7.03		41.5	34.76		17.5	19.93		39.6	29.23		56.8	29.76		80.0
27,	7.16		41.8	34.86		17.2	19.94		37.6	29.23		55.0	29.64		77.8
Dec. 7,	7.33		42.2	35.02		17.2	20.01		35.5	29.27		53.0	29.57		75.2
17,	7.55		42.8	35.23		17.3	20.14		33.0	29.38		50.8	29.57		72.3
27,	7.81		43.7	35.48		17.6	20.30		30.6	29.53		48.5	29.60		69.3
37,	8.10		44.6	35.77		18.0	20.50		28.3	29.72		46.2	29.71		65.8

True Apparent Places of 35 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch—The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Aquilæ.		α Cygni.		α Aquarii.		α Piscis Australis.		α Pegasi.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1839.	19 42	8	20 35	44	21 57	1	22 48	30	22 56	14
Jan. 1,	54.38	26 43.2	54.75	42 28.2	30.03	5 61.2	44.01	28 36.8	44.08	20 28.7
11,	54.46	41.6	54.70	25.4	29.99	61.9	43.92	36.3	43.99	27.6
21,	54.59	39.9	54.71	22.5	29.98	62.6	43.87	35.6	43.93	26.4
31,	54.73	38.4	54.77	19.3	30.01	63.2	43.84	34.5	43.89	25.2
Feb. 10,	54.91	37.0	54.83	16.5	30.05	63.6	43.84	33.3	43.87	24.0
20,	55.12	35.9	55.05	13.8	30.14	64.1	43.87	31.8	43.89	22.9
Mar. 2,	55.35	35.1	55.25	11.5	30.26	64.2	43.94	30.1	43.93	21.9
12,	55.61	34.6	55.51	9.6	30.40	64.1	44.05	28.0	44.02	21.1
22,	55.88	34.5	55.79	8.2	30.58	63.8	44.19	25.9	44.14	20.6
April 1,	56.16	34.7	56.12	7.3	30.79	63.1	44.38	23.7	44.30	20.4
11,	56.46	35.3	56.47	7.0	31.03	62.2	44.60	21.4	44.49	20.5
21,	56.77	36.3	56.84	7.2	31.29	61.1	44.85	19.1	44.72	21.0
May 1,	57.07	37.6	57.21	8.1	31.58	59.6	45.14	16.7	44.95	21.8
11,	57.37	39.1	57.59	9.5	31.88	58.0	45.46	14.5	45.27	23.0
21,	57.66	40.9	57.96	11.4	32.20	56.2	45.80	12.3	45.58	24.5
31,	57.94	42.8	58.31	13.8	32.52	54.3	46.15	10.2	45.90	26.3
June 10,	58.19	44.9	58.63	16.5	32.84	52.3	46.50	8.4	46.23	28.3
20,	58.41	47.0	58.92	19.5	33.14	50.3	46.87	6.8	46.56	30.5
30,	58.60	49.0	59.16	22.7	33.43	48.3	47.22	5.5	46.87	32.8
July 10,	58.75	51.0	59.36	26.1	33.70	46.5	47.55	4.5	47.17	35.1
20,	58.86	52.9	59.50	29.5	33.93	44.8	47.86	3.9	47.44	37.5
30,	58.93	54.7	59.59	32.8	34.12	43.1	48.12	3.6	47.67	39.8
Aug. 9,	58.95	56.3	59.61	36.0	34.27	41.7	48.35	3.6	47.88	42.1
19,	58.93	57.7	59.59	39.1	34.38	40.5	48.53	4.0	48.04	44.1
29,	58.87	58.8	59.51	42.0	34.45	39.6	48.66	4.6	48.16	46.1
Sept. 8,	58.77	59.7	59.38	44.5	34.47	38.8	48.74	5.6	48.24	47.8
18,	58.64	60.4	59.21	46.7	34.45	38.3	48.78	6.7	48.27	49.2
28,	58.50	60.8	59.00	48.6	34.40	38.0	48.77	7.9	48.27	50.5
Oct. 8,	58.34	61.0	58.76	50.0	34.32	37.8	48.71	9.3	48.24	51.5
18,	58.18	60.9	58.51	50.9	34.22	37.8	48.63	10.6	48.18	52.3
28,	58.02	60.6	58.26	51.4	34.10	38.0	48.52	11.9	48.09	52.8
Nov. 7,	57.88	60.1	58.00	51.3	33.98	38.4	48.39	13.0	47.99	53.0
17,	57.76	59.3	57.76	50.8	33.86	38.8	48.24	14.0	47.88	53.0
27,	57.67	58.3	57.54	49.7	33.74	39.3	48.09	14.8	47.77	52.7
Dec. 7,	57.61	57.1	57.34	48.2	33.63	40.0	47.96	15.4	47.65	52.3
17,	57.59	55.7	57.19	46.3	33.54	40.6	47.83	15.6	47.54	51.6
27,	57.60	54.2	57.08	44.0	33.47	41.3	47.71	15.5	47.44	50.8
37,	57.67	52.6	57.01	41.4	33.43	42.1	47.62	15.2	47.35	49.7

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	30	2,3	8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469	15. 0	3.47,1	7,61	,464
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.44,1	7,52	,458	20	3.41,8	7,43	,453
10	31.58	68	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,2	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.39,2	7,34	,448	30	3.36,7	7,26	,444
15	31. 5	67	7,0	15	13.50	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.34,3	7,18	,439	40	3.27,3	6,95	,424
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.20,6	6,73	,411	50	3.14,4	6,51	,399
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3. 8,5	6,31	,386	60	3. 2,9	6,12	,374
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	12. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3. 2,9	6,12	,374	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	10	5.15	10,6	,67	10	5.15	10,6	,67
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,5	,73	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	5.10	10,4	,65
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,72	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	30	5. 5	10,2	,64
50	25.44	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	40	5. 0	10,1	,63
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 3	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	50	4.56	9,9	,62	50	4.56	9,9	,62
1. 9	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19	2.47,7	5,61	,340	19	2.47,7	5,61	,340
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,305	21	2.30,5	5,04	,305
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.56	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276
30	21. 7	44	3,9	5. 0	9.55	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.58	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,4	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,95	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149
45	15.25	32	2,5	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,95	,116	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,8	,63	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,2	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.89	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126

“ “ “ Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

A TABLE OF SEMIDIURNAL ARCS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Declination (North) of the Sun, Star, Moon, Planet, or Comet.

Latitude of the Place.	1°		3°		5°		7°		9°		11°		13°		15°		17°		19°		20°		21°		22°		23°		24°		25°		26°		27°		28°		29°		30°						
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.					
28	6	2	6	6	6	11	6	15	6	19	6	24	6	28	6	33	6	37	6	42	6	45	6	47	6	50	6	52	6	55	6	57	7	0	7	0	7	3	7	6	7	9	7	12			
29	2	2	7	7	7	11	16	16	20	25	25	30	29	33	36	41	39	44	47	49	51	52	53	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54		
30	2	2	7	7	7	12	16	17	21	26	26	31	30	34	38	41	46	48	51	53	55	56	57	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
31	2	2	7	7	7	12	17	18	22	27	27	32	31	35	39	42	46	49	52	55	57	59	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
32	2	2	8	8	8	13	18	19	23	28	28	33	32	36	40	44	47	50	53	56	58	60	61	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
33	3	3	8	8	8	13	18	19	24	29	29	34	33	37	41	45	48	51	54	57	59	61	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	
34	3	3	8	8	8	14	19	20	25	30	30	35	34	38	42	46	49	52	55	58	60	62	63	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
35	3	3	8	8	8	14	20	21	26	31	31	36	35	39	43	47	50	53	56	59	61	63	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
36	3	3	9	9	9	15	20	21	27	32	32	37	36	40	44	48	51	54	57	60	62	64	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
37	3	3	9	9	9	15	21	22	28	33	33	38	37	41	45	49	52	55	58	61	63	65	66	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
38	3	3	9	9	9	15	21	22	29	34	34	39	38	42	46	50	53	56	59	62	64	66	67	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
39	3	3	10	10	10	16	22	23	30	35	35	40	39	43	47	51	54	57	60	63	65	67	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
40	3	3	10	10	10	17	23	24	31	36	36	41	40	44	48	52	55	58	61	64	66	68	69	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
41	3	3	10	10	10	17	24	25	32	37	37	42	41	45	49	53	56	59	62	65	67	69	70	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
42	3	3	11	11	11	18	25	26	33	38	38	43	42	46	50	54	57	60	63	66	68	70	71	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
43	4	4	11	11	11	19	26	27	34	39	39	44	43	47	51	55	58	61	64	67	69	71	72	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
44	4	4	12	12	12	19	27	28	35	40	40	45	44	48	52	56	59	62	65	68	70	72	73	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
45	4	4	12	12	12	20	28	29	36	41	41	46	45	49	53	57	60	63	66	69	71	73	74	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
46	4	4	12	12	12	21	29	30	37	42	42	47	46	50	54	58	61	64	67	70	72	74	75	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
47	4	4	13	13	13	21	30	31	38	43	43	48	47	51	55	59	62	65	68	71	73	75	76	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
48	4	4	13	13	13	22	31	32	39	44	44	49	48	52	56	60	63	66	69	72	74	76	77	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78

If the Declination of the body is South the difference between the quantity in the above table and 12 hours is the semidiurnal arch.

For the explanation of the above table see the Preliminary Observations.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. THE CALENDAR.

THE JULIAN AND THE GREGORIAN YEAR, OR OLD AND NEW STYLE ; — TIME OF COMMENCING THE YEAR.

[In the 1st volume of the American Almanac there is an article on the Calendar, to which the reader is referred for information on some topics which are not treated of here.]

THE *Julian Year*, so named from Julius Cæsar, dates from B. C. 46, commencing on the 1st of January ; and it consisted of 365 days and 6 hours ; three years in four having 365 days, and the other (bissextile or leap year) 366 days.

Modern chronologists have used the Julian year, it being a measure of time extremely simple and nearly correct ; and to this standard they refer all the known events that have happened from the beginning of the world.

The Julian year, however, is imperfect ; for as the time in which the sun performs his annual revolution is not quite 365 days and 6 hours, but 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ seconds ; the civil year must, therefore, have exceeded the solar or astronomical year by 11 minutes, $14\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, which in the space of about 130 years, amounted to a whole day ; nearly equivalent to the gain of 3 days in every interval of 400 years.

The *Gregorian Year*, so named from Pope Gregory XIII., by whom it was introduced in 1582, is the Julian year corrected by this rule ; — that whereas, on the former footing, every hundredth year is bissextile, on the new footing every four-hundredth year only is bissextile ; the others, viz. the first, second, and third hundredth years, being common years. Thus, by sinking 3 days in 400 years, being the error of about 1 day in 130 ; and consequently by making the years 1700, 1800, and 1900 to be common years, and the year 2000 bissextile or leap year, the error arising from the odd time is properly corrected.

Sosigenes, a mathematician of Alexandria, in Egypt, who assisted Julius Cæsar in reforming the Calendar, had observed the vernal equinox on the 25th of March. At the Council of Nice, held in 325, it was fixed on the 21st of March ; and from that time to the year 1582,

when the next reformation was effected, the error which had been gradually accumulating, then amounted to about 10 days, so that the vernal equinox happened on the 11th of March, instead of the 21st, as it ought to have done, if the Julian account had agreed with the course of the sun. To correct the error, 10 days were taken from the month of October of the year 1582, and by this means the equinox was brought back to the 21st of March, as it had been settled by the Council of Nice.

Pope Gregory ordered all the ecclesiastics under his jurisdiction to conform to the new mode of reckoning time, called *New Style*, and he exhorted the Christian princes to adopt it in their dominions. Accordingly it was introduced into all Catholic countries; but the Protestant States at that time refused it. In Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy, it was received on the same day as at Rome; in France, in December of the same year (when the 10th was reckoned the 20th of the month); and in the Catholic States of Germany, in 1583. In the Protestant States of Germany, the New Style was adopted in 1700; in Great Britain, in 1752; and in Denmark and Sweden, in 1753. Russia only, of all the Christian States of Europe, still retains the *Old Style*.

The change from the *Julian* or *Old Style* to the *Gregorian* or *New Style*, was established in England by act of Parliament, passed in 1752; and was, at the same time, introduced into the English colonies in America. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 2, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the 4th hundredth, was also enacted.

Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now *commence* their year on the 1st of January; but in England till the introduction of the New Style in 1752, the *civil* or *legal* year commenced on the day of the Annunciation, i. e. the 25th of March, though the *historical* year then began, as in most other European countries, on the day of Circumcision, i. e. the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconvenience, and January, February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711 - 12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, it is popularly said in England, "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." This difference of time in commencing the year often causes embarrassment in America, as well as in England, with regard to dates. In the English American colonies the legal year, before 1752, commenced on the 25th of March, as it did in England. Washington, for instance, was born on the 11th of Febru-

ary, 1731, according to the mode of reckoning in use at the time ; but on the 22d, 1732, according to the New Style. To prevent mistakes, both modes of dating are sometimes used, as February $\frac{1}{2}$, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$, or February 11 - 22, 1731 - 2.

The English antiquary, Stowe, observes, that William the Conqueror having been crowned on the 1st of January, that henceforth became the first year for historians, &c.; though in all civil affairs, they retained the ancient manner of accounting, which began on the 25th of March.

The Catholic Church, and also the Church of England, as to their solemn service, begin the year on the first Sunday in Advent, which is always that next to St. Andrew's day, or the 30th of November.

The Jews, as most other nations of the East, had a civil year, which commenced with the new moon in September; and an ecclesiastical year, which commenced from the new moon in March.

The French year, during the reigns of the Merovingian race, began on the 1st of March; under the Carlovingians, on Christmas-day, and under the Capetians, on Easter-day (varying from the 22d of March to the 25th of April); — but Charles IX. ordained, in 1564, that it should in future begin on the 1st of January. But during the Republic, established in 1792, the year was made to commence at the autumnal equinox, September 22.

The Mahometans begin the year at the vernal equinox, or the minute when the sun enters Aries; the Chinese, and most of the nations of India with the first moon in March; the Bramins with the first moon in April.

II. EXPECTATION OF LIFE, OR LAW OF MORTALITY.

IN the volume of the American Almanac for 1835, there are a series of Life-Annuity Tables, and Tables showing the Expectation of Life, &c., in the United States. We here insert some tables of similar character relating to England and Prussia.

ENGLAND.

The following table from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," is an abridged form from tables calculated by Mr. Finlaison, and shows a striking improvement in the value of life in England. The 1st division of the table gives the expectation of life, as deduced from the ages of the subscribers to the Million Tontine of 1695; the 2d, the expectation of life among the government annuitants, in the interval between 1785 and 1825; and the 3d, the expectation of life for the whole population, as deduced from the deaths and ages recorded in the parish registers from 1813 to 1830; distinguishing, in all cases, between

male and female life. Those on whom the estimates of the first two divisions of the table are founded, being annuitants, and generally therefore in decidedly comfortable circumstances, must be regarded as picked lives; whereas the last embraces all sorts. Now it appears from this table, that the probable life of a male annuitant, 20 years of age, in 1695, was 29.34 years; while, in 1830, the probable life of a male of the same age, taken indiscriminately from the mass of the population, was 39.65 years;—exceeding that of the former by more than ten years! The improvement in female life has been equally great; but, for obvious reasons, it is not so great when we compare females taken from the mass of the people with female annuitants.

This wonderful improvement must, no doubt, be ascribed to a variety of causes; partly to the drainage of bogs and marshes, by which agues and marsh fevers have been entirely banished from many districts; partly to improvements in the diet, dress, lodgings, and other accommodations of the mass of the people; partly to the greater prevalence of cleanliness; partly, and since 1800, chiefly, perhaps, to the discoveries in medical science, and the extirpation of the small-pox.

1. *Statement of the Expectation of Life in England and Wales at every 5th Year of Age, deduced from the Ages of the Subscribers to the Million Tontine of 1695; the Annuitants from 1785 to 1825; and the Deaths in the Parish Registers from 1813 to 1830.*

Age.	Million Tontine of 1695.			Annuitants. 1785—1825.			Parish Registers. 1813—1830.		
	Expectation. Males.	Difference.	Expectation. Fem.	Expectation. Males.	Difference.	Expectation. Fem.	Expectation. Males.	Difference.	Expectation. Fem.
Under 1 year	37.61	.	.	50.16	5.35	55.51	39.96	3.24	43.20
1	38.49	5.36	43.85	50.13	5.46	55.59	47.78	2.36	50.14
5	39.03	3.41	42.44	48.93	5.30	54.23	49.80	1.49	51.29
10	35.71	4.72	40.43	45.57	5.43	51.05	46.83	1.12	47.95
15	32.05	5.27	37.32	41.76	5.43	47.19	43.08	1.00	44.08
20	29.34	4.91	34.25	38.39	5.60	43.99	39.65	1.03	40.68
25	27.96	3.71	31.67	35.90	4.91	40.81	36.55	1.09	37.64
30	26.27	2.71	28.98	33.17	4.40	37.57	33.34	1.29	34.63
35	24.12	2.20	26.32	30.17	4.14	34.31	30.03	1.48	31.51
40	21.74	1.91	23.65	27.02	4.10	31.12	26.75	1.63	28.38
45	19.15	1.47	20.62	23.75	4.06	27.81	23.48	1.66	25.14
50	16.86	.92	17.78	20.30	4.05	24.35	20.31	1.52	21.83
55	14.52	.94	15.46	17.15	3.64	20.79	17.19	1.32	18.51
60	11.65	1.60	13.25	14.39	2.93	17.32	14.20	1.08	15.28
65	9.30	.93	10.23	11.63	2.37	14.00	11.43	.89	12.32
70	7.19	.60	7.79	9.22	1.77	10.99	8.94	.73	9.67
75	5.61	.05	5.56	7.12	1.34	8.46	6.78	.55	7.33
80	4.92	1.13	3.79	4.94	1.56	6.50	5.05	.41	5.46
85	3.58	.22	3.80	3.12	1.72	4.84	3.85	.37	4.22
90	2.01	.53	2.54	1.95	.88	2.83	3.42	.28	3.70
95	1.18	.46	1.64	1.18	.37	1.55	3.06	.16	3.22
100	0.00	.	0.00	0	.50	.50	2.78	.06	2.72
Sums of ages,	370.68		411.37	465.79		535.80	474.30		495.70

2. *An Account of the Ages of 3,938,496 Persons buried in England and Wales (of whom 1,996,195 Males, 1,942,301 Females) during 18 Years, 1813-1830; according to Mr. Finlaison.*

Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under 1 Y.	436,946	341,137	778,083	40	16,209	17,304	33,513	80	20,666	24,951	45,617
1	139,426	127,017	266,443	41	10,083	10,906	20,989	81	13,146	14,279	27,425
2	78,114	75,900	154,014	42	13,423	14,073	27,566	82	15,523	17,582	33,105
3	47,660	46,773	94,633	43	10,823	11,489	22,317	83	12,072	13,721	25,793
4	33,693	32,076	65,769	44	12,292	12,666	24,958	84	15,920	18,477	34,397
5	24,854	23,340	48,194	45	15,532	14,548	30,080	85	12,945	14,187	26,432
6	19,376	18,091	37,467	46	12,601	12,334	24,935	86	8,854	10,437	19,291
7	16,467	14,668	31,135	47	12,633	12,103	24,736	87	7,070	8,489	15,559
8	13,895	12,363	26,258	48	13,801	13,230	27,031	88	6,762	8,325	15,087
9	12,671	11,270	23,941	49	12,203	11,486	23,689	89	4,468	5,637	10,105
10	11,610	10,527	22,137	50	17,468	16,059	33,527	90	4,549	6,624	11,173
11	10,441	9,777	20,218	51	10,792	10,119	20,911	91	2,293	3,057	5,350
12	9,996	9,800	19,796	52	14,544	13,875	28,419	92	2,038	2,867	4,905
13	9,688	10,261	19,949	53	13,050	12,009	25,059	93	1,598	2,258	3,856
14	10,589	11,799	22,379	54	13,148	12,346	25,494	94	1,129	1,685	2,814
15	10,096	12,527	22,623	55	16,303	15,209	31,512	95	977	1,582	2,559
16	11,385	13,737	25,122	56	15,705	14,589	30,294	96	715	1,182	1,897
17	12,568	14,212	26,780	57	14,067	12,995	27,062	97	494	846	1,340
18	14,212	14,998	29,210	58	14,287	13,414	27,701	98	426	708	1,134
19	15,144	16,061	31,205	59	13,479	12,303	25,782	99	267	495	762
20	15,245	16,041	31,286	60	21,835	21,438	43,273	100	239	468	707
21	15,834	16,237	32,071	61	13,533	12,551	26,084	101	133	225	358
22	16,188	17,597	33,785	62	16,693	16,253	32,946	102	70	174	244
23	14,850	16,803	31,653	63	18,631	18,282	36,913	103	63	134	197
24	14,515	16,722	31,237	64	17,761	17,629	35,390	104	41	90	131
25	14,569	16,586	31,155	65	18,911	18,723	37,634	105	29	72	101
26	13,785	16,318	30,103	66	20,160	20,332	40,492	106	17	29	46
27	13,623	16,133	29,756	67	19,352	19,523	38,875	107	13	21	34
28	13,778	16,272	30,050	68	18,315	18,298	36,613	108	10	18	28
29	12,199	14,431	26,630	69	16,816	16,222	33,038	109	6	12	18
30	14,513	16,514	31,027	70	26,187	27,766	53,953	110	7	11	18
31	10,338	11,963	22,301	71	16,008	16,154	32,162	111	2	3	5
32	12,597	14,427	27,024	72	21,085	21,863	42,953	112	1	1	2
33	12,409	14,227	26,636	73	20,562	21,363	41,925	113	1	1	2
34	11,605	13,279	24,884	74	20,652	21,163	41,815	114	0	2	2
35	13,741	15,200	28,941	75	21,936	22,884	44,820	117	0	1	1
36	13,234	14,950	28,184	76	19,595	20,522	40,117	118	1	0	1
37	11,873	13,409	25,282	77	21,012	21,845	42,857	119	1	0	1
38	12,519	14,268	26,787	78	19,595	21,030	40,625	120	2	1	3
39	11,167	12,611	23,778	79	15,576	16,433	32,009	124	1	0	1

PRUSSIA.

The census of the population of Prussia is taken every three years; and an accurate register of births and deaths has been kept since 1820, from which important facts have been deduced relating to the laws of population and mortality, and the expectation of life. The following statement exhibits the number of births and deaths in Prussia during 15 years, from 1820 to 1834 inclusive.

Births,	{ Males, . 3,906,544 }	Total, . 7,593,017
	{ Females, . 3,686,473 }	
Deaths,	{ Males, . 2,814,742 }	Total, . 5,457,209
	{ Females, . 2,642,467 }	

Excess of births, . . . 2,135,808

In the three years, 1820 - 1 - 2, the annual average of deaths was 1 in 38; the births, 1 to 23 living; and, in the three years 1832 - 3 - 4, the deaths were 1 in 31; the births, 1 to 26 living.

In each 1,000 deaths 515.7 are males, and 484.2 females. Of these, there die, before the completion of their

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3d year . . .	216.3 . . .	181.6 . . .	398.9
7th " . . .	37.1 . . .	36.1 . . .	73.2
14th " . . .	21.2 . . .	20.7 . . .	41.9
25th " . . .	27.2 . . .	23.5 . . .	50.7
45th " . . .	51.5 . . .	58.5 . . .	110.0
60th " . . .	56.6 . . .	53.2 . . .	109.8
80th " . . .	86.9 . . .	90.7 . . .	177.6
After 80th year . . .	18.5 . . .	19.2 . . .	38.7

3. *Table exhibiting the total number of Persons who died in the Prussian States in 15 Years, from 1820 to 1834, with the Scale of Ages, as officially registered.*

[From the Tables of M. Hoffman.]

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born dead,	147,705	109,363	257,068
Died in the first year,	715,284	581,540	1,296,824
" " 2d and 3d year,	317,934	300,630	618,564
" " 4th and 5th year,	129,390	125,919	255,309
" " 6th and 7th year,	73,331	70,970	144,301
" " 8th to the 10th year,	65,161	62,932	128,093
" " 11th to the 14th year,	50,559	50,460	101,019
" " 15th to the 20th year,	67,880	64,449	132,329
" " 21st to the 25th year,	81,096	64,184	145,280
" " 26th to the 30th year,	67,494	72,989	140,483
" " 31st to the 35th year,	64,714	77,224	141,938
" " 36th to the 40th year,	68,725	83,167	151,892
" " 41st to the 45th year,	80,497	86,343	166,840
" " 46th to the 50th year,	91,213	85,129	176,342
" " 51st to the 55th year,	104,898	97,987	202,885
" " 56th to the 60th year,	113,184	107,556	220,740
" " 61st to the 65th year,	135,108	140,052	275,160
" " 66th to the 70th year,	125,620	130,840	256,460
" " 71st to the 75th year,	119,016	127,355	246,371
" " 76th to the 80th year,	94,777	96,935	191,712
" " 81st to the 85th year,	61,148	63,369	124,517
" " 86th to the 90th year,	27,556	28,950	56,506
" after the 90th year,	12,452	14,124	26,576
<i>Total of all ages,</i>	2,814,742	2,642,467	5,457,209

Mr. Hoffman remarks, "Of 7,593,017 children born in a period of fifteen years, there were born dead, 257,068; that is, of 100,000, 3,386, which is a little above one thirtieth. And of those who died after birth, but before the completion of their first year, 1,296,824; that is, of 100,000, 17,079. Total of those born dead and who died in the first year, 1,553,892; that is, of 100,000, 20,465. The number of children born dead, and the number dying in their first year, might assuredly be diminished by the influence of competent circumstances and of moral habits; inasmuch as the former would admit of more indulgence and attention to the wants of mothers and children among the great mass of the people; while the latter would occasion the prevalence of more maternal care. Still, however important may be the improvement of the people in these two respects, the number of children who do not survive the first year of their life, will always remain very considerable."

III. PUBLICATION OF BOOKS.

THE countries in which the business of publishing books is carried on to the greatest extent are Germany, England, and France, in Europe, and the United States, in America.

ENGLAND.

The greater part of the works which were issued from the press during the first century of printing, both in England and on the continent of Europe, were such as had been written in the previous ages, and had long existed in manuscript. The first printers were always booksellers, and sold their own impressions. The two occupations were not divided till the early part of the 16th century.

Printing was introduced into England by William Caxton in 1471; and Ames and Herbert have recorded the titles of nearly 10,000 distinct works printed in Great Britain between 1471 and 1600, equalling, on an average, 76 works each year. Many of these works, however, were single sheets; but, on the other hand, there were doubtless many which were not recorded. The number of readers in Great Britain during this period was comparatively small; and the average number of each book printed is not supposed to be more than about 200.

The first half of the 17th century produced a considerable number of English works of merit; but it was especially remarkable for the great number of tracts or pamphlets, many of which were written in the spirit of furious controversy. The British Museum contains a collection of 2,000 volumes of Tracts issued between the years 1640 and 1660, the whole number of which several publications amounts to no less than 30,000.

The whole number of books printed in England during 14 years, from 1666 to 1680, was 3,550; equal to 253 yearly; — but, deducting the reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, the annual average of new books may be computed at much less than 100.

The number of new works, exclusive of “all pamphlets and other tracts,” issued during 56 years, as appears from a “Complete Catalogue of Modern Books, published from the beginning of the century (1700) to 1756,” was 5,280; equal to a yearly average of 94.

The number of new works, exclusive of reprints and pamphlets, issued during 11 years, from 1792 to 1802 inclusive, was 4,096; equal to 372 each year.

The number of new publications issued in 27 years, from 1800 to 1827, including reprints altered in size and price, but excluding pamphlets, was, according to the London Catalogue, 19,860: — deducting one fifth for reprints, we have 15,888, equal to 588 each year.

The following table exhibits the number of new publications, exclusive of reprints and pamphlets, during each year, from 1828 to 1836.

Year.	Publications.	Volumes.	Year.	Publications.	Volumes.
1828	842	1,105	1833	1,180	1,567
1829	1,064	1,413	1834	1,220	1,494
1830	1,142	1,592	1835	1,382	1,713
1831	1,105	1,619	1836	1,332	1,575
1832	1,152	1,525			

London is the great centre of the British book-trade; the number of new publications that issue from its presses being far greater than all that appear in the rest of the empire. Some of the principal places for publishing books in Great Britain, besides London, are Oxford and Cambridge in England, and Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland.

Mr. McCulloch estimates the number of volumes of new publications produced annually in Great Britain (exclusive of reprints, pamphlets, and periodical publications not in volumes) at about 1,500; and the average impression of each volume at 750 copies; — annual total, 1,125,000 volumes: — value at 9s. a volume, £ 506,250. “The number of reprinted volumes, particularly of school-books, is very great; and if to these we add the reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and all other publications, exclusive of newspapers, the total publication value of the new works of all sorts, and new copies of old works that are annually produced, may be estimated at about £ 750,000.”

The most remarkable characteristic of the press within a few years past, has been its *periodical literature*. It has been computed, that the periodical works issued in Great Britain during one year, comprise more sheets than all the books printed in Europe from the period of the invention of the art of printing to the year 1500. The number of Newspaper stamps annually issued is now about 45,000,000. The number of

weekly periodical works issued in London on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1837, was about 50; of these the weekly sale of "Chambers' Journal," "Penny Magazine," "Saturday Magazine," "Mirror," "Mechanics' Magazine," "Lancet," "Church of England Magazine," and of several others of the more important, amounted to little less than 200,000 copies, or about 10,000,000 copies annually. — The greater part of the preceding facts are derived from "The Penny Magazine," for Dec. 31, 1837.

London Newspapers. — From the return of the number of Newspaper stamps issued from the 1st of January to the 30th of July, it appears that the circulation of the daily papers is as follows: —

Morning Papers.

Times,	1,605,000
Morning Chronicle,	1,105,000
Morning Herald,	1,050,000
Morning Post,	407,000
Advertiser,	255,000

Evening Papers.

Standard,	537,000
Globe,	450,000
Sun,	426,000
Courier,	235,500
True Sun,	227,500

For an account of the "London Periodical Press," see the American Almanac for 1838.

FRANCE.

"The activity of the French press has been very greatly increased since the downfall of Napoleon. The Count Daru, in a very instructive work (*Notions Statistiques sur la Librairie*), published in 1827, estimated the number of printed sheets, exclusive of Newspapers, produced by the French press in 1816, at 66,852,883; and in 1825, at 128,011,483; and we believe that the increase from 1825 down to the present period has been little if any thing inferior. The quality of many of the works that have recently issued from the French press is also very superior; and it may be doubted, whether such works as the *Biographie Universelle*, the new and enlarged edition of the *Art de vérifier les Dates*, in 38 vols. octavo, and the two octavo editions of *Bayle's Dictionary*, could have been published in any other country. The greater number of new French works of merit, or which it is supposed will command a considerable sale, are immediately reprinted in the Netherlands or Switzerland, but principally in the former. To such an extent has this piratical practice been carried, that it is stated in the *Requête* presented by the French booksellers to the government in 1828, that a single bookseller in Brussels had, in 1825 and 1826, and the first six months of 1827, reprinted 318,615 volumes of French works! Having nothing to pay for copyright, these counterfeit editions can be afforded at lower prices than those that are genuine. This is a very serious injury to French authors and publishers, not only by preventing the sale of their works in foreign countries, but from the ease with

which spurious copies may be introduced into France." — *McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary*.

The first six months of the year 1837, as stated by the "Foreign Quarterly Review," there were printed in France, 3,413 works, in French and other languages; also 571 engravings and lithographs.

Number of volumes passing from one country to the other in the book-trade between England and France.

	Vols. France to England.	Vols. England to France.
1821 . . .	81,127 . . .	19,086
1825 . . .	178,366 . . .	19,036
1830 . . .	108,897 . . .	12,714
1832 . . .	84,954 . . .	19,682

The great disproportion in the number of books going from one country to the other is accounted for, from the facts, that German and Italian books are principally transmitted to England through Paris; that French booksellers reprint a great number of English works, which are sold on the continent at a much cheaper rate, than English books printed in England; and that translations of English books in France are much more numerous than translations of French books in England.

GERMANY.

The book-trade of Germany is greatly facilitated by the book-fairs held at Leipsic at Easter and Michaelmas, which are attended by the booksellers of Germany, and by many of those of the neighboring countries, as France, Switzerland, Denmark, &c. This trade began to flourish in 1814; the number of works then annually offered for sale was about 2,000; but the number has been gradually increasing, having for the first time exceeded 5,000 in 1827; and it now exceeds 7,000.

The following statement exhibits the number of literary productions, — books, pamphlets, and maps, collective or single, wholly new, translations, or new editions, offered for sale at the Leipsic fairs since 1826.

1827,	5,108	1831,	5,508	1835,	*4,193
1828,	5,654	1832,	6,122	1836,	7,529
1829,	5,314	1833,	5,653	1837,	7,891
1830,	5,926	1834,	6,074		

Number of works by different German States in 1837.

Prussia,	2,169	Wurtemberg,	609	Hanover,	175
Saxony,	1,342	Austria,	491	The Two Hesses,	266
Bavaria,	889	Baden,	264	The 4 Saxon Duchies,	309

"An Augsburg paper states," (says the "Foreign Quarterly Review," 1836,) "that, on a moderate calculation, 10,000,000 of volumes

* The number for 1835 embraces the productions offered at the Easter fair only, not including that of Michaelmas.

are annually printed in Germany, and as every half-yearly fair catalogue contains the names of more than 1,000 German writers, it may be assumed, that there are now living upwards of 50,000 persons who have written one or more books. The total value of all the books published annually in Germany is estimated from 5 to 6,000,000 dollars."

"Three individuals," (says the "Gentleman's Magazine," October, 1837,) "at this moment have almost monopolized the bookselling trade of Germany. The most powerful of these is Baron Cotta, the proprietor of *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which many of our contemporaries persist in miscalling the *Augsburg Gazette*. Baron Cotta is likewise the proprietor of six literary periodicals of high standing, and of several others of inferior rank, and is said to have from 300 to 400 editors in his pay. He is proprietor of the copyright of all the works of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Uhland. — The second of these literary grandees is Reimer, of Berlin, who now owns the copyright of all the works of Jean Paul, Tieck, Kliest, Johannes Von Müller, Novalis, and Schlegel. — The third is Brockhaus, of Leipsic, proprietor of the *Conversations-Lexicon*, which alone occupies more than 100 literary men. Brockhaus is likewise the publisher of a most colossal Encyclopædia, which, when finished, will consist at least of 200 volumes."

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Russia. — In the year 1836, 674 original works, and 124 translations were published in Russia, exclusive of 46 periodicals.

Sweden. — There are only 28 or 30 printing presses in Sweden; 10 in Stockholm, 3 in Gottenburg, 2 in Upsal, 2 in Norköping, and 1 in several other places.

UNITED STATES.

The number of new works which appeared in the United States, in 1834 and 1835, amounted to 1,013, forming 1,300 volumes, and the cost of which may be estimated at \$1,220,000. In 1836, the number was considerably increased, and the cost of the books published in that year cannot be computed at less than \$1,500,000. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford furnished 19 20ths of the total amount.

Another statement for the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, is as follows: — originals 1,030, reprints 854; total, 1,884; — number of volumes printed (1,000 for each edition) 1,834,000.

In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the United States than in any other country. Many reprinted English works have here passed through three or four editions, while the publishers of the original in England have but one. In one instance, the sale of a book in America amounted to 100,000 copies, whereas in England only four editions, of 1,000 copies each, were disposed of.

The amount of literary productions in America has more than doubled during the last ten years. The sale of five bookselling establishments amounted in 1836, to \$ 1,350,000. A single publisher paid, in the five years preceding 1834, \$ 135,000 for copyrights, out of which \$30,000 were for two works only. Carey, Lea, & Blanchard paid last year \$30,000 to American writers; and Harper & Brothers have paid about the same sum for several years past.

The following statement will show the relative proportion of native and imported literary productions in 1834 :

Education,	73	9
Divinity,	37	18
Novels and Tales,	19	95
History and Biography,	19	17
Jurisprudence,	20	3
Poetry,	8	3
Travels,	8	10
Fine Arts,	8	0
Miscellaneous Works,	59	43

Thus it appears in American literature the scientific and practically useful predominate, and that works of imagination are chiefly derived from foreign sources. The school-books are almost all written or compiled in the United States; and some idea of the extensive business done in them may be formed from the circumstance, that, of some of the most popular compilations in geography, from 100,000 to 300,000 copies have been sold in ten years; so that, in many instances, works of this kind produce a permanent income, as well to the author as the publisher. During the last five years, the number of American original works in proportion to reprints, has nearly doubled. — *Literary Advertiser, &c.*

IV. TEMPERANCE AND THE LICENSE LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN several of the preceding volumes of the American Almanac, the subject of Temperance and the Temperance Reform has received more or less attention. The American Temperance Society, which first inculcated and brought into general notice the doctrine of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits as drink, was formed at Boston, in February, 1826; and since that time, a most important and salutary change, with regard to the use of ardent spirits, has taken place in public opinion, and in the practice of a large part of the people of this country.

According to the Report of the American Temperance Society for 1835, there were then, in the United States, more than 8,000 Temperance Societies, 23 of them State societies, embracing more than 1,500,000 members; more than 4,000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 8,000 traders had ceased to sell ardent spirits; more than 1,200 vessels were navigated without using it; and more than 12,000 drunkards had been reformed.

Since the commencement of the Temperance Reform, the medical profession, who are naturally looked upon as the guardians of the public health, have, with remarkable unanimity, given their influence in its favor; and thousands of them have added their signature to the following declaration, or to one of similar import: — “that *men in health are never benefited by the use of ardent spirits*: — that, on the contrary, the use of them is the frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination.”

Resolutions declaring, “that the traffic in ardent spirits, to be used as drink, is *morally wrong*, and ought to be abandoned,” have, some time since, been passed by various ecclesiastical bodies of different denominations of Christians, embracing more than 5,000 ministers of the gospel, and more than 6,000 churches; by several State Temperance societies; by the Congressional Temperance Society; and by the American Temperance Society, at its meeting at Philadelphia, in May, 1834, comprising more than 400 delegates, from 21 different States.

After such a change in public opinion with respect to the use of ardent spirits, it was natural to look for a change of the laws relating to the subject; and, during the last session of the legislature of Massachusetts, petitions were sent in from various parts of the State, signed by numerous individuals, praying for a reform of the license laws. After much deliberation and discussion, the following important act was passed, by large majorities, in both branches of the legislature, and was supported by different parties.

“An Act to regulate the Sale of Spiritous Liquors.”

“Be it enacted, &c., as follows: — Sect. 1. No licensed innholder, retailer, common victualler, or other person, except as herein after provided, shall sell any brandy, rum, or other spiritous liquors, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spiritous, in a less quantity than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, on pain of forfeiting not more than twenty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, for each offence, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the twenty-sixth section of the forty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes.

“Sect. 2. The county commissioners, in the several counties, may

license for their respective towns, as many apothecaries, or practising physicians as they deem necessary, to be retailers of spiritous liquors, to be used in the arts, or for medicinal purposes only; and the mayor and aldermen of the several cities, may, in like manner, and for like purposes, license apothecaries, as retailers for their respective cities, and the court of common pleas in the county of Suffolk, in like manner and for like purposes, may license apothecaries or practising physicians, as retailers, in the town of Chelsea, which licenses shall be granted in the same manner and under the same restrictions now provided by law for licensing retailers; provided that the number of persons so licensed shall not exceed one for every two thousand inhabitants, and in towns containing less than two thousand inhabitants, one person may be licensed; and provided further, that in such cities and towns where there is no apothecary or practising physician, such other person or persons may be appointed as aforesaid, as may be deemed proper by said county commissioners, and no person so licensed shall sell any spiritous liquor to be drunk in or about his premises on pain of the forfeiture, provided in the first section of this act.

“Sect. 3. All licenses hereafter granted to innholders, retailers, and common victuallers, shall be so framed as not to authorize the licensed persons to sell brandy, rum, or any other spiritous liquors; and no excise or fee shall be required for such a license.

“Sect. 4. The provisions of all laws now in force inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

“Sect. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, but shall have no operation upon any licenses granted previous to that time.

“Approved by the Governor, April 19, 1838.”

The old license law, as well as the new one, was a law of prohibition; as all persons, except those who were licensed, were prohibited from selling ardent spirits. But the old law was founded on the opinion, heretofore prevalent, that *rum is a good and useful drink for men in health*, an opinion which has been the cause of incalculable evil, and the destruction of millions of lives. The new law is founded on the opinion, now almost universally adopted by those who have examined the question, that *ardent spirits are not useful as a drink, for men in health, but, on the contrary, are hurtful*; and on the well established fact, that the customary use of them is destructive of character, of property, of health, and of life; and is the fruitful source of domestic suffering and sorrow, of pauperism and crime. It regards the article to be sold as a medicine; and, in accordance with this view of it, its sale is limited to apothecaries or physicians, who deal in drugs of this description.

In a republican government, laws are expressions of public opinion and of the public will. A law may be good in itself, and highly beneficial in its operation, and yet not be sustained by the people. Some

persons friendly to the principle of this law have doubted whether public opinion was yet prepared for it; but nothing is plainer than that, for several years past, public opinion has been making rapid advances towards such a state of preparation. The question is now to be tried; and happy will it be for the Commonwealth if the affirmative shall be established.

The law is, of course, opposed by intemperate persons, and also by all who are disposed to continue the use of ardent spirits as drink; although to both these classes of persons the law is peculiarly salutary and friendly in its operation. It is also strenuously opposed by those who traffic in ardent spirits, and "by this craft have their wealth," and who are much disturbed at the "danger of their craft being set at nought." To all such we wish greater gains in a more useful employment.

But whether public opinion is sufficiently prepared for such a legislative measure on this subject or not; yet, unless it can be shown, that the views of those who have paid most attention to the effect of the use of ardent spirits, and of those who are naturally looked upon as the guardians of the public health and of the public morals, are grossly erroneous, the principle of this law must receive the cordial support of every man, who acts from an enlightened sense of duty.

V. SELECT SCRAPS.

Solitude. — He who must needs have company, must needs have sometimes bad company. Be able to be alone. Lose not the advantage of solitude and the society of thyself; nor be only content, but delight to be alone and single with Omnipresency. He who is thus prepared, the day is not uneasy, nor the night black unto him. Darkness may bound his eyes, not his imagination. In his bed he may lie, like Pompey and his sons, in all quarters of the earth; may speculate the universe, and enjoy the whole world in the hermitage of himself. Thus, the old Asiatic Christians found a paradise in a desert; and, with little converse on earth, held a conversation in heaven; thus they astronomized in caves, and, though they beheld not the stars, had the glory of heaven before them. — *Sir Thomas Browne.*

Sleep. — We term sleep a death; and yet it is waking that kills us, and destroys spirits that are the house of life. It is indeed a part of life that best expresseth death; for every man truly lives, so long as he acts his nature, or some way makes good the faculties of himself. Themistocles, therefore, that slew his soldier in his sleep, was a merciful

executioner: 'tis a kind of punishment the mildness of no laws hath invented; I wonder the fancy of Lucan and Seneca did not discover it. It is that death by which we may be literally said to die daily; a death which Adam died before his mortality; a death whereby we live a middle and moderating point between life and death. In fine, so like death, I dare not trust it without my prayers, and a half adieu unto the world, and take my farewell in a colloquy with God. — *Sir Thomas Browne*.

A Great and a Little Mind. — The difference between a great mind's and a little mind's use of history is this. The latter would consider, for instance, what Luther did, taught, or sanctioned: the former, what Luther, — a Luther, — would now do, teach, and sanction. — If you would be well with a great mind, leave him with a favorable impression of you; — if with a little mind, leave him with a favorable opinion of himself. — *Coleridge*.

Marriage. — The well-spring of all sensible communion is the natural delight and need which undepraved man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist; and the eminence of love or marriage communion is, that this mutual transfusion can take place more perfectly and totally in this than in any other mode.

Prefer person before money, good-temper with good sense before person; and let all, wealth, easy temper, strong understanding, and beauty, be as nothing to thee, unless accompanied by virtue in principle and habit.

Suppose competence, health, and honesty; then a happy marriage depends on four things: — 1. An understanding proportionate to thine, that is, a reciprocity at least of thine: — 2. Natural sensibility and lively sympathy in general: — 3. Steadiness in attaching and retaining sensibility to its proper objects in its proper proportions: — 4. Mutual liking; including person, and all the thousand obscure sympathies that determine conjugal liking, that is, love and desire to A rather than to B. This seems very obvious and almost trivial; and yet all unhappy marriages arise from the not honestly putting, and sincerely answering each of these four questions. Any one of them negatived, marriage is imperfect, and in hazard of discontent. — *Coleridge*.

Paradise Lost. — No one can rise from the perusal of this immortal poem [*Paradise Lost*] without a deep sense of the grandeur and purity of Milton's soul, or without feeling how susceptible of domestic enjoyments he really was, notwithstanding the discomforts which actually resulted from an apparently unhappy choice in marriage. — *Coleridge*.

UNITED STATES.

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 13th presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March 1837 ; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1841.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$25,000
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,	Kentucky,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

John Forsyth,	Georgia,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary. \$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
James K. Paulding,	New York,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	6,000
Felix Grundy,	Tennessee,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

Salary.	Patent Office.	Salary.
A. O. Dayton, <i>Chief Clerk,</i> \$2,000	H. L. Ellsworth, <i>Com. Pat.</i>	\$3,000
W. S. Derrick, (<i>Dip. Bureau,</i>) 1,760	Jos. W. Hand, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
B. C. Vail, (<i>Cons. Bureau,</i>) 1,540	Charles M. Keller, } <i>Exam-</i>	{ 1,500
A. T. McCormick, (<i>Home Bu.</i>) 1,540	Thomas P. Jones, } <i>iners.</i>	{ 1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$ 2,000	S. Pleasonton, <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	\$ 3,000
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		Th. Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
James N. Barker, <i>1st Comp.</i>	3,500	<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
James M. Burke, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	John Campbell, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	3,000
Albion K. Parris, <i>2d Comptrol.</i>	3,000	Wm. B. Randolph, <i>Chief Cl'k</i> ,	1,700
John N. Moulder, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Register's Office.</i>	
<i>Auditors.</i>		Thomas L. Smith, <i>Register</i> ,	3,000
Jesse Miller, <i>1st Auditor</i> ,	3,000	M. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
A. Mahon, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
Wm. B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Henry D. Gilpin, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	3,500
mes Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Land Office.</i>	
Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	J. S. Whitcomb, <i>Com. Gen.</i>	3,000
J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	H. M. Garland, <i>Recorder</i> ,	2,000
———, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Matthew Birchard, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	2,000
T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700		

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Joel R. Poinsett, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
Sam'l Cooper, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$ 2,000	Lorenzo Thomas, <i>1st Lt. 4th Inf.</i>	
J. T. Cochrane, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,760	E. Schriver, <i>2d Lt. 4th Art.</i>	
<i>Bounty Lands.</i>		Brooke Williams,	\$ 1,200
Wm. Gordon, <i>Principal</i> ,	1,540	<i>Paymaster-General's Office.</i>	
<i>Indian Affairs.</i>		Nathan Towson, <i>Paym'r Gen.</i>	2,500
Cary A. Harris, <i>Commiss'r</i> ,	3,000	N. Frye, Jun., <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,870
Daniel Kurtz, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600	<i>Purchasing Department.</i>	
<i>Pension Office.</i>		C. Irvine, <i>Com. Gen. Purch.</i>	3,000
J. L. Edwards, <i>Commiss'r</i> ,	3,000	Tim. Banger, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,705
Geo. W. Crump, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,760	<i>Surgeon-General's Office.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General's Office.</i>		Thomas Lawson, <i>Surg. Gen.</i>	2,500
Roger Jones, <i>Col. & Adj. Gen.</i>		R. Johnson, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,260

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

James K. Paulding, *Secretary*.John Boyle, *Chief Clerk*, salary \$2,000.*Navy Commissioners.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Isaac Chauncey, <i>President</i> ,	\$ 3,500	C. W. Goldsborough, <i>Sec'y</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Charles Morris,	3,500	W. G. Ridgeley, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,720
A. S. Wadsworth,	3,500		

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, *Postmaster-General*.

		Salary.
Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Auditor of the Post-Office,</i>	\$3,000
Selah R. Hobbie,	<i>Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.</i>	2,500
Robert Johnston,	<i>do. do. do. 2d Div.</i>	2,500
Daniel Coleman,	<i>do. do. do. 3d Div.</i>	2,500
John Marron,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

II. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the regular number is 52. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore*, is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 23d, 24th, and 25th Congresses have been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 242 representatives, and 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$16 a day.

THE SENATE. — TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
John Ruggles, <i>Thomaston,</i>	1841	J. C. Calhoun, <i>Fort Hill,</i>	1841
Reuel Williams, <i>Augusta,</i>	1843	Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia,</i>	1843
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
Henry Hubbard, <i>Charlestown,</i>	1841	Wilson Lumpkin, <i>Athens,</i>	1841
Franklin Pierce, <i>Hillsborough,</i>	1843	Alfred Cuthbert, <i>Monticello,</i>	1843
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
Benjamin Swift, <i>St. Albans,</i>	1839	Wm. R. King, <i>Selma,</i>	1841
Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier,</i>	1843	Clement C. Clay, <i>Huntsville,</i>	1843
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Daniel Webster, <i>Boston,</i>	1839	James Trotter,	1839
John Davis, <i>Worcester,</i>	1841	R. J. Walker, <i>Madisonville,</i>	1841
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Asher Robbins, <i>Newport,</i>	1839	R. C. Nicholas, <i>Donaldsonville,</i>	1841
Nehe. R. Knight, <i>Providence,</i>	1841	Alex. Mouton, <i>Vermillionville,</i>	1843
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
John M. Niles, <i>Hartford,</i>	1839	Hugh L. White, <i>Knoxville,</i>	1839
Perry Smith, <i>New Milford,</i>	1843		1841
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
N. P. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie,</i>	1839	John J. Crittenden, <i>Frankfort,</i>	1841
Silas Wright, Jr., <i>Canton,</i>	1843	Henry Clay, <i>Lexington,</i>	1843
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
L. S. Southard, <i>Trenton,</i>	1839	Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel,</i>	1839
Garrett D. Wall, <i>Burlington,</i>	1841	William Allen, <i>Chillicothe,</i>	1843
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
Samuel McKean, <i>Burlington,</i>	1839	John Tipton, <i>Logansport,</i>	1839
James Buchanan, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1843	Oliver H. Smith, <i>Connorsville,</i>	1843
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
Rich. H. Bayard, <i>Wilmington,</i>	1839	J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi,</i>	1841
Thomas Clayton, <i>New Castle,</i>	1841	Richard M. Young, <i>Quincy,</i>	1843
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
Wm. D. Merrick,	1839	Th. H. Benton, <i>St. Louis,</i>	1839
John S. Spence, <i>Berlin,</i>	1843	Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Genevieve,</i>	1843
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Michigan.</i>	
Wm. C. Rives, <i>Lindsey's Store,</i>	1839	Lucius Lyon, <i>Kalamazoo,</i>	1839
Wm. H. Roane, <i>Richmond,</i>	1841	John Norvell, <i>Detroit,</i>	1841
<i>North Carolina.</i>		<i>Arkansas.</i>	
Bedford Brown, <i>Brown's Store,</i>	1841	William S. Fulton, <i>Little Rock,</i>	1840
Robert Strange, <i>Fayetteville,</i>	1843	Ambrose H. Sevier, <i>Lake Port,</i>	1844

Officers of the Senate.

	Salary.		Salary.
Asbury Dickens, <i>Secretary</i> ,	\$3,000	Wm. Patton, <i>Eng. Clerk</i> .	1,500
Lewis H. Machen, <i>Chief Clk</i> ,	1,980	Stephen Haight, <i>Sergeant</i> }	\$1,500
William Hickey, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,650	at Arms & Door-Keeper. }	
William Carr, <i>do</i> .	1,650	E. Wyer, <i>Assist. Door-Keeper</i> ,	1,450
W. J. McDonald, <i>Eng. Clerk</i> ,	1,500	Rev. Henry Slicer, <i>Chaplain</i> ,	500
J. C. Fitzpatrick, <i>do</i> .	1,500	J. L. Clubb, <i>Messenger</i> ,	840

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 25TH CONGRESS,

*Which will expire on the 3d of March, 1839.*JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, *Speaker*.Walter S. Franklin, *Clerk of the House*; — Salary, \$3,000.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i> — 8.		<i>Connecticut.</i> — 6.	
Anderson, Hugh J.,	Belfast.	Haley, Elisha,	Mystic.
Davee, Thomas,	Blanchard.	Holt, Orrin,	Willington.
Evans, George,	Gardiner.	Ingham, Samuel,	Saybrook.
Fairfield, John,	Saco.	Phelps, Lancelot,	Hitchcockville.
Noyes, Joseph C.,	Eastport.	Toucey, Isaac,	Hartford.
Paris, Virgil Delphini,	Buckfield.	Whittlesey, Th. T.,	Danbury.
Robinson, Edward,			
Smith, Francis O. J.,	Portland.		
<i>New Hampshire.</i> — 5.		<i>New York.</i> — 40.	
Atherton, Charles G.,	Nashua.	Andrews, John T.,	N. Reading.
Cushman, Samuel,	Portsmouth.	Bicknell, Bennet,	Morrisville.
Farrington, James,	Rochester.	Birdsall, Samuel,	Waterloo.
Weeks, Joseph,	Richmond.	Brodhead, John C.,	Modena.
Williams, Jared W.,	Lancaster.	Bronson, Isaac H.,	Watertown.
		Bruyn, And. D. W.,	Ithaca.
<i>Vermont.</i> — 5.		Cambreleng, C. C.,	New York.
Allen, Heman,	Burlington.	Childs, Timothy,	Rochester.
Everett, Horace,	Windsor.	Clark, John C.,	Bainbridge.
Fletcher, Isaac,	Lyndon.	Curtis, Edward,	New York.
Hall, Hiland,	Bennington.	De Graff, John I.,	Schenectady.
Slade, William,	Middlebury.	Edwards, John,	Ephratah.
		Fillmore, Millard,	Buffalo.
<i>Massachusetts.</i> — 12.		Foster, Henry A.,	Rome.
Adams, J. Quincy,	Quincy.	Gallup, Albert,	East Berne.
Borden, Nathaniel B.,	Fall River.	Grant, Abraham P.,	Oswego.
Briggs, George N.,	Lanesboro'.	Gray, Hiram,	Elmira.
Calhoun, Wm. B.,	Springfield.	Hoffman, Ogden,	New York.
Cushing, Caleb,	Newburyport.	Jackson, Thomas B.,	Newtown.
Fletcher, Richard,	Boston.	Jones, Nathaniel,	Warwick.
Grennell, Geo. Jr.,	Greenfield.	Kemble, Gouverneur,	Cold Spring.
Hastings, Wm. S.,	Mendon.	Loomis, Arphaxad,	Little Falls.
Lincoln, Levi,	Worcester.	Marvin, Richard P.,	Jamestown.
Parmenter, Wm.,	E. Cambridge.	McLellan, Robert,	Middleburg.
Phillips, Stephen C.,	Salem.	Mitchell, Charles F.,	Lockport.
Reed, John,	Yarmouth.	Moore, Ely,	New York.
		Noble, Wm. H.,	Cato.
<i>Rhode Island.</i> — 2.		Palmer, John,	Plattsburg.
Cranston, Robert B.,	Newport.	Parker, Amasa J.,	Delhi.
Tillinghast, J. L.	Providence.	Patterson, Wm.,	Warsaw.
		Peck, Luther C.,	Pike.

Name.	Residence.
Pratt, Zadoc,	Prattsville.
Prentiss, John H.,	Cooperstown.
Russell, David,	Salem.
Sibley, Mark H.,	Canandaigua.
Spencer, James B.,	Ft. Covington.
Taylor, William,	Manlius.
Titus, Obadiah,	Washington.
Vail, Henry,	Troy.
Vanderveer,	Brooklyn.

New Jersey. — 6.

Aycrigg, John B.,	Hackensack.
Halstead, William,	Trenton.
Maxwell, John P. B.,	Belvidere.
Randolph, Joseph F.,	Freehold.
Stratton, Charles C.,	Sweedsboro'.
Yorke, Th. Jones,	Salem.

Pennsylvania. — 23.

Beatty, William,	Butler.
Biddle, Richard,	Pittsburg.
Buchanan, Andrew,	Waynesburg.
Darlington, Edward,	Chester.
Davies, Edward,	Churchtown.
Fry, Jacob, Jr.,	Trap.
Hammond, Robert H.,	Milton.
Henry, Thomas,	Beaver.
Hubley, Edward B.,	Orwigsburg.
Kelm, George M.,	
Klingensmith, J., Jr.,	Stewartsville.
Logan, Henry,	Dillsburg.
McClure, Charles,	Carlisle.
McKennan, T. M. T.,	Washington.
Morris, Matthias,	Doylestown.
Morris, Samuel W.,	Wellsboro'.
Naylor, Charles,	Philadelphia.
Ogle, Charles,	Somerset.
Paynter, Lemuel,	Philadelphia.
Petrikina, David,	Danville.
Plummer, Arnold,	Franklin.
Potter, Wm. W.,	Bellefonte.
Potts, David, Jr.,	Pottstown.
Reily, Luther,	Harrisburg.
Sergeant, John,	Philadelphia.
Sheffer, Daniel,	York.
Tolland, George W.,	Philadelphia.
Wagener, David D.,	Easton.

Delaware. — 1.

Milligan, John J.,	Wilmington.
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Maryland. — 8.

Dennis, John H.,	Princess Ann.
Howard, Benj. C.,	Baltimore.
Jenifer, Daniel,	Harrison's Lot.
Johnson, Wm. C.,	Jefferson.

Name.	Residence.
Kennedy,	Baltimore.
Pearce, James A.,	Chestertown.
Thomas, Francis,	Frederick.
Worthington, J. T. H.,	Golden.

Virginia. — 21.

Banks, Linn,	
Beirne, Andrew,	Union.
Bouldin, James W.,	Charlotte C. H.
Coles, Walter,	Robertson's Store.
Craig, Robert,	Christiansb'g.
Dromgoole, Geo. C.,	Belfast.
Garland, James,	Lovings-ton.
Hopkins, Geo. W.,	Lebanon.
Hunter, R. M. T.,	Lloyd's.
Johnson, Joseph,	Bridgeport.
Jones, John W.,	Petersburg.
Mallory, Francis,	Hampton.
Mason, James M.,	Winchester.
Mercer, Charles F.,	Aldie.
Morgan, Wm. S.,	White Day.
Pennybacker, I. S.,	Harrisonburg.
Rives, Francis E.,	Littleton.
Robertson, John,	Richmond.
Steuart, Archibald,	Mount Airy.
Taliaferro, John,	Fredericksb'g.
Wise, Henry A.,	Accomac C. H.

North Carolina. — 13.

Bynam, Jesse A.,	Halifax.
Connor, Henry W.,	Sherrillsford.
Deberry, Edmund,	Lawrenceville.
Graham, James,	Rutherfordton.
Hawkins, M. T.,	Warrenton.
McKay, James J.,	Elizabethtown.
Montgomery, Wm.,	Albright's.
Rencher, Abraham,	Pittsborough.
Sawyer, Samuel T.,	Edenton.
Shepard, Charles,	Newbern.
Shepperd, A. H.,	Bethania.
Stanly, Edward,	Washington.
Williams, Lewis,	Panther Creek.

South Carolina. — 9.

Campbell, John,	Parnassus.
Clowney, Wm. K.,	Union C. H.
Elmore, Franklin H.,	Columbia.
Griffin, John K.,	Milton.
Legare, Hugh S.,	Charleston.
Pickens, Francis W.,	Edgefield C. H.
Rhett, Robert B.,	Beaufort.
Richardson, John P.,	Fulton.
Thompson, W., Jr.,	Grenville C. H.

Georgia. — 9.

Cleveland, Jesse T.,	Decatur.
Dawson, Wm. C.,	Greensboro'.

Name.	Residence.
Glascok, Thomas,	Augusta.
Grantland, Seaton,	Milledgeville.
Haynes, Charles E.,	Sparta.
Holsey, Hopkins,	Hamilton.
Jackson, Jabez,	Clarkesville.
Owens, George W.,	Savannah.
Towns, Geo. W. B.,	Talbotton.

Alabama. — 5.

Chapman, Reuben,	Somerville.
Lewis, Dixon H.,	Lowndesboro'.
Lyon, Francis S.,	Demopolis.
Martin, Joshua L.,	Athens.
One vacancy.	

Mississippi. — 2.

Prentiss, Serg. S.,	Vicksburg.
Word, Thomas J.,	Pontotoc.

Louisiana. — 3.

Garland, Rice,	Opelousas.
Johnson, Henry,	Bringiers.
Ripley, Eleazar W.,	Jackson.

Tennessee. — 13.

Bell, John,	Nashville.
Campbell, Wm. B.,	Carthage.
Carter, Wm. B.,	Elizabethton.
Cheatham, Richard,	Springfield.
Crockett, John W.,	Paris.
Maury, Abram P.,	Franklin.
McClellan, A.,	Blountsville.
Polk, James K.,	Columbia.
Shields, Ebenezer J.,	Pulaski.
Stone, William,	Delphi.
Turney, Hopkins L.,	Winchester.
Williams, Chr. H.,	Lexington.
Williams, Joseph L.,	Knoxville.

Kentucky. — 13.

Calhoun, John,	Hardinsburg.
Chambers, John,	Washington.
Graves, Wm. J.,	Newcastle.
Harlan, James,	Harrodsburg.
Hawes, Richard,	Winchester.
Menefee, Rich. H.,	Mt. Sterling.
Murray, John L.,	Wadesboro'.
Pope, John,	Springfield.
Rumsey, Edward,	Greenville.
Southgate, W. W.,	Covington.
Underwood, J. R.,	Bowl'g Green.
White, John,	Richmond.
Williams, Sherrod,	Monticello.

Name.	Residence.
<i>Ohio.</i> — 19.	
Alexander, J., Jr.,	St. Clairsville.
Allen, John W.,	Cleveland.
Bond, Wm. K.,	Chillicothe.
Chaney, John,	Courtwright.
Coffin, Charles G.,	N. Lebanon.
Corwin, Thomas,	Lebanon.
Duncan, Alexander,	Cincinnati.
Goode, Patrick G.,	Sydney.
Hamer, Th. L.,	Georgetown.
Harper, Alexander,	Zanesville.
Hunter, Wm. H.,	Sandusky.
Kilgore, Daniel,	Cadiz.
Leadbetter, D. P.,	Millersburg.
Mason, Samson,	Springfield.
Morris, Calvary,	Athens.
Ridgeway, James,	Columbus.
Sheplor, Matthias,	Bethlehem.
Webster, Taylor,	Hamilton.
Whittlesey, Elisha,	Canfield.

Indiana. — 7.

Boon, Ratliff,	Boonsville.
Dunn, George H.,	Lawrenceb'g.
Ewing, John,	Vincennes.
Graham, Wm.,	Valonia.
Herod, Wm.,	Columbus.
Rariden, James,	Centreville.
White, Albert S.,	Lafayette.

Illinois. — 3.

Casey, Zadoc,	Mt. Vernon.
May, William L.,	Springfield.
Snyder, Adam W.,	Belleville.

Missouri. — 2.

Harrison, Albert G.,	Fulton.
Miller, John,	Boonville.

Arkansas. — 1.

Yell, Archibald,	Fayetteville.
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Michigan. — 1.

Crary, Isaac E.,	Marshall.
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TERRITORIES.

Florida. — 1 *Delegate.*

Downing, Charles,	St. Augustine.
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Wisconsin. — 1 *Delegate.*

Jones, Geo. W.,	{ Sinsinawa
	{ Mound.

Iowa. — 1 *Delegate.*

III. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

* * For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.	<i>Chief Justice.</i>	1836,	\$5,000
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	1830,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	<i>do.</i>	1835,	4,500
Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.	<i>do.</i>	1836,	4,500
John McKinley,	Florence, Ala.	<i>do.</i>	1837,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Ten.	<i>do.</i>	1837,	4,500
Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		4,000
Richard Peters,	Philadelphia,	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,000
William T. Carroll,	Washington,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the second Monday of January.

DISTRICT COURTS: — JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	Joseph Howard,	\$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	John P. Hale,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	John Mills,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	And'w T. Judson,	Canterbury,	1,500	Wm. S. Holabird,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Wm. M. Price,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	James S. Greene,	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	John M. Reed,	Fees, &c.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Uniontown,	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	1,500	James A. Bayard,	200 do.
Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,	Baltimore,	2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond,	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	W. G. Singleton,	200 do.
North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist,	200 do.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	Wm. H. Stiles,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	John Forsyth, Jr.	200 do.
{ N. Dist.				E. R. Wallace,	200 do.
Miss. { N. Dist.	George Adams,	Havre,	2,000	R. M. Gaines,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.				S. F. Butterworth,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	P. K. Lawrence,	New Orleans,	3,000	Thomas Slidell,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	M. W. Brown,	Nashville,	1,500	J. A. McKinney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				James P. Grundy,	200 do.
Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	1,500	Lewis Sanders,	200 do.
Ohio,	H. A. Leavitt,	Lawrenceburg,	1,000	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Jesse L. Holman,	Aurora,	1,000	T. A. Howard,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,000	David J. Baker,	200 do.
Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	St. Louis,	1,200	A. L. Magennis,	200 do.
Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	2,000	Daniel Goodwin,	200 do.
Arkansas,	Benj. Johnson,	Port of Ark.	1,500	Samuel S. Hall,	250 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	Francis Key,	200 do.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the nine following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Presiding Judge.

1st Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do.	Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do.	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do.	Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Chief Justice Taney.
5th do.	Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Justice Barbour.
6th do.	South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th do.	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.
8th do.	Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th do.	{ Alabama, Mississippi, East. District of } { Louisiana, and Arkansas, }	Mr. Justice McKinley.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Portland,	\$ 200 & fees.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Charles Lane,	Sanhornton,	200 do.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowrie,	Burlington,	200 do.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	Francis Bassett,	Boston,	do.
Burring. Anthony,	Providence,	200 & fees.	John T. Pitman,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	Berlin,	200 do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
Nathaniel Garrow,	Auburn,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
J. S. Darcy,	Newark,	200 & fees.	Rob. D. Spencer,	Mt. Holly,	do.
S. D. Patterson,	Philadelphia,	Fees, &c.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
J. M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	W. A. Mendenhall,	Wilmington,	do.
Nicholas Snyder,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	200 & fees.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Staunton,	200 & fees.			
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
P. Solomon,	Macon,	do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	203 & fees.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Patteson,	Huntsville,	200 do.	C. R. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
Adolph. G. Wier,		200 do.			do.
W. M. Gwinn,	Natchez,	200 do.	William Burns,	Natchez,	do.
J. H. Holland,	New Orleans,	200 do.		New Orleans,	
C. N. Garrett,	Opelousas,	200 do.	J. Lessassier,		do.
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 do.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Miner,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownston,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Henry Wilton,	Carlyle,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
James H. Relfe,	Caledonia,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	
Conrad Ten Eyck,	Detroit,	200 do.			
Elias Rector,	Little Rock,	200 do.			
Alexander Hunter,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Courts.

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> — Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tues. in Sept. ; — <i>Portland</i> — 1st Tues. in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> — 3d Tuesday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Exeter</i> — 3d Tuesday in June and December.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> — 6th of Oct. ; — <i>Windsor</i> — 24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> — 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> — 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oct. ; — <i>Providence</i> — 1st Tues. in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — 4th Tues. in February and Aug. ; — <i>Hartford</i> — 4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> — 1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> — 3d Tuesday in January ; — <i>Utica</i> — Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> — 2d Tuesday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Burlington</i> — 3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> — 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> — 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> — alternately, on the 4th Tues. in Nov. 1789 ; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> — on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> — 1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> — 15th of May and 15th of November ; — <i>Norfolk</i> — 1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> — 1st day of May and 1st day of Oct. ; — <i>Wythe Court House</i> — 3d Monday in April and Sept. ; — <i>Lewisburg</i> — 4th Monday in April and Sept. ; — <i>Clarksburg</i> — 4th Mon. in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> — 3d Mond. in April and Oct. ; — <i>Newbern</i> — 4th Monday in April and Oct. ; — <i>Wilmington</i> — 1st Monday after the 4th Mond. in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 3d Monday in March and Sept. ; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec. , — <i>Laurens Court House</i> — the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> — 2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> — 2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> — 1st Monday in May, and 2d Mond. in Dec.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Jackson</i> — 4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> — 2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> — 2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> — 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> — 4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> — 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> — last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> — 1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> — 1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> — 1st May ; — <i>Wiscasset</i> — 1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> — 8th May ; — <i>Exeter</i> — 8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> — 21st May ; — <i>Rutland</i> — 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> — 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> — 15th June ; — <i>Providence</i> — 15th Nov.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — last Wednesday in April ; <i>Hartford</i> — 17th September.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> — last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> — 2d Tuesday in June ; 3d Tues. in Oct.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> — 1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> — 11th April and 11th October.
W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburgh</i> — 3d Monday in May and November.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle</i> — Tuesday following 4th Mond. in May. — <i>Dover</i> — Tuesday following 3d Monday in Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> — 1st Mond. in April and October.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> — 22d May and 22d November.
W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Lewisburg</i> — 1st Monday in August.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> — 12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 2d Tuesday in April ; — <i>Columbia</i> — 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> — Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> — Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Mobile</i> — 2d Monday in April and October.
N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Huntsville</i> — 1st Monday in June.
MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Jackson</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New Orleans</i> — 3d Monday in May and Novem- ber.

TENNESSEE.	{	<i>Nashville</i> — 1st Monday in March and September; — <i>Knoxville</i> — 2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.		<i>Frankfort</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.		<i>Columbus</i> — 3d Monday in May and December.
MICHIGAN.		<i>Detroit</i> — 4th Monday in June.
INDIANA.		<i>Indianapolis</i> — 1st Monday in December.
ILLINOIS.		<i>Vandalia</i> — Last Monday in November.
MISSOURI.		<i>St. Louis</i> — 1st Monday in April.
ARKANSAS.		<i>Little Rock</i> — 4th Monday in March.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	{	<i>Washington</i> — 4th Monday in March and November; — <i>Alexandria</i> — 1st Monday in May and October.

IV. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The *pay* of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of *Chargé d'Affaires* is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000.

The government of the United States is represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Prussia, and Mexico, and by *Chargé d'Affaires* at the courts of most of the other foreign countries with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1838.

	Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
Andrew Stevenson,	Va. 1836	Great Britain,	London.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio. 1836	France,	Paris.
John H. Eaton,	Tenn. 1836	Spain,	Madrid.
George M. Dallas,	Pa. 1837	Russia,	St. Petersburgh.
Henry Wheaton,	R. I. 1837	Prussia,	Berlin.
Powhatan Ellis,	Miss. 1837	Mexico,	Mexico.
Henry A. Muhlenberg,	Pa. 1838	Austria,	Vienna.

Secretaries of Legation.

Benjamin Rush,	G. Britain.	William W. Chew,	Russia.
Charles E. Anderson,	France.	Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.
Arthur Middleton, Jr.	Spain.	Charles Ellis.	Mexico.
John R. Clay,	Austria.		

Chargés d'Affaires in 1838.

Edward Kavanagh,	Me. 1835	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Auguste Davezac,	La. 1831	Holland,	Hague.
Virgil Maxcy,	Md. 1837	Belgium,	Brussels.
Christopher Hughes,	Md. 1830	Sweden,	Stockholm.
Jona. F. Woodside,	Ohio. 1835	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
David Porter,	Md.	Turkey,	Constantinople.
James Semple,	Ill. 1837	New Granada,	Bogotá.
J. G. A. Williamson,	N. C.	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
William Hunter,	R. I. 1834	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Charles G. De Witt,	N. Y.	Central America,	Guatemala.
Richard Pollard,	Va. 1834	Chili,	Santiago.
James C. Pickett,	Va. 1838	Peru,	Lima.
Alcée Labranche,	La. 1837	Texas,	Houston.
Enos T. Throop.	N. H. 1838	Two Sicilies,	Naples.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwarz	G. Britain	Antigua & S.	
"	Trieste,	George Moore	and Depen-	Christopher,	R. S. Higginbotham
"	Venice,	Albert Dabadie	dencies,	Kingston, Ja.	R. M. Harrison
Barbary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap	"	Barbadoes,	John Haly
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley	"	Malta,	W. W. Andrews
"	Tangier,	James R. Leib	"	St. Helena,	Wm. Carroll
Bavaria,	Munich,	R. de Reudorffer	"	Demarara,	Moses Benjamin
Belgium,	Antwerp,	Th. H. Barker	"	Halifax, N. S.	John Morrow
"	Ostend,		"	St. John's,	Th. Leavitt
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	George Slacum	"	Sydney, N. S.	J. H. Williams,
"	San Salvador,	W. Odlin	"	Singapore,	John Balestier
"	Pernambuco,	Joseph Ray	Greece,	Athens,	G. A. Perdicaris
"	Para,	Ch. J. Smith	"	Syra, Isl.	James Wilkins
"	Is. Maranham,	Charles B. Allou	Hanseatic	Hamburg,	John Cuthbert
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes	Towns,	Bremen,	Joshua Dodge
"	Santos,	George Black,	"	Frankfort,	E. Schwendler
"	I. St. Cath'ne,	Lemuel Wells	Hayti,	P't au Prince,	F. M. Dimond
Bu'os Ayr's,	Bue'os Ayres,	Alfred M. Slade	"	St. Domingo,	D. W. Carney
Central	Guatemala,	S. H. Weems	"	Aux Cayes,	R. Higginbotham
America,	Truxillo,	G. Coursault	"	Cape Haytien,	Samuel Israel
Chili.	Valparaiso,	Geo. G. Hobson	H. Cassel,	Cassel,	Charles Graebe
"	Coquimbo,		Holland and	Amsterdam,	J. W. Parker
"	Talcahuana,		Dependen-	Rotterdam,	J. Wambersie
China,	Canton,	P. W. Snow	cies,	Surinam,	Thomas Trask
Denmark &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro	"	Isle Curaçao,	J. H. D. Meza
Dependen-	Altona,		"	Batavia,	Owen Roberts
cies,	St. Thomas,		Italian	Rome,	Geo. W. Greene
"	St. Croix,	David Rogers	States,	Leghoro,	Th. Appleton
"	Elsineur,	Ed. L. Rainals	"	Genoa,	R. Campbell
Egypt, Pa-	Aleppo,	Chev. Durighello	Mecklenb'g,	Rostock,	C. F. Schultz
sha of,	Beirut, &c.	J. Chasseaud	Mexican	Mexico,	W. D. Jones
"	Cairo,		States,	Tampico,	John G. McCall
"	Alexandria,	John Gliddon	"	Guatulco,	Thomas Reily
"	Candia,	Vincent Rosa	"	Acapulco,	Harvey Gregg
"	Canea,	D. Bunnal	"	Monterey,	J. P. Gilliam
Equator,	Guayaquil,	Seth Sweetzer	"	S. Blas & Maz.	Jose M. Castanos
France and	Paris,	Daniel Brent	"	Vera Cruz,	M. Burrough
Dependen-	Bordeaux,	George Strobel	"	Matamoros,	D. W. Smith
cies,	Marseilles,	D. C. Croxall	"	Santa Fe,	
"	Nantes,	F. C. Fenwick	"	Saltillo,	
"	Havre de Gr.,	R. G. Beasley	"	Campeche,	Byrd Brandon
"	Lyons,	Th. W. Oldfield	"	Guayamas,	Ch. W. Davis
"	La Rochelle,	H. P. Van Bibber	"	Tabasco,	H. E. Coleman
"	Cette,	Th. J. Smith	"	Laguna,	J. W. Langdon
"	Gaudaloupe,	P. Suau	"	Mazatlan,	Chaun. Bush
"	Algiers,	Charles Garavini	Muscat,	Zanzibar,	R. P. Waters
G. Britain	London,	Th. Aspinwall	"	Muscat,	
and Depen-	Liverpool,	F. B. Ogden	N. Grenada,	Carthagena,	J. M. Macpherson
dencies,	Bristol,	Th. Dennison	"	Santa Martha	
"	Falmouth,	Robert W. Fox	"	Panama,	F. C. Hassler
"	Plymouth,	Thomas W. Fox	Peru,	Arequipa, &c.	W. F. Taylor
"	Hull,	Albert Davy	"	Lima,	A. Worthington
"	Cowes,	R. R. Hunter	"	Paita,	
"	Glasgow,	Alex. Thomson	Portugal, &	Lisbon,	I. P. Hutchinson
"	Leith,	Robert Grieve	Dependen-	St. Ubes,	Wm. H. Vesey
"	Dundee,	Edward Baxter	cies.	Oporto,	
"	Dublin,	Thomas Wilson	"	Madeira,	John H. March
"	Cork,	John Murphy,	"	Fayal,	C. W. Dabney
"	Belfast,	Th. W. Gilpin	"	C. Verde Isls.	Ferdi Gardiner
"	Londonderry,	J. Corscaden	Prussia,	Berlin,	
"	Galway,	Th. M. Persse	"	Elberfeld,	W. T. Simons
"	Gibraltar,	Horatio Sprague	"	Stettin,	Fred. Schillow
"	Cape-town,	Isaac Chase	Roman St'e,	Rome,	Geo. W. Greene
"	Isle of France,	Paul Fruberville	Russia,	St. Petersb'g,	A. P. Gibson
"	Turk's Island,	John Arthur	"	Riga,	Alex. Schwartz
"	Bermuda,	W. T. Tucker	"	Odessa,	John Ralli
"	Nassau, N. P.	George Huyler			

Russia,	Archangel,	Edmund Brandt	Spain & De-	Stockholm,	C. D. Arfwedson
Sandwich I.	Oahu,	J. C. Jones, Jr.	pendencies.	Gottenburg,	C. A. Murray
Sardinia,	Genoa	Charles Barnet	Sweden,	Bergen, Ny.	Helmich Janson
"	Nice,	V. A. Sasserno,	Switzerlnd,	Basil,	E. H. Thomson
Saxony,	Dresden,	Edw. F. Rivinus	Texas,	Brazoria,	
"	Leipsic,	Frederick List	"	Galveston,	F. Slaughter
Society Isl.	Otaheite,	S. R. Blacker	"	Golind,	John Striker
Spain & De-	Cadiz,	Alex. Burton	"	Matagorda,	J. A. Monges
pendencies,	Barcelona,	Joseph Borras	"	Velasco,	
"	Malaga,	Geo. G. Barrell	Turkey,	Constant'ple,	Geo. A. Porter
"	Alicant,		"	Smyrna,	David Offley
"	Bilboa,	M. de Aguirre	"	Salonica,	W. B. Llewellen
"	Manilla,	A. H. P. Edwards	"	Stanchio,	D. Davenant
"	Teneriffe,	Joseph Cullou	"	Cyprus,	N. de Mattei
"	Port Mahon,	Obadiah Rich	"	Brousa,	N. L. Perick
"	Havana,	N. P. Trist	"	Tenedos,	
"	Trinidad, Cu	E. C. Watmough	Tuscany,	Leghorn,	Th. Appleton
"	St. Jago, Cu.	Michael Mahon	Two Sici-	Naples,	Alex. Hammet
"	Matanzas,	L. Shoemaker	lies,	Palermo,	
"	Xibara,		"	Messina,	J. L. Payson
"	Puerto del P.	John Owen	Uruguay,	Montevideo,	John Patrick
"	Ponce P. R.	Jas. C. Gallagher	Venezuela,	Maracaybo,	W. J. Dubbs
"	Guayama, do	W. H. Tracy	"	Puer. Cabello,	F. Litchfield
"	Mayaguez, do.	George Latimer	"	Laguayra	Benj. Renshaw
"	St. John's, do.	G. W. Montgomery	"	Angostura,	Th. B. Nulle

MINISTERS, CONSULS, &C., OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE U. STATES.

Austria.

Baron de Lederer, *Consul-Gen.*
 Jos. Ganahl, *V. Consul*, Savannah.

Baden.

C. F. Hoyer, *Consul*, New York.

Bavaria.

George Heinrich, *Consul*, N. York.

Belgium.

Baron D. Behr, *Minister Resident*.
 E. A. Homer, *Consul*, Boston.
 Henry G. T. Mali, *do.* N. York.
 Henry Lefebure, *do.* Charleston.

Brazil.

Senor Franca, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
 S. de Souza Tellas, *Consul-Gen-
 eral*, Philadelphia.
 Archibald Forte, *Cons.*, Massachu-
 setts, N. Hampshire, & Maine.
 C. Griffin, *Consul*, N. London.
 Samuel Snow, *do.* Providence.
 Herman Bruen, *do.* New York.
 J. Vaughan, *V. Con.*, Philadelphia.
 G. H. Newman, *do.* Baltimore.
 Christoph. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.

Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
 John P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilmington.
 Sam'l Chadwick, *do.* Charleston.
 J. W. Anderson, *do.* Savannah.
 Jas. W. Zacharie, *do.* N. Orleans.

Bremen.

Eleazer Crabtree, *Cons.*, Savannah.
 John Jacob Werner, *Vice-Consul*,
ad interim, Philadelphia.
 Caspar Meier, *do.* New York.

Chile.

Manuel Carvallo, *Ch'gé d'Affaires*.

Denmark.

Steen Bille, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
 W. Ritchie, *Vice-Consul*, Boston.
 Benj. Aymar, *do.* New York.
 John Buhlen, *do.* Philadelphia.
 H. G. Jacobson, *do.* Baltimore.
 Christ. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.
 Fred. Myers, *Consul*, Norfolk.
 P. K. Dickinson, *do.* Wilmington.
 James H. Ladson, *do.* Charleston.
 W. Crabtree, Jr., *do.* Savannah.
 Peter E. Sorbe, *do.* N. Orleans.

France.

M. Edward Pontois, *Envoy Extraordinary & Min. Plenipotentiary.*
 M. Saligny, *Secretary of Legation.*
 Adel Charles Lacathon de la Forest, *Consul-General*, New York.
 Michael E. Hersaut, *Cons.*, Phil'a.
 M. Henri, *Com. Agent*, Baltimore.
 Count Choiseul, *V. C.*, Charleston.
 M. Desèze, *do.* Norfolk.
 Delame de Villeret, *do.* Savannah.
 M. Batre, *Com. Agent*, Mobile.
 Count de la Porte, *V. Consul*, Tallahassee.
 Martin François Armand Saillard, *Consul*, New Orleans.

Frankfort.

A. Halbach, *Consul*, Philadelphia.
 Fred. Wysmann, *do.* New York.

Great Britain.

Henry S. Fox, *Envoy Extraor. and Min. Plenipotentiary.*
 Charles Bankhead, *Sec. of Legation.*
 Andrew Buchanan, *Attaché.*
 J. T. Sherwood, *Consul*, Portland.
 Donald McIntosh, *do.* Portsmouth.
 George Manners, *do.* Boston.
 James Buchanan, *do.* New York.
 —————, *do.* Philadel'a.
 John McTavish, *do.* Baltimore.
 William Gray, *do.* Norfolk.
 Henry Newman, *do.* Charleston.
 Edm. Molyneaux, *do.* Savannah.
 James Baker, *do.* Mobile.
 John Crawford, *do.* N. Orleans.
 Albert G. Lano, *V. C.*, Eastport.
 J. B. Swanton, *do.* Bath.
 George Jaffray, *do.* Portsmouth.
 R. C. Manners, *do.* Boston.
 J. C. Buchanan, *do.* New York.
 P. T. Dawson, *do.* Baltimore.
 Robert Leslie, *do.* Petersburg.
 Wm. Mackenzie, *do.* Richmond.

Anthony Mislan, *V. C.*, Wilming'n.
 James Moodie, *do.* Charleston.
 William Cooke, *do.* Darien.
 John Innerarity, *do.* Pensacola.
 Oliver O'Hara, *do.* Key West.
 Robert Higgin, *do.* Mobile.

Greece.

James Andrews, *Consul*, Boston.

Hamburg.

C. N. Buck, *C. Gen.*, Philadelphia.
 J. W. Schmidt, *V. Cons.*, N. York.
 F. Christ Graf, *do.* Baltimore.
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.
 Jacob Wulff, *do.* Charleston.
 Charles Knorre, *do.* Boston.
 F. W. Schmidt, *Cons.*, N. Orleans.

Hanover.

A. W. Hupeden, *V. C.*, N. York.
 John Lowden, *Cons.*, Charleston.

Hanseatic Towns.

Lewis Trapman, *Cons.*, Charleston.
 Caspar Meier, *do.* New York.
 H. F. Von Lenyerke, *do.* Phil'a.
 Thomas Searle, *do.* Boston.
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.
 Fred. Frey, *do.* N. Orleans.

Hesse Cassel.

Conrad W. Faber, *Cons.*, N. York.

Holland or Netherlands.

Chev. Andr. Martini, *Chargé d'Affaires*,
 J. C. Zimmermann, *Cons.* N. York.
 J. J. Hagerwerft, *do.* Baltimore.
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.
 Henry Bohlen, *do.* Philad'phia.
 Thomas Dixon, *do.* Boston.
 P. G. Leichleitner, *do.* Annapolis.
 Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.
 G. Barnsley, *do. ad int.*, Savannah.
 Thomas Taxter, *V. Cons.*, Salem.
 H. C. Gildmeester, *Cons.*, N. Or'ls.

*Mecklenburg-Schwerin.*Leon Herchenrath, *Con.*, Charl'ton*Mexico.*

Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez,

*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*Estanislao Cuesta, *Secretary.*Manuel Bassave, *Attaché.*

_____, New Orleans.

Edward Cabot, *V. Consul*, Boston.P. Gonzalez y Aquila, *do.* N. York.A. M. Cos, *ad int.*, *do.* Philadelphia.Luke Tiernan, *do.* Baltimore.R. W. Cogdell, *Cons.*, Charleston.Henry Dagget, *Consul*, Mobile.G. J. Marallano, *do.* St. Louis.Juan Francisco Cortes, *V. Consul*,*New Grenada.*Don Domingo Acosta, *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen.*James Andrews, *V. Cons.*, Boston.P. Gillineau, *do.* Conn. & R. I.Mortimer Livingston, *do.* N. York.Telesforo Orea, *do.* Philadelphia.Richard W. Gill, *do.* Baltimore.Thos. Middleton, *do.* Charleston.John Myers, *do.* Norfolk.Robert Goodwin, *do.* Savannah.W. H. Robertson, *do.* Mobile.Sam. P. Morgan, *do.* N. Orleans.*Oldenburg.*Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, *Consul*,
New York.Leon Herchenrath, *do.* Charleston.*Portugal.*D. Joaquim Cesar de Figanieri è
Morao, *Chargé d'Affaires and*
*Consul-General.*M. Januario Cardoso e Freitas,
*Attaché.*D. Antonio G. Vega, *V. Consul*,
Boston.Paulo J. Figuera, *do.* New York.John Vaughan, *do.* Philadelphia.D. M. Valdor, *Consul*, Baltimore.C. Neal, *do.* Alexandria, D. C.Walter D. Lacy, *do.* Norfolk.J. P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilmington,
N. C.René Goddard, *V. Cons.* Charls'nElias Reed, *do.* Savannah.Diego Chalaron, *do.* N. Orleans.A. Willis Gordon, *do.* Mobile.Jule Pescay, *do.* Pensacola.Wm. H. Allen, *do.* St. Augustine.*Prussia.*Baron de Roénne, *Minist. Resident.*Gustav. Gossler, *Consul*, Boston.J. W. Schmidt, *do.* New York.Arnold Halbach, *do.* Philadelphia.Louis Trapman, *do.* Charleston.F. W. Schmidt, *do.* N. Orleans.*Rome.*Giovanni Sartori, *Consul-General.*T. J. Bixouard, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.Henry Perret, *do.* N. Orleans.*Russia.*M. Bodiscoe, *Envoy Extraordinary*
*and Minister Plenipotentiary.*George Krehmer, *First Sec'y Leg.*Alexander Chvostoff, *Second do.*Jean Smirnoff, *Attaché.*A. Eustaphieve, *C.-Gen.* N. York.Peter Kilchen, *Consul*, Boston.E. Jones, *do.* New Orleans.J. Prince, *Agent*, Salem.E. Mayo, *do.* Portland.J. G. Bogart, *V. Cons.*, New York.T. H. Deas, *Agent*, Charleston.F. Whittle, *do.* Norfolk.*Sardinia.*A. Garibaldi, *Con.-Gen.*, Philad'a.Louis Albert Cazenove, *V Consul*,
Boston.S. V. Rouland, *Consul*, New York.

C. Valdor, *Consul*, Baltimore.
Y. F. Brette, *do.* Norfolk.
Y. Auze, *do.* Savannah.
Th. Roger, *V. Consul*, Charleston.
A. F. George, *do.* Mobile.
Antoine Michaud, *do.* N. Orleans.

Saxe-Weimar.

Aug. W. Hupeden, *Cons.*, N. York.

Saxony.

Charles Aug. Davis, *Con.-General*.
Robert Ralston, *do.* Philadelphia.
F. Ludwig Brauns, *do.* Baltimore.
Andreas A. Melly, *Cons.*, N. York.

Spain.

Don Miguel Tacon, *Chargé d'Affaires*.
Don Louis Potestad, *1st Attaché*.
Don Francisco Pampillo, *2d Attaché*.
Don Pablo Chacon, *Consul-Gen.*,
Philadelphia.
Thomas Amory Deblois, *Vice-Con.*,
Portland.
Don Antonio G. Vega, *Vice-Consul*,
Boston.
Fran. Stoughton, *Consul*, N. York.
Manuel Valdor, *Vice Cons.*, Balt.
Antonio Pomar, *do.* Norfolk.
Antonio Iarragua, *do.* Charleston.
Antonio Argote Villalobus, *Cons.*,
New Orleans.
Pedro de Alba, *V. C.*, Pensacola.
Don José Ygnacio Cruzat, *Vice Consul*,
Mobile.

Sweden and Norway.

Chevalier S. Lorch, *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General*.
J. Vaughan, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.
C. E. Habicht, *do.* Boston.
John James Boyd, *do.* New York.
S. Lawson, *do.* Baltimore.

J. H. Brent, *V. Cons.*, Alexandria.
Joseph Winthrop, *do.* Charleston.
Fran. H. Wilman, *do.* Savannah.
Diedrich Miesegaes, *do.* N. Orleans.
W. P. Vincent, *do.* Norfolk.

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet, *Con.*, N. Orl'ns.

Texas.

———, *Minister.*

John Howard, *Consul*, Boston.
——— Townsend, *do.* N. Orleans.
Charles H. Forbes, *do.* N. York.

The Two Sicilies.

Chev. Domenico Morelli, *Consul-General*,
Philadelphia.
Pietro D'Alessandro, *Vice Consul*,
Boston.
Benj. Dyer Potter, *do.* Providence.
John Clisbe, *Consul*, New Haven.
Martin Mantin, *do.* New York.
A. O. Hammand, *do.* Charleston.
Wm Read, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.
Emanuel Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.
Luca Palmieri, *do.* Philadelphia.
Antonio Pommar, *do.* Norfolk.
Hippolite Gally, *do.* N. Orleans.
Goffre Barnsley, *do.* Savannah.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, *V. Cons.*, N. Y.

Uruguay.

Juan Darby, *Consul-General*,
T. B. Avdier, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.
Carlos D. Head, *do.* New Orleans.

Venezuela.

N. D. C. Moller, *Consul*, N. York.

Wurtemberg.

Christian Myer, *Cons.-Gen.*, Balt.

V. ARMY LIST.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major-General, General-in-Chief*: — Head-Quarters, Washington City.

On the 19th of May, 1837, an alteration was made in the line marking the limits of the two great military divisions. This line now commences at the mouth of the Mississippi, thence proceeding up that river to Cassville, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and thence north to the line of demarkation between the United States and Canada. All west of that line forms the *Western Division*; and all east, the *Eastern Division*.

Edmund P. Gaines, *Brigadier-General*, (Major-General by brevet,) *Commander of the Western Division*; — Head-Quarters, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Winfield Scott, *Brigadier-General*, (Major-General by brevet,) *Commander of the Eastern Division*; — Head-Quarters, Elizabethtown, N. J.

Two aids-de-camp are allowed to each of the generals-commanding the two divisions, and one Inspector-General is attached as chief of the staff to perform the duties of Adjutant and Inspector-General; — Col. John E. Wool is Inspector-General of the Western Division; and Col. George Croghan of the Eastern Division.

The two Divisions are subdivided into the following seven Departments.

Department 1. All the country embraced within the Western Division above the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 2. All the country within the Western Division below the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 3. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.

Department 4. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Department 5. Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Department 6. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Department 7. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and that part of the Wisconsin Territory embraced within the Eastern Division.

General Return of the Army, as stated by Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant-General, November 30th, 1837.

General Staff,	13	Two Regiments of Dragoons, 1,335
Medical Department, . . .	76	Four Regiments of Artillery, 1,606
Pay Department,	18	Seven Regiments of Infantry, 3,118
Purchasing Department, . .	3	Recruits and unattached } 1,418 soldiers,
Corps of Engineers,	28	
Topographical Department, .	10	
Ordnance Department, . . .	209	<i>Total, 7,834</i>

Major-General,	1	Majors,	23
Brigadier-Generals,	2	Adjutants,	2
Adjutant-General,	1	Captains,	146
Inspectors-General,	2	First Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters-General,	1	Second Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters,	4	Sergeant-Majors,	13
Commissary-Gen. Subsistence,	1	Quartermaster-Sergeants,	13
Commissaries,	2	Sergeants,	478
Surgeon-General,	1	Corporals,	504
Surgeons,	15	Principal Musicians,	16
Assistant-Surgeons,	60	Chief Buglers,	4
Paymaster-General,	1	Buglers,	40
Commissary-Gen. Purchases,	1	Musicians,	212
Paymasters,	17	Farriers and Blacksmiths,	20
Military Storekeepers,	2	Artificers,	108
Colonels,	15	Enlisted men for Ordnance,	250
Lieutenant-Colonels,	15	Privates,	5,652

Total commissioned, 648. — Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 7,310. — *Grand Total*, 7,958.

The aggregate force under the command of Brevet Major-General Jesup in Florida, according to a statement in the Report, Major-General Macomb, Commander-in-Chief, dated November, 1837, consisted of: —

Regulars,	4,637
Volunteers,	4,078
Seamen,	100
Indians,	178

Total, 8,893

VI. MILITIA.

The Number of Militia in the several States and Territories, according to the Statement of George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance, dated Nov. 20, 1837.

States and Territories.	Date of Return.	Number of Militia.	States and Territories.	Date of Return.	Number of Militia.
Maine,	1836	42,468	Louisiana,	1830	14,808
N. Hampshire,	1836	27,473	Mississippi,	1830	13,724
Massachusetts,	1836	44,911	Tennessee,	1830	60,982
Vermont,	1824	25,581	Kentucky,	1836	71,483
Rhode Island,	1832	1,377	Ohio,	1836	146,428
Connecticut,	1836	23,826	Indiana,	1833	53,913
New York,	1836	184,728	Illinois,	1831	27,386
New Jersey,	1829	39,171	Missouri,	1835	6,170
Pennsylvania,	1834	202,281	Arkansas,	1825	2,028
Delaware,	1827	9,229	Michigan,	1831	5,476
Maryland,	1836	46,854	Florida Ter.,	1831	827
Virginia,	1836	101,838	Wisconsin T.,	None.	
N. Carolina,	1835	64,415	D. of Columb.	1832	1,249
S. Carolina,	1833	51,112			
Georgia,	1834	48,461			
Alabama,	1829	14,892			1,333,091

VII. NAVY LIST.

1. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — *September, 1837.*

Name and Rate.		Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>			
	Guns.		
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia, 1815	In ordinary, at New York.
Washington,	74	Portsmouth, N. H. 1816	do. at New York.
Columbus,	74	Washington, 1819	At Boston. Repaired.
Ohio,	80	New York, 1820	At do. do.
North Carolina,	80	Philadelphia, 1820	In commission, Pacific.
Delaware,	80	Gosport, Va. 1820	At Norfolk. Repaired.
Alabama,	80	. . . . .	On stocks, at Portsm'th, N. H.
Vermont,	80	. . . . .	do. at Boston.
Virginia,	80	. . . . .	do. at Boston.
New York,	80	. . . . .	do. at Norfolk.
Pennsylvania,	120	Philadelphia, 1837	At Philadelphia.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>			
Independence,	54	Boston, 1814	On the coast of Brazil.
United States,	44	Philadelphia, 1797	In commission, Mediterranean
Constitution,	44	Boston, 1797	do. do.
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia, 1814	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Java,	44	Baltimore, 1814	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Potomac,	44	Washington, 1821	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Brandywine,	44	Washington, 1825	do. at Norfolk.
Hudson,	44	Purchased, 1826	Receiving vessel, at N. York.
Columbia,	44	Washington, 1836	In ordinary at Norfolk.
Santee,	44	. . . . .	On stocks, at Portsm'th, N. H.
Cumberland,	44	. . . . .	do. at Boston.
Sabine,	44	. . . . .	do. at New York.
Savannah,	44	. . . . .	do. at New York.
Raritan,	44	. . . . .	do. at Philadelphia.
St. Lawrence,	44	. . . . .	do. at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>			
Constellation,	36	Baltimore, 1797	In commission, West Indies.
Macedonian,	36	Norfolk, rebuilt, 1836	Ready for sea, at Norfolk.
<i>Sloops of War.</i>			
John Adams,	20	Norfolk, rebuilt, 1820	Ready for sea, at N. York.
Cyane,	20	Boston, rebuilding,	
Boston,	20	Boston, 1825	At sea.
Lexington,	20	New York, 1825	At sea.
Vincennes,	20	New York, 1826	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Warren,	20	Boston, 1826	do. at Norfolk.
Natchez,	20	Norfolk, 1827	In commission, West Indies.
Falmouth,	20	Boston, 1827	At sea.
Fairfield,	20	New York, 1828	On the coast of Brazil.
Vandalia,	20	Philadelphia, 1828	In commission, West Indies.
St. Louis,	20	Washington, 1828	do. do.
Concord,	20	Portsmouth, 1828	do. do.
Erie,	18	N. York, rebuilt, 1820	At Boston.
Ontario,	18	Baltimore, 1813	At sea.
Peacock,	18	New York, 1813	In ordinary, at Norfolk.

Names of. Vessels of War. (Continued.)

Name and Date.	Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Schooners, &c.</i>		
	Guns.	
Dolphin, 10	Philadelphia, 1821	On the coast of Brazil.
Grampus, 10	Washington, 1821	In commission, West Indies.
Shark, 10	Washington, 1821	In the Mediterranean.
Enterprise, 10	New York, 1831	In commission, East Indies.
Boxer, 10	Boston, 1831	In the Pacific.
Porpoise, 10	Boston, 1836	Atlantic coast.
Experiment, 4	Washington, 1831	Employed near New York.
Fox, hulk, 3	Purchased, 1823	At Baltimore, condemned.
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased, 1823	Receiving vessel at Phila'phia.
<i>Exploring Vessels.</i>		
Relief,	Philadelphia, 1836	} New York, nearly ready for sea.
Barque Pioneer,	Boston, 1836	
Barque Consort,	Boston, 1836	
Schooner Active,	Purchased, 1837	

*2. Officers in the Navy.**Captains. — 50.*

John Rodgers,	John Downes,	J. B. Nicholson,	John Gallagher,
James Barron,	Jesse D. Elliot,	J. Wilkinson,	Thos. H. Stevens,
Charles Stewart,	Stephen Cassin,	T. Ap. C. Jones,	Wm. M. Hunter,
Isaac Hull,	James Renshaw,	W. C. Bolton,	John D. Sloat,
Isaac Chauncey,	A.S. Wadsworth,	W. B. Shubrick,	Math. C. Perry,
Jacob Jones,	George C. Reed,	Alex. Claxton,	C. W. Skinner,
Charles Morris,	H. E. Ballard,	C. W. Morgan,	John T. Newton,
L. Warrington,	David Deacon,	L. Kearney,	Joseph Smith,
Wm. M. Crane,	S.L. Woodhouse,	F. A. Parker,	L. Rosseau,
James Biddle,	J. J. Nicholson,	E. R. McCall,	Geo. W. Storer,
C. G. Ridgely,	E. P. Kennedy,	Daniel Turner,	Beverly Kennon,
D. T. Patterson,	Alex. J. Dallas,	David Connor,	E. R. Shubrick.
J. O. Creighton,			

Masters Commandant. — 50.

F. H. Gregory,	Thos. T. Webb,	Thomas Paine,	Uriah P. Levy,
John H. Clack,	John Percival,	Jas. Armstrong,	Chas. Boorman,
P. F. Voorhees,	John H. Aulick,	Joseph Smoot,	French Forrest,
Benj. Cooper,	Wm. V. Taylor,	S. L. Breese,	W. E. McKenney,
David Geisinger,	Mervine P. Mix,	Benj. Page, Jr.,	W. J. Belt,
R. F. Stockton,	Bladen Dulany,	John Gwinn,	Wm. Jameson,
Isaac McKeever,	S. H. Stringham,	T. W. Wyman,	Wm. Boerum,
J. P. Zantzinger,	Isaac Mayo,	And'w Fitzhugh,	C. L. Williamson,
Wm. L. Salter,	W. K. Latimer,	A. S. Ten Eyck,	Chas. Ganntt.
C. S. McCauley,	Wm. Mervine,	John White,	William Ramsay,
T. M. Newell,	Thos. Crabb,	Hiram Paulding,	Ralph Voorhees,
E. A. F. Vaillette,	E. B. Babbitt,	J. D. Williamson,	Henry Henry,
W. A. Spencer,			

Lieutenants,	279	Midshipmen,	227
Surgeons,	50	Sailing Masters,	27
Passed Assistant Surgeons,	24	Boatswains,	22
Assistant Surgeons,	33	Gunners,	27
Pursers,	45	Carpenters,	26
Chaplains,	9	Sailmakers,	25
Passed Midshipmen,	181		

VIII. MINT.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
R. M. Patterson, <i>Director</i> ,	\$ 3,500	J. R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Wm. Findlay, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000	F. Peale, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> ,	2,000
Adam Eckfeldt, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	2,000	William Kneas, <i>Engraver</i> ,	1,500

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

	Salary.		Salary.
D. Bradford, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,500	Rufus Tyler, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Wm. P. Kort, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	Edmund Forstall, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
J. Maxwell, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> ,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. J. Singleton, <i>Superinten.</i> ,	\$ 2,000	David M. Mason, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
J. W. Farnham, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. H. Wheeler, <i>Superinten.</i> ,	\$ 2,000	John R. Bolton, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
J. H. Gibbon, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

1. *Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, in the year 1837.*

Denominations.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.
<i>Gold :</i>				
Half Eagles,	207,121	. . .	\$1,035,605	
Quarter Eagles,	45,080	. . .	112,700	
		252,201		\$ 1,148,305
<i>Silver :</i>				
Half Dollars,	3,629,820	. . .	\$1,814,910	
Quarter Dollars,	252,400	. . .	63,100	
Dimes,	1,042,000	. . .	104,200	
Half Dimes,	2,276,000	. . .	113,800	
		7,200,220		2,096,010
<i>Copper :</i>				
Cents, . . . . .	. . .	5,558,300	. . .	55,583
<i>Whole Number,</i>	. . .	13,010,721	<i>Whole value,</i>	3,299,898

2. *Statement of the Annual Amounts of Deposits of Gold, for Coinage, at the Mint of the U. States, Philadelphia, from the Mines of the U. States.*

Years.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Not ascertained.	Total.
1824	.	\$ 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5,000
1825	.	17,000	.	.	.	.	.	17,000
1826	.	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	20,000
1827	.	21,000	.	.	.	.	.	21,000
1828	.	46,000	.	.	.	.	.	46,000
1829	\$ 2,500	134,000	\$ 3,500	.	.	.	.	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	\$ 212,000	.	.	.	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	.	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	.	.	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	.	.	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	.	.	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	.	\$ 12,200	698,500
1836	62,000	148,100	55,200	201,400	300	.	.	467,000
1837	52,100	116,900	29,400	83,600	.	.	.	282,000
	427,000	2,582,500	327,500	1,763,900	12,400	1,000	12,200	5,126,500

The Branches of the Mint at New Orleans, Dahlonega, and Charlotte were, neither of them, in full operation at the date (Jan. 13, 1837) of the last Report of the Director.

IX. PUBLIC LANDS.

1. *Exhibit of the Quantity of Public Land offered for sale in each year; the Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid by Purchasers therefor, in each year; with the Average Price per acre of the Lands sold, and the Average Quantity offered for sale, in each year, from the commencement of the Cash System, (1st July, 1820,) to the 30th of September, 1837.*

Year.	Quantity of Public Land offered for sale.	Quantity of Public Land Sold.	Amount paid by Purchasers.	Average price per acre of lands sold in each year.
	Acres.	Acres.		
1820	8,338,675.94	303,404.09	\$ 424,962.26	\$ 1.40
1821	10,919,480.42	781,213.32	1,169,224.98	1.50
1822	9,602,931.37	801,226.18	1,023,267.83	1.28
1823	11,414,598.70	653,319.52	850,136.26	1.30
1824	7,294,186.48	749,323.04	953,799.03	1.27
1825	3,419,604.55	893,461.69	1,205,068.37	1.35
1826	2,880,703.56	848,082.26	1,128,617.27	1.33
1827	3,314,816.71	926,727.76	1,318,105.36	1.42
1828	3,268,493.96	965,690.36	1,221,357.99	1.26
1829	6,148,962.26	1,244,860.01	1,572,863.54	1.26
1230	6,750,798.77	1,929,733.79	2,433,432.94	1.26
1831	11,005,561.42	2,777,856.88	3,557,023.76	1.28
1832	4,205,805.26	2,462,342.16	3,115,376.09	1.27
1833	6,614,596.93	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84	1.29
1834	13,056,865.37	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1.31
1835	13,767,268.05	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1.27
1836	509,034.50	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06	1.25
Sept. 30, 1837		4,805,462.97	6,127,418.39	1.28
	122,512,384.25	61,296,411.07	78,340,557.12	1.27.4-5

Average quantity offered for sale, per annum, since the commencement of the cash system, 6,806,243 acres.

2. *Exhibit of the estimated Quantity of Public Land in each State and Territory ; the Quantity offered at Public Sale ; with the Quantity sold, and the Amount received therefor, from the earliest period of the Sales to the 30th September, 1837.*

State or Territory.	Estimated quantity of Public Land in each State and Territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished.	Quantity of Public Land offered at Public Sale.	Quantity of Public Lands sold.	Amount paid by Purchasers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Ohio,	16,555,952.17	16,512,110.65	12,373,247.58	\$ 21,777,092.95
Indiana,	20,457,393.67	18,464,679.82	13,754,370.12	17,569,450.39
Illinois,	31,933,736.31	23,991,748.89	9,273,256.99	11,610,024.72
Missouri	40,241,436.58	21,004,365.47	5,531,954.81	7,435,881.96
Ala.*	31,699,470.19	29,265,055.93	10,088,687.75	16,466,849.08
Miss.*	21,920,786.32	20,172,482.34	9,235,945.26	12,538,606.13
La.	20,437,559.43	6,543,393.39	2,010,426.45	2,714,805.78
Mich.	31,118,392.50	12,731,853.08	8,894,224.68	11,186,537.41
Arkan.	31,468,911.31	12,662,900.88	2,127,695.53	2,686,775.86
Fl.†	49,254,297.73	6,218,573.26	683,324.39	895,236.36
Wiscon.	18,512,437.39	4,807,307.20	1,051,921.94	1,363,796.24
Total,	313,600,373.60	172,374,470.91	75,025,055.50	\$ 106,245,656.88

X. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Statement of the Annual Expenditures, exclusive of the Public Debt, from the commencement of the Government to the 31st of December, 1837 ; as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	\$1,919,590	For the year 1815	\$ 26,953,571
For the year	1792 1,877,904	" 1816	23,373,433
"	1793 1,710,070	" 1817	15,454,610
"	1794 3,500,546	" 1818	13,808,674
"	1795 4,350,658	" 1819	16,300,273
"	1796 2,531,930	" 1820	13,134,530
"	1797 2,833,591	" 1821	10,723,479
"	1798 4,623,223	" 1822	9,827,643
"	1799 6,480,167	" 1823	9,784,154
"	1800 7,411,370	" 1824	15,330,144
"	1801 4,981,669	" 1825	11,490,459
"	1802 3,737,080	" 1826	13,062,316
"	1803 4,002,824	" 1827	12,653,095
"	1804 4,452,859	" 1828	13,296,041
"	1805 6,357,225	" 1829	12,660,460
"	1806 6,081,109	" 1830	13,229,533
"	1807 4,984,572	" 1831	13,864,067
"	1808 6,504,339	" 1832	16,516,338
"	1809 7,414,672	" 1833	22,713,755
"	1810 5,311,082	" 1834	18,425,417
"	1811 5,592,604	" 1835	17,514,950
"	1812 17,829,499	" 1836	30,868,164
"	1813 28,022,397	" 1837	39,164,745
"	1814 30,127,687		

* The lands ceded by the Chickasaws are not taken into the account in any of these amounts ; also, the lands in Ohio, to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, have been excluded.

† Estimated on Searcy's map. In calculating the unsurveyed lands, one third was deducted for water and swamps.

‡ Six townships of land offered for sale in October, 1837, are included in this quantity.

XI. POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

[Statement of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.]

On the 30th of June, 1836, the length of the post routes in operation in the United States was 118,264 miles, and the annual transportation thereon amounted to 27,578,620 miles.

During the year ending the 30th of June, 1837, 22,978 miles were added to the length of the post routes, and the annual transportation was increased 5,018,386 miles, as is more fully shown by the following

Table of Mail Service for the 30th of June, 1837.

States and Territories.	Length of Routes.	Annual Transportation.			
		Horse and Sulkey.	Stage and Couch.	Steamboat and Railroad.	Total Miles.
<i>Northeastern Section.</i>					
Maine, .	4,004	246,792	638,248	.	885,040
N. Hampshire,	2,710	72,540	656,734	.	729,274
Vermont,	2,499	90,064	603,226	.	693,290
Massachusetts,	3,770	110,136	1,287,182	114,556	1,511,874
Rhode Island,	490	10,712	127,036	48,256	186,004
Connecticut,	2,032	94,120	589,446	26,728	710,294
New York,	13,082	845,416	3,249,376	315,328	4,410,120
<i>Middle Section.</i>					
New Jersey,	1,998	89,336	467,766	43,472	600,574
Pennsylvania,	12,337	999,206	1,967,758	201,812	3,168,776
Delaware,	591	20,800	117,702	14,976	153,478
Maryland,	2,589	237,432	542,178	137,384	916,994
Ohio,	10,127	841,854	1,435,044	31,304	2,308,202
<i>Southern Section.</i>					
Virginia,	10,434	1,080,452	942,240	146,224	2,168,916
North Carolina,	7,155	638,892	830,960	20,384	1,490,236
South Carolina,	5,019	484,610	730,904	87,000	1,302,514
Georgia,	6,705	633,152	726,648	.	1,359,800
Florida,	2,025	91,624	84,864	44,720	221,208
<i>Northwestern Section.</i>					
Michigan,	3,494	295,464	368,940	.	664,404
Indiana,	7,155	707,408	542,672	12,376	1,262,456
Illinois,	7,150	485,888	677,040	.	1,162,928
Wisconsin,	1,889	166,192	31,408	.	197,600
Missouri,	5,019	506,896	97,552	.	604,448
<i>Southwestern Section.</i>					
Kentucky,	6,779	536,416	648,960	193,136	1,378,512
Tennessee,	7,269	744,952	584,688	56,680	1,386,320
Alabama,	6,449	775,008	597,376	32,760	1,405,144
Mississippi,	3,744	579,280	159,536	117,104	855,920
Arkansas,	2,755	417,248	31,200	44,928	493,376
Louisiana,	1,972	197,392	68,016	103,896	369,304
<i>Total Miles,</i>	141,242	11,999,282	18,804,700	1,793,024	32,597,006

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18¾ "
Over 400 miles		25 "

A *Letter* composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cts. per sheet.

Ditto. do. distance over 100 " 2½ " "

If *not* pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 " 4 " "

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 6 " "

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General, and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent-Office; Speaker and Clerk of the

House of Representatives ; President and Secretary of the Senate ; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States ; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of the next Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight ; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

XII. COMMERCE.

1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st of October, 1836, and ending on the 30th of September, 1837.

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
Maine,	\$ 661,098	\$ 140,306	\$ 801,404	\$ 947,376	\$ 8,676	\$ 955,952
N. Hamp.	81,550	234	81,434	26,000	8,641	34,641
Vermont,	342,449		342,449	138,693		138,693
Mass.	19,231,633	753,035	19,934,668	4,871,901	4,856,289	9,728,190
R. Island,	507,802	15,808	523,610	411,806	76,452	488,258
Connecticut,	311,121	7,728	318,849	523,103	9,487	532,590
N. York,	68,863,370	10,438,352	79,301,722	16,083,969	11,254,450	27,338,419
N. Jersey,	69,152		69,152	19,640	24,577	44,217
Pennsylvania,	10,715,907	964,024	11,680,111	2,565,712	1,275,887	3,841,599
Delaware,	66,201	640	66,841	40,333		40,333
Maryland,	6,249,063	1,607,970	7,857,033	3,365,173	424,744	3,789,917
D. of Colum.	75,778	26,447	102,225	467,766	1,443	469,209
Virginia,	589,276	224,536	813,862	3,699,110	3,604	3,702,714
N. Carolina,	236,731	34,932	271,623	548,876	2,919	551,795
S. Carolina,	1,620,878	889,982	2,510,860	11,138,992	81,169	11,220,161
Georgia,	492,029	282,320	774,349	8,935,041		8,935,041
Alabama,	342,379	267,006	609,385	9,652,910	5,898	9,658,808
Mississippi,				304,831		304,831
Louisiana,	10,937,546	3,082,466	14,020,012	31,546,275	3,792,422	35,338,697
Ohio,	6,085	11,662	17,747	132,844		132,844
Kentucky,	17,782		17,782			
Tennessee,	27,401		27,401			
Michigan,				69,790		69,790
Florida,	490,784		490,784	74,373	23,304	102,677
<i>Total,</i>	\$ 122,177,193	18,812,024	140,989,217	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376

2. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th day of September, 1837.

THE SEA.			
<i>Fisheries —</i>			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries	\$588,506		
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (her- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	181,334		
Whale and other fish oil	1,271,545		
Spermaceti oil	151,875		
Whalebone	223,682		
Spermaceti candles	294,510		
			2,711,452
THE FOREST.			
Skins and Furs	651,908		
Ginseng	109,398		
<i>Products of Wood —</i>			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$2,333,663		
Other lumber	251,083		
Masts and spars	30,654		
Oak bark, and other dye	96,443		
All manufactures of wood	444,149		
<i>Naval Stores —</i>			
Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	823,419		
Ashes — pot and pearl	731,596		
			4,711,007
AGRICULTURE.			
<i>Products of Animals —</i>			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	585,146		
Butter and cheese	96,176		
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,299,796		
Horses and mules	368,094		
Sheep	16,852		
			2,366,064
<i>Vegetable food —</i>			
Wheat	27,206		
Flour	2,987,269		
Indian corn	147,982		
Indian meal	763,652		
Rye meal	165,457		
Rye, oats, and other small grain	80,785		
Biscuit, or ship bread	244,292		
Potatoes	53,630		
Apples	40,990		
Rice	2,309,279		
			6,820,542
Tobacco			14,658,919
Cotton			5,795,647
			63,240,102
<i>All other agricultural products —</i>			
Flaxseed	50,553		
Hops	89,705		
Brown sugar	22,668		
			162,926

MANUFACTURES.

Soap and tallow candles		\$ 393,031	
Leather, boots, and shoes		114,553	
Household furniture		265,421	
Coaches and other carriages		100,565	
Hats		185,066	
Saddlery		56,680	
Wax		91,168	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter		145,519	
Snuff and tobacco		427,836	
Lead		17,015	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		59,726	
Cordage		15,327	
Iron — pig, bar, and nails		151,040	
Castings		90,390	
All manufactures of		250,768	
Spirits, from molasses		53,513	
Sugar, refined		215,728	
Chocolate		3,051	
Gunpowder		181,746	
Copper and brass		91,724	
Medicinal drugs		137,287	
<i>Cotton, piece goods —</i>			3,047,154
Printed and colored	\$ 549,801		
White	2,043,115		
Nankeens	1,815		
Twist, yarn, and thread	61,702		
All other manufactures of	175,040		
<i>Flax and Hemp —</i>		2,831,473	
Cloth and thread		18,422	
Bags, and all manufactures of		29,898	
Wearing apparel		218,346	
Combs and buttons		43,626	
Brushes, billiard tables and apparatus		4,899	
Umbrellas and parasols		12,043	
Leather and morocco skins not per lb.		21,316	
Printing presses and type		24,905	
Fire-engines and apparatus		2,710	
Musical instruments		4,857	
Books and maps		28,142	
Paper and stationery		50,579	
Paints and varnish		17,241	
Vinegar		4,313	
Earthen and stone ware		14,249	
<i>Manufactures of Glass</i>		44,950	
Tin		10,892	
Pewter, lead, marble, and stone		8,506	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf		5,043	
Gold and silver coin		1,233,519	
Artificial flowers and jewelry		11,201	
Molasses		7,171	
Trunks		2,204	
Brick and lime		29,626	
Domestic salt		58,472	
<i>Articles not enumerated —</i>			4,788,603
Manufactured		589,802	
Other articles		569,809	
<i>Total,</i>		\$	1,159,611
			95,564,414

3. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Table, exhibiting the value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1837.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	\$ 2,816,116	\$ 144,080	\$ 1,162,652	1,306,732
2	Prussia,	497,829	106,558	33,427	139,985
3	Sweden and Norway,	1,399,901	211,700	208,704	420,404
4	Swedish West Indies,	68,977	84,114	3,005	87,119
5	Denmark,	102,819	172,260	109,421	281,681
6	Danish West Indies,	1,164,087	1,124,642	233,850	1,358,492
7	Netherlands,	1,886,976	2,035,589	1,322,936	3,358,525
8	Dutch East Indies,	1,019,769	263,250	285,224	548,474
9	Dutch West Indies,	419,107	291,779	30,876	322,655
10	Dutch Guiana,	44,976	54,518	1,595	56,113
11	Belgium,	549,009	716,618	393,969	1,110,587
12	England,	43,566,757	46,235,102	4,884,768	51,119,870
13	Scotland,	1,188,410	3,441,211	12,596	3,453,807
14	Ireland,	131,776	9,893		9,893
15	Gibraltar,	207,173	361,031	203,870	564,901
16	Malta,	35,961	100,805	173,366	274,171
17	British East Indies,	3,041,842	120,591	82,967	203,558
18	British West Indies,	1,451,302	2,074,498	43,866	2,118,664
19	British Guiana,	6,244	42,885		42,885
20	Honduras,	202,624	99,694	12,158	111,852
21	British African Ports,		1,780		1,780
22	Cape of Good Hope,	93,799	27,118		27,118
23	British N. American Colonies,	2,359,263	2,922,474	296,512	3,288,986
24	Other British Colonies,	4,406			
25	Hanse Towns, &c.,	5,642,221	2,562,357	1,192,592	3,754,949
26	French Atlantic Ports,	20,521,496	16,154,567	1,690,114	17,844,681
27	French Mediterranean Ports,	1,562,118	1,193,347	649,550	1,845,897
28	French West Indies,	414,203	505,063	59,705	564,768
29	Hayti,	1,440,856	871,938	140,043	1,011,981
30	Spanish Atlantic Ports,	465,467	230,099	46,750	276,849
31	Spanish Mediterranean Ports,	1,931,689	324,187	30,246	354,433
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries,	255,276	27,553	7,648	35,201
33	Manilla and Philippine Islands,	1,346,435			
34	Cuba,	12,447,922	4,303,783	2,063,820	6,367,603
35	Porto Rico,	2,481,082	517,778	52,138	569,916
36	Portugal,	187,643	124,337	17,072	141,409
37	Madeira,	672,782	82,747	18,522	101,269
38	Fayal and other Azores,	29,023	13,408	3,531	16,939
39	Cape de Verd Islands,	38,843	136,201	27,887	164,088
40	Italy,	1,827,181	205,268	418,409	623,677
41	Sicily,	411,959	18,620	5,877	24,497
42	Sardinia,	4,514			
43	Greece,	10,616			
44	Trieste, &c.,	629,465	1,233,370	378,221	1,611,591
45	Turkey,	693,161	36,659	74,653	111,312
46	Morocco,	110,751			
47	Mexico,	5,654,002	939,613	2,940,710	3,880,323
48	Texas,	163,384	797,312	210,616	1,007,928
49	Central America,	163,402	82,314	75,349	157,663
50	Colombia,	1,567,345	540,150	539,959	1,080,109
51	Brazil,	4,991,983	1,301,217	441,992	1,743,209
52	Argentine Republic,	989,492	137,710	128,298	266,008
53	Cisalpine Republic,	10,510	7,864		7,864
54	Chili,	1,180,156	1,092,359	395,440	1,487,799
55	Peru,	909,418	99,757	11,601	111,353
56	South America, generally,	139			
57	China,	8,965,337	318,973	311,618	630,591
58	Europe,		124,393		124,993
59	Asia,	196,841	70,171	253,225	323,396
60	Africa,	709,077	299,652	129,843	429,495
61	West Indies,	2,183	445,780	21,777	467,557
62	South Seas,	41,605	19,857	2,436	22,293
63	Sandwich Islands,	6,601	29,920	18,230	48,150
64	Australasia,	48,655		1,328	1,328
65	Uncertain places,	5,261			
Total,		\$ 140,989,217	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376

4. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of different Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States during the Year ending September 30th, 1837.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.			
Articles for the use of the U. States	\$ 375	Spices, { Mace . . .	\$ 23,145
<i>Articles specially imported for incorporated Phil. Societies, &c.</i>		{ Nutmegs . . .	97,168
Philosophical apparatus, &c.	14,250	{ Cinnamon . . .	18,693
Books, maps, and charts	31,974	{ Cloves . . .	25,624
Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture	1,213	{ Pepper . . .	298,652
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings	4,574	{ Pimento . . .	242,446
Cabinets of coins and gems	5	{ Cassia . . .	99,263
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquity	2,076	{ Ginger . . .	42,616
Specimens of botany	8,151	Camphor . . .	104,821
Models of inventions and machinery	30	Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	297,461
Anatomical preparations	1,102	Other manufactures of	10,816,718
Antimony, regulus of	13,511	Manufactures of silk and worsted . . .	1,810,947
Spelter or zinc	94,163	Camlets of goats' hair, or Cashmere of Thibet . . .	99,143
Burr stones, unwrought	21,717	Worsted and stuff goods	3,350,266
Brimstone and sulphur	69,321	Linens, bleached and unbleached	4,851,857
Bark of the cork tree	4,545	Ticklenburgs, and burlaps	384,716
Clay, unwrought	12,457	Sheeting, brown and white	541,771
Rags of any kind of cloth	439,229	Bolting cloths	25,958
Undressed furs	515,277	Wool, not exceeding 8 cents per pound . . .	703,276
Hides and skins, raw	3,306,681	Quicksilver . . .	20,153
Plaster of Paris	143,337	Opium . . .	57,061
Barilla	115,613	Crude saltpetre . . .	553,564
Wood, dye	297,606	All other articles	8,423,674
Unmanufactured mahogany, and other	650,060	<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$ 69,250,031</i>
Animals for breed . . .	81,278		
all other	103,101	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.	
Pewter, old	2,955	<i>Manufactures of Wool —</i>	
Tin, in pigs and bars	620,061	Cloths and cassimeres . . .	\$ 3,013,460
plates and sheets	781,642	Merino shawls . . .	2,323
Brass, in pigs and bars	147,287	Blankets, not above 75 cts. each	453,226
old	19,336	Blankets, above 75 cts. each	506,588
Copper, in pigs and bars	921,789	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings . . .	177,092
in plates for sheathing ships	589,369	Other articles . . .	90,525
for the use of the mint	13,597	Woollen yarn . . .	334
Old, fit only for re-manufacture	270,936	Worsted yarn . . .	172,128
Bullion, Gold . . .	536,549	<i>Manufactures of Cotton —</i>	
Silver . . .	594,291	Dyed, printed, or colored	7,087,270
Specie, Gold . . .	1,895,265	White . . .	1,611,398
Silver . . .	7,490,309	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings	1,267,267
Teas from India, China, &c.	5,901,695	Twist, yarn, and thread	404,603
Coffee . . .	8,657,760	Nankeens, direct from China	35,900
Cocoa . . .	225,456	Other articles	744,313
{ Almonds . . .	239,321	<i>Silks from India, &c. —</i>	
{ Currants . . .	44,957	Piece goods . . .	2,293,296
{ Prunes . . .	73,210	Sewing silks . . .	261,787
{ Figs . . .	82,867	Other manufactures of	99
{ Raisins, in boxes	980,201	Sewing, from Europe, &c.	445,810
{ All other	340,629	Lace of thread and cotton	806,199

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Manufactures of Flax —</i>		Articles not enumer'd, 5 per ct.	\$ 144,450
Dyed and colored linens, checks, &c. . . .	\$ 225,522	Do. 10 do.	253
Other articles	467,382	Do. 12 do.	5,030
<i>Manufactures of Hemp —</i>		Do. 12½ do.	235,630
Sail duck	540,421	Do. 15 do.	1,231,659
Other articles	55,467	Do. 20 do.	21,589
<i>Hats, caps, and bonnets —</i>		Do. 25 do.	883,927
Leghorn, chip, straw, &c. . . .	540,782	Do. 30 do.	109,260
Fur, wool, and leather	11,582	Do. 35 do.	6,113
<i>Manufactures of Iron, and Iron and Steel, viz: —</i>		Do. 40 do.	4
Side-arms	36,368	Do. 50 do.	197,820
Fire-arms, not specified	546,665	<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$37,716,374</i>
Drawing-knives	21,038		
Cutting-knives	10,056	<i>MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.</i>	
Hatchets, axes, and adzes	16,672	Flannels	\$ 84,112
Socket-chisels	24,748	Bockings and baizes	27,137
Steelyards and scalebeams	29,419	<i>Carpeting —</i>	
Vices	38,867	Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained	369,906
Sickles, or reaping-hooks	9,195	Other ingrain and Venetian	253,195
Scythes	95,881	Floor-cloth, patent, printed or painted	27,369
Spades and shovels	18,817	Oil-cloth, other than patent floor-cloth	18,686
Squares of iron	5,968	Cotton bagging	429,251
Wood-screws	145,565	<i>Wines —</i>	
Other articles	4,495,352	Madeira, in casks and bottles	793,210
<i>Manufactures of —</i>		Sherry	277,790
Copper	103,725	Sicily	97,645
Brass	504,848	Red, of France, in casks	333,721
Tin	41,973	Other of France	271,035
Pewter	44,115	Of France, in bottles & cases	1,139,285
Lead	6,697	Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks	93,020
Wood — cabinet-ware	87,033	Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks	620,026
other articles	230,269	Of other countries, in casks	364,841
Leather	431,119	Do. in bottles	115,168
Marble	18,972	Spirits from grain	336,563
Gold and silver, and precious stones, set or otherwise	467,035	Do. other materials	1,134,239
Watches, and parts of	1,215,807	Molasses	3,444,701
<i>Saddlery —</i>		Vinegar	17,717
Common, tinned, japanned	84,597	Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	2,267
Plated, brass, polished steel	331,619	Do. in bottles	140,609
<i>Glassware —</i>		<i>Oil — of foreign fishing</i>	
Cut, paying 30 per cent. and 3 cents per pound	48,826	Spermaceti	7,008
Plain, paying 20 per cent. and 2 cents per pound	145,480	Whale and other fish	564
Other, paying 20 per cent. . . .	398,676	Olive, in casks	169,294
<i>Wares —</i>		Castor	657
China and porcelain	277,458	Linseed	403,597
Earthen and stone	1,545,942	Rapeseed	96
Gilt,	131,335	Teas, from other places than China	1,359
Plated, not specified	358,651	Chocolate	1,311
Japanned	72,575	<i>Sugar — Brown</i>	<i>6,118,166</i>
Coach and harness furniture	6,775	White	1,084,502
Carriages and parts of	3,361	Loaf	220
Slates of all kinds	65,791	Candy	912
Quills prepared	10,130	Other refined	6
Black-lead pencils	5,814	Cayenne pepper	10
Paper-hangings	126,680	<i>Candles —</i>	
Hair-cloth and hair-seating	61,710	Wax and Spermaceti	832
Brushes of all kinds	43,343	Tallow	692
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c. . . .	2,520		
Silvered and plated wire	3,729		
Raw silk	211,694		
Indigo,	868,213		
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding 8 cents per pound	190,597		

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Cheese	\$ 22,885	Bar, manufactu'd otherwise	\$ 2,017,346
Soap	26,189	Steel	804,817
Tallow	19,866	Hemp	483,792
Lard	5,239	Alum	2,846
Beef and pork	11,854	Copperas	9
Bacon	22,018	Wheat flour	122,651
Butter	12,162	Salt	862,617
Saltpetre	88	Coal	362,079
Vitriol, blue or Roman	348	Wheat	4,154,325
Do. Oil of	1,133	Oats	3,101
Snuff	4,446	Potatoes	20,823
Cigars	1,217,724	Paper — Folio and quarto post	16,883
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	416	Foolscap, drawing, and writing	41,207
Cotton	188,470	Printing, copperplate, and stainers'	1,326
Gunpowder	13,048	Sheathing, binders', wrapping, &c.	2,165
Bristles	142,740	All other	15,602
Glue	3,362	Books — printed prior to 1775	3,111
Ochre — Dry	20,830	In other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	97,646
In oil	12	In Greek and Latin, bound	3,390
Red and white lead	47,316	Do. unbound	5,118
Whiting and Paris white	2,406	All other, bound	46,723
Litharge	118	Do. unbound	60,202
Sugar of lead	36,640	Apothecaries' vials, &c. not exceeding 6 oz. each	900
Lead — Pig, bar, and sheet	13,871	Apothecaries' vials, &c. exceeding 6, & not above 16 oz.	174
Shot	529	Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding 4 oz. each	1,108
Pipes	115	Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, exceeding 4, and not exceeding 16 oz. each	88
Old and scrap	3,359	Demijohns	23,981
Cordage — Cables and tarred	34,108	Glass Bottles —	
Untarred, and yarn	12,180	Black, not above 1 quart	266,851
Twine, packthread, and seines	143,818	Above 1 quart	330
Corks	51,832	Window Glass —	
Copper — Rods and bolts	34	Not exceeding 8 by 10 inch.	6,796
Nails and spikes	1,057	Exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches	13,273
Fire-arms — Muskets	13,343	Exceeding 10 by 12 inches	91,258
Rifles	3,530	Fish — Dried or smoked	13,528
Wire, cap, and bonnet	378	Salmon	50,035
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14	36,966	Mackerel	9,089
Do. above No. 14	25,462	All other	24,828
Tacks, brads, and sprigs --		Shoes and Slippers — Silk	6,071
Not exceeding 16 ounces per thousand	459	Prunella, nankeen, &c.	389
Not exceeding 16 oz. per lb.	66,315	Leather, kid, and morocco	44,479
Iron — Nails, Spikes	49,614	Children's	2,771
Cables and chains	116,815	Boots and bootees	27,261
Mill cranks	11	Playing cards	241
Mill saws	10,271	Felts, or hat bodies of wool, &c.	400
Anchors	11,063		
Anvils	83,395	Total value of Merchandise paying specific duties	34,022,812
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	5,253	Do. do. ad valorem	37,716,374
Castings, vessels of	24,081	Do. do. free of duty	69,250,031
Castings, all other	81,614		
Round iron, as brazier's rods of 3-16 to 8-16 diameter	21,792	Total,	\$ 140,989,217
Nail or spike rods	33		
Sheet and hoop	504,473		
Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods	36		
Pigs	422,929		
Old and scrap	18,391		
Bar, manufactured by rolling	2,573,367		

XIII. INDIAN TRIBES.

Statement showing the Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the East to the West of that River; and of those within striking Distance of the Western Frontier; also the estimated Number of Warriors they may collectively be able to bring into the field.

[From the Report of C. A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dec. 1st, 1837.]

1. Name and Number of the Tribes now East of the Mississippi.

1st. Under Treaty Stipulations to remove West of the Mississippi.		2d. Not under Treaty Stipulations to remove.		
Winnebagoes,	4,500	New York Indians,	4,176	
Ottawas of Ohio,	100	Wyandots,	575	
Potawatamies of Indiana,	2,950	Miamies,	1,100	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	1,500	Menomonies,	4,000	
Cherokees,	14,000	Ottawas, and Chippewas of the Lakes,	2,564	12,415
Creeks,	1,000			
Chickasaws,	1,000			
Seminoles,	5,000			
Apalachicolas,	400			
Ottawas, & Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan,	6,500	<i>Brought over,</i>		36,950
	36,950	<i>Total,</i>		49,365

2. Number of Indians who have emigrated from the East to the West of the Mississippi.

Chickasaws,	549	Shawnees,	1,272
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	2,191	Ottawas,	374
Choctaws,	15,000	Weas,	222
Quapaws,	476	Piankeshaws,	162
Creeks,	20,437	Peorias and Kaskaskias,	132
Seminoles,	407	Potawatamies of Indiana,	53
Apalachicolas,	265	Senecas,	251
Cherokees,	7,911	Senecas and Shawnees,	211
Kickapoos,	588		
Delawares,	826	<i>Total,</i>	51,327

3. Number of the Indigenous Tribes within striking Distance of the Western Frontier.

Sioux,	21,600	Pagans,	30,000
Iowas,	1,500	Assinaboins,	15,000
Sacs,	4,800	Appaches,	20,280
Foxes,	1,600	Crees,	3,000
Sacs of the Missouri,	500	Arrepahas,	3,000
Osages,	5,120	Gros Ventres,	16,800
Kanzas,	1,606	Eutaws,	19,200
Omahas,	1,600	Crows,	7,200
Ottos and Missourias,	1,000	Caddoes,	2,000
Pawnees,	12,500	Poncas,	900
Camanches,	19,200	Arickaroos,	2,750
Kioways,	1,800	Cheyennes,	3,200
Mandans,	3,200	Blackfeet,	30,000
Quapaws,	450		
Minatarees,	2,000	<i>Total,</i>	231,806

Recapitulation.

Number of Indians now East of the Mississippi,	49,365
Number of Indians who have emigrated from East to West side,	51,327
Number of indigenous Tribes,	231,806
<i>Aggregate,</i>	<i>332,498</i>

Estimated Number of Warriors.

Whole number of Indians, 332,498. Assuming that every fifth one may be considered a warrior, (and this is believed to be a reasonable supposition,) the number of warriors will be 66,499.

XIV. STATISTICS OF SHEEP AND WOOL.

1. *Table showing the Number of Sheep in each of 14 States, in 1836; the Quantity of Wool produced, estimated at 3½ lbs. per head of Sheep; also the Value of the Wool, computed at the mean average price paid, from 1827 to 1836, i. e. 50½ cents per lb.*

[From the "Statistical View of the Number of Sheep," &c. by Messrs. Benton and Barry.]

States.	No. of Sheep.	Lbs. of Wool.	Value.
Maine,	622,619	2,023,512	\$1,021,873
New Hampshire,	465,179	1,511,832	763,475
Vermont,	1,099,011	3,571,786	1,803,751
Massachusetts,	373,322	1,213,297	612,715
Rhode Island,	81,619	265,261	133,957
Connecticut,	255,169	829,299	418,796
New York,	4,299,879	13,974,606	7,057,176
New Jersey,	250,000	812,500	410,313
Pennsylvania,	1,714,640	5,572,580	2,814,153
Delaware,	150,000	487,500	246,187
Maryland,	275,000	893,750	451,343
Virginia,	100,000	3,250,000	1,641,250
Kentucky,	600,000	1,950,000	984,750
Ohio,	1,711,200	5,561,400	2,808,500
<i>Total,</i>	<i>12,897,638</i>	<i>41,917,324</i>	<i>\$21,168,246</i>

Messrs Benton and Barry state the average price of wool for each of ten years as follows : —

Price paid in 1827 averaged	36 cts. per lb.	Price paid in 1832 averaged	41 cts. per lb.
" 1828 " 40 "		" 1833 " 52½ "	
" 1829 " 29 "		" 1834 " 50 "	
" 1830 " 40½ "		" 1835 " 57 "	
" 1831 " 58 "		" 1836 " 58 "	

The excess of Fine Wool imported over the exports of 1836,	was	1,390,678 lbs.
The excess of Coarse Wool imported over the exports of 1836,	was	10,905,571 lbs.
The quantity of Wool manufactured in families, by estimate,	In New York,	3,500,000 lbs.
	In Pennsylvania,	3,000,000 lbs.
	In Ohio,	2,000,000 lbs.
Total,		8,500,000 lbs.

2. *Table showing the Amount of Machinery in Operation in the several States, and the Variety of Goods produced.*

States.	Broad- cloths.	Cassi- meres.	Satinets.	Flan- nels.	Linseys, &c.	Blankets, Hats, and Yarn.	Car- pets.	Total.
Maine,	3	15	5			1		24
N. Hampshire,		10	19	10		4		43
Vermont,	37	23	37	3				100
Massachusetts,	150	59	195	77	18	10	10	519
Rhode Island,	4		16		60			80
Connecticut,	17	4	93	9	15	9	37	184
N. Y. (estim'd.)	100	60	100	40	51			351
N. Jersey,			20					20
Pennsylvania,	18	1	58	19	21		6	123
Del. (estima'd)	3		7		2		8	20
K. & Ten. (do.)	3		15		22			40
Ohio,	6	3	5		16			30
Total,	344	178	574	158	210	24	61	1,549

Recapitulation.

Sets of Machinery for the Manufacture of Broadcloths,	344
" " " Cassimeres,	178
" " " Satinets,	574
" " " Flannels,	158
" " " Jeans, Linseys, &c.	210
" " " Blankets, Yarn, Hats,	24
" " " Carpets,	61
Total Number of Sets,	1,549

Of these 1,549 sets of machinery, about 150 are supposed by Messrs. Benton and Barry to be used exclusively for the manufacture of coarse foreign wool; and the remainder for that of wool of native growth.

XV. BANKS.

1. *Statement of the Number and Condition of the Banks in the several States and Territories, according to Returns nearest January 1, 1837.*

[From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of January 8th, 1838.]

States.	No. of B'ks.	No. of Bran- ches.	Specie Funds.	Specie.	Circulation.	Capital.
Maine,	55			\$ 387,169	\$ 1,912,418	\$ 5,226,700
N. Hampshire,	27		\$790,175		1,662,952	2,839,508
Vermont,	19		801,913	76,802	2,086,860	1,125,624
Massachusetts,	117			1,455,230	10,892,249	34,478,110
Rhode Island,	62			243,482	1,864,132	9,837,171
Connecticut,	31	3	282,064	426,290	4,094,681	8,665,607
New York,	98	2	3,268,648	6,557,020	24,198,000	37,101,460
Pennsylvania,	49			3,113,990	13,794,014	23,750,338
New Jersey,	25			496,917	1,918,017	4,142,031
Delaware,	4	4		141,956	718,948	818,020
Maryland,	21	2		1,139,347	3,310,835	10,438,655
D. of Columbia,	7			438,327	1,136,557	2,204,445
Virginia,	5	18		1,624,899	9,107,347	6,731,200
North Carolina,	3	7		883,011	3,319,428	2,525,000
South Carolina,	10	2		1,664,786	7,223,616	8,636,118
Georgia,	16	16		2,860,326	8,058,739	11,438,828
Alabama,	3	4		1,572,246	7,090,819	7,572,176
Louisiana,	16	31		3,108,416	7,909,788	36,769,455
Mississippi,	9	9		1,369,457	5,073,425	12,872,815
Tennessee,	3	8		378,930	4,272,635	5,092,665
Kentucky,	4	10		1,456,384	4,105,155	7,145,326
Missouri,		1		222,924		
Illinois,	2	6		590,794	1,565,373	2,014,760
Indiana,	1	10		1,204,737	1,970,595	1,585,481
Ohio,	32	1		3,153,334	8,326,974	9,247,296
Michigan,	9	2		564,275	1,350,325	1,400,000
Florida,	5		223,700	145,842	774,040	2,113,302
Pen. Bank U. S.	1	18		2,638,449	11,447,968	35,000,000
Total,	634	154	5,366,500	37,915,340	149,185,890	290,772,091

NOTE.—To complete this table, it has been necessary to take the returns of the 19 Vermont Banks for January, 1836; the returns of 8 Banks in New Jersey for the latter part of 1835, or the early part of 1836; of 1 Bank in South Carolina, of 3 Banks in Georgia, and of 1 Bank in Florida, for the early part of 1836; of one Bank in Mississippi, and one in Michigan, for the latter part of 1835; and to estimate the affairs of one Bank in South Carolina, and one in Louisiana.

2. NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, AT SEVEN DIFFERENT PERIODS. [From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of January 8th, 1838.]

States.	1792.		1801.		January 1, 1811.		January 1, 1820.		January 1, 1830.		January 1, 1835.		December, 1837.	
	No. of B'ns.	Capital author- ized.	No. of B'ns.	Capital author- ized.	No. of B'ns.	Capital estimated.	No. of B'ns.	Capital estimated.	No. of B'ns.	Capital paid in.	No. of B'ns.	No. of Branches.	No. of B'ns.	Capital authorized.
Maine,	-	-	1	\$ 300,000	6	\$1,250,000	15	\$ 1,654,900	18	\$ 2,050,000	36	-	59	\$ 5,535,000
N. Hamp.	1	\$ 400,000	1	400,000	8	815,250	10	1,005,276	18	1,791,070	26	-	27	2,839,508*
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2,200,000
Mass.	2	2,800,000	6	3,850,000	15	6,292,144	28	10,485,700	66	432,625	105	-	138	40,830,000
R. Island,	1	400,000	5	1,070,000	13	1,917,000	30	2,982,026	47	6,118,397	60	-	64	18,300,000
Connecticut,	1	500,000	5	2,000,000	5	1,933,000	8	3,689,337	13	4,485,177	31	3	3	8,665,607*
New York,	2	1,260,000	5	4,720,000	8	7,522,760	33	18,988,774	37	20,083,353	87	2	2	37,303,460
Penn.	1	2,000,000	2	5,000,000	4	6,153,150	36	14,621,780	33	14,610,333	44	-	50	59,944,435*
New Jersey,	-	-	3	-	3	739,740	14	2,130,949	18	2,017,009	24	-	33	10,875,000
Delaware,	-	-	1	110,000	-	-	6	974,900	4	830,000	4	4	4	1,410,000
Maryland,	1	400,000	2	1,600,000	6	4,895,202	14	6,708,131	13	6,250,495	15	4	28	29,175,000
Dist. of Col.	1	500,000	2	1,500,000	4	2,341,395	13	5,525,319	9	3,875,794	7	-	7	3,500,000
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	1	1,500,000	4	5,212,192	4	5,571,100	5	17	6	8,531,200*
N. Carolina,	-	-	3	-	3	1,576,600	3	2,964,887	3	3,195,000	4	7	3	3,000,000*
S. Carolina,	1	675,000	2	3,000,000	4	3,475,000	5	4,475,000	5	4,631,000	8	2	10	22,956,318*
Georgia,	-	-	1	-	1	210,000	4	3,401,510	9	4,203,029	13	10	20	11,790,573
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75,000	3	-	11	13,800,000
Alabama,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	469,112	2	643,503	3	4	3	14,458,969
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	1	754,000	4	2,597,420	4	5,665,980	11	31	16	54,554,000
Mississippi,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	900,000	1	950,000	5	10	14	39,400,000
Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	1	100,000	8	2,119,782	1	737,817	3	4	4	6,600,000
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	1	240,460	42	8,807,431	1	-	6	11	4	9,246,640*
Arkansas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3,500,000
Missouri,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250,000	-	-	-	-	1	5,000,000
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	140,910	-	-	-	1	2	2,800,000
Indiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	202,857	-	-	-	1	9	1,980,000
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	4	895,000	20	1,797,463	11	1,454,386	31	-	32	12,900,000
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100,000	7	1	17	7,500,000
Wisconsin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,600,000
State Banks,	11	8,935,000	32	23,550,000	88	42,610,601	307	102,210,611	329	110,192,268	557	121	709	440,195,710
U. S. Bank,	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	1	35,000,000	1	35,000,000	1	25	-	-
Total,	12	18,935,000	33	33,550,000	89	52,610,601	308	137,210,611	330	145,192,268	558	146	709	440,195,710

* Returns of capital believed to be not complete.

3. Condensed Statement of the Condition, at different Intervals, of all the Banks in the United States.

[From the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, January 8th, 1838.]

Date.	No. of Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Capital.
Jan. 1, 1811	89	- -	\$ 15,400,000	\$ 28,100,000	- -	\$ 52,601,601
Do. 1815	208	- -	17,000,000	45,500,000	- -	82,259,590
Do. 1816	246	- -	19,000,000	68,000,000	- -	89,822,422
Do. 1820	308	- -	19,820,240	44,863,344	\$ 35,950,470	137,110,611
Do. 1830	330	\$ 200,451,214	22,114,917	61,323,898	55,559,928	145,192,268
Do. 1834	506	324,119,499	- -	94,839,570	75,666,986	200,005,944
Do. 1835	558	365,163,834	43,937,625	103,692,495	83,081,365	231,250,337
Do. 1836	567	457,506,080	40,019,594	140,301,038	115,104,440	251,875,292
Do. 1837	634	525,115,702	37,915,340	149,185,890	127,397,185	290,772,091

XVI. CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

[Extracted from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 5th, 1838.]

The American Dollar contains $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

The Spanish Dollars are not all of the same weight. Those in circulation, in 1829, were said by the Director of the Mint to be worth, on an average, 100 cents 3 mills.

The Mexican Dollars are said to be equal to the Spanish.

The "Carolus" Dollars are the Spanish dollars coined prior to the year 1809, in the reigns of Charles III. and Charles IV. They are said to be not superior in weight and fineness to the Mexican.

The American Eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 31st of July, 1834, contained $247\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold.

The American Eagle of the new coinage contains 232 grains of pure gold.

The British Sovereign, when coined, contains 113 grains and $\frac{18}{1214}$ parts of a grain of pure gold, worth, according to our present Mint valuation, $\$4.87\frac{7}{10}$.

The Spanish Doubloons should, according to the regulations which have nominally prevailed since the year 1772, contain 376 grains of pure gold, which would, at our Mint valuation, be worth 16 dollars 20 cents. But, according to assays made at the London and Philadelphia Mints, previous to the year 1829, Spanish Doubloons contained only from 360 to $362\frac{4}{10}$ grains of pure gold. This would make their average value, at our Mint valuation, about $\$15.56\frac{3}{4}$.

The Patriot Doubloons are said to be equal in weight and fineness to the Spanish.

The difference in the price of Spanish and Patriot doubloons, and of the different species of dollars, at New York and Philadelphia, is chiefly owing to difference of demand for them in foreign markets.

In the price currents, $\$4.44\frac{4}{9}$ are assumed as the par of exchange on England. This practice began when the Spanish pillar dollars were in circulation, and when the market value of gold, compared with silver, was less than it is at present. The true par varied as the market value of gold varied, when compared with silver. It was estimated by Mr. Gallatin, writing in 1829, at 7 per cent. above the nominal par; by others, at 8 per cent.

Since the passage of the act of 1834, for reforming the American gold coinage, the true par exchange with England, estimating gold against gold, is about $9\frac{7}{10}$ above the nominal par.

The quotations of exchange on France are so many francs and centimes payable in France for a dollar paid here. According to the regulations of the French Mint, the silver franc should contain 69.453 troy grains of pure silver, equivalent to $18\frac{708}{1000}$ cents in silver currency of the United States. The quantity of pure silver in an American dollar is equal to that in 5 francs $34\frac{534}{1000}$ centimes. But, as foreign coins are not a legal tender in France, and as a seignorage of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is charged on silver coinage at the French Mint, American dollars, when sold as bullion in France, are said to bring, on an average, not more than 5 francs $26\frac{25}{1000}$ centimes. This is, by some writers, assumed as the par of exchange on France. Other writers assume 5 francs 34 centimes as about par.

The quotations of exchange on Holland, are so many cents a guilder; on Hamburg, so many cents a mark banco; and on Breinen, so many cents a rix dollar.

The exact value of the Guilder of Holland is $39\frac{97}{100}$ cents of United States silver currency; but 40 cents are usually assumed as the par of exchange.

The Mark Banco of Hamburg is a money of account, equal to $35\frac{144}{1000}$ cents United States currency.

The Rix Dollar of Bremen is a money of account, equal to 80 cents and a very small fraction United States currency.

The quotations of foreign exchanges are for bills payable sixty days after sight.

The quotations of domestic exchange are for bills payable at sight.

In the following tables, the letter *d.* stands for *discount*, and *p.* for *premium*.

1. Rates of Exchange at Philadelphia, on London, Paris, and Amsterdam, from 1788 to April, 1838, with the paper Medium of England valued in Gold, and the London Prices of Standard Gold, and of Spanish Dollars per ounce.

Year.	Exchange on			Paper Medi- um of Eng- land valued in Gold.	London Price of Standard Gold per oz. in Shillings sterling.	London Price of Spanish Dolls. per oz. in Shillings sterling.
	London.	Paris.	Amsterdam.			
1788	3½ p.	3 p.	2½ p.	-	77 06	
1789	3½ p.	3 p.	2½ p.	-	77 06	
1790	2 d.	1½ p.	2½ p.	-	77 06	5 00½ to 5 02
1791	2 p.	10 d.	2½ p.	-	77 06	5 00½ to 5 02
1792	2 d.	22 d.	-	-	77 06	5 03 to 5 05
1793	4 d.	-	-	-	77 06	— to 4 11
1794	1½ p.	-	5 p.	-	77 06	4 11½ to 5 01
1795	2 p.	-	2½ p.	-	77 06	4 11½ to 5 04½
1796	5½ d.	-	-	-	77 06	5 02 to 5 05
1797	2 d.	-	par	-	77 06 to 77 10½	4 10 to 5 06½
1798	5½ d.	-	5 d.	-	77 10½ to 77 09	4 11 to 5 00
1799	7½ d.	-	7½ d.	-	77 09 to 77 07	5 05½ to 5 07
1800*	4½ d. to 3 p.	-	-	par	77 10½	— to 5 09
1801*	1 to 5 d.	-	-	8½ d.	85	5 09 to 5 11
1802	1 p.	-	2½ p.	8½ d.	84	5 03 to 5 04½
1803	2 p.	-	2 p.	2½ d.	80	5 02½ to 5 06
1804	7 d.	-	par	2½ d.	80	5 00 to 5 07
1805*	1 to 6 d.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 01 to 5 08
1806*	1 d. to 2½ p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 04 to 5 05½
1807*	2 d. to 4 p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 04 to 5 06½
1808*	3½ to 8 p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 02 to 5 07
1809*	1½ d. to 9½ p.	-	-	2½ d.	80	5 03 to 5 07
1810*	2½ to 7½ d.	-	-	13½ d.	90	— to 5 08½
1811	6 d.	-	-	8 d.	84 06	5 10½ to 6 01½
1812	19 d.	-	-	20½ d.	95 06	6 06 to 6 08½
1813	16 d.	-	-	22½ d.	101	6 11½ to 7 00½
1814	7 d.	-	-	25 d.	104	5 06 to 5 07
1815†	1 d. to 18 p.	23 p.	22 p.	6 to 26½ d.	83 to 106	5 03 to 6 09
1816†	6½ to 19 p.	12 to 23 p.	7½ to 20 p.	1 to 5 d.	78 06 to 82	— 4 10
1817§	1½ to 2½ p.	par to 9½ p.	1 d. to 7½ p.	1 to 2½ d.	78 06 to 80	— 5 04
1818	par to 2 p.	¾ p.	-	3½ to 5½ d.	80 06 to 81 06	5 05 to 5 06
1819	1 d. to 3 p.	¾ p.	-	4½ d. to par	77 10½ to 81 06	5 02 to 5 09
1820	½ d. to 3½ p.	6 d.	6½ d.	par	77 10½	4 10½ to 5 02
1821	¾ to 12½ p.	6 d. to par	1 d. to par	-	77 10½	4 09 to 4 11
1822	8½ to 13 p.	par to 2½ p.	par to 1½ p.	-	77 10½ to 77 06	4 09 to 4 10
1823	5 to 12½ p.	2½ d. to 3½ p.	1 d. to 1½ p.	-	77 06	4 08½ to 4 09½
1824	7½ to 11½ p.	2½ d. to 2½ p.	1 d. to 1½ p.	-	77 06 to 77 09	4 09½ to 4 10½
1825	5 to 10½ p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	1½ to 3 p.	-	77 06 to 77 10½	4 10½ to 4 11½
1826	7½ to 12½ p.	3 d. to ¾ p.	1½ d. to 1½ p.	-	77 06	4 08½ to 4 11
1827	10 to 11½ p.	1 d. to 2½ p.	par to 3½ p.	-	77 06	4 09½ to 4 10½
1828	9½ to 11 p.	1½ to 2½ p.	1½ to 3 p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 09½ to 4 11½
1829	8½ to 10 p.	¾ d. to 2½ p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 08½ to 4 09½
1830	6 to 9½ p.	3 d. to ¾ p.	¾ d. to par	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 08½ to 4 09½
1831	6 to 10½ p.	¾ d. to 3½ p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 09½ to 4 10½
1832	7 to 11 p.	2½ d. to 1½ p.	2½ d. to 3½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	4 08½ to 4 11½
1833	5 to 9 p.	¾ to 4¾ d.	1 d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1834	2 d. to 8 p.	¾ to 7 d.	1½ to 5 d.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1835	7½ to 10 p.	3½ d. to 1½ p.	5 d. to 1½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1836	7 to 10½ p.	1½ d. to 1½ p.	2½ d. to 2½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1837||	7 to 21 p.	1½ d. to 9½ p.	par to 12½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	
1838¶	8 to 12 p.	1½ d. to 2½ p.	par to 3½ p.	-	77 09 to 77 10½	

* The quotations for these years at Philadelphia being wanting, those at Boston are inserted instead.

† Philadelphia currency 5 to 16 discount.

‡ Do. 7 to 16 do.

§ Do. 4½ discount to par.

|| Do. par to 12 discount.

¶ Do. 3 to 6 discount.

2. Table showing the Highest and Lowest Rates of Exchange at New York on London, at 60 days after sight, and on Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, at sight; and of American Gold of the Old and New Coinage, Sovereigns, Spanish Doubloons, Spanish Dollars, and Five Franc pieces, in each year, from January, 1825, to May 1st, 1838.

Bills on	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.
London,	4½ to 11 p.	7½ to 12 p.	9¾ to 11¾ p.	9¾ to 11½ p.	8 to 10 p.
Boston,	par to ½ d.	par to ½ d.	½ d. to par	par to ½ d.	½ d. to ½ d.
Philadelphia,	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	par to 1 d.	½ to ½ d.
Charleston,	¾ to 3 d.	1 to 3 d.	1¼ to 2 d.	1 to 3½ d.	1½ to 2½ d.
N. Orleans,	½ p. to 2½ d.	1 to 3 d.	d. par to 3 d.	par to 3 d.	1 to 2½ d.
Amer. Gold,	1 to 6 p.	2½ to 6½ p.	4½ to 7½ p.	5 to 7 p.	3 to 6 p.
Span. Doubl.,	\$15.50 to 16.12½	15.50 to 15.87	15.50 to 16.65	15.70 to 16.50	15.40 to 16.30
Sovereigns,	2½ to 10 p.	6 to 11½ p.	8½ to 11 p.	8½ to 10 p.	7 to 9 p.
Spanish Dolls.	½ to 2½ p.	par to 1 p.	par to 1 p.	½ to 1 p.	par to ½ p.
5 Franc pieces	- -	- -	1½ to 2 p.	1½ to 2½ p.	par to 2 p.

Bills on	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
London,	6 to 9½ p.	6¼ to 11 p.	7½ to 10½ p.	5 to 8¾ p.	2 d. to 7½ p.
Boston,	½ to ½ d.	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ d. to ½ p.	par
Philadelphia,	½ to ½ d.	par to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ to ½ d.	½ to - d.
Charleston,	1 to 2 d.	½ to 1½ d.	d. 1 to 2 d.	d. 2	d. 1½ to 2 d.
N. Orleans,	1 to 1½ d.	1 to 1½ d.	d. 1 to 1½ d.	d. 1 to 1½ d.	d. 1 to 1½ d.
Amer. Gold,	2 to 4½ p.	3 to 6 p.	2½ to 6 p.	p. 2 to 4½ p.	p. ½ to 6½ p.
Am. n. coin.,	- -	- -	- -	- -	par
Span. Doubl.,	\$15.10 to 16.00	15.30 to 16.10	15.75 to 16.70	16.15 to 17.45	15.50 to 16.60
Sovereigns,	4 to 9 p.	5 to 10 p.	p. 6½ to 9¼ p.	p. 4½ to 8½ p.	p. 2 to 8 p.
Span. Dolls.	par	par to 1½ p.	p. ½ to 2½ p.	p. ½ to 4½ p.	p. par to 3½ p.
5 Franc pieces	par to ¾ p.	par to 2½ p.	p. par to 2 p.	p. par	93 to 93½ cts.

Bills on	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
London,	6½ to 10 p.	6¾ to 10 p.	7½ to 22 p.	4½ to 10½ p.
Boston,	par	par to ¾ d.	d. par to 2 d.	d. par to 2 d.
Philadelphia,	½ to -	d. par to ¼ d.	d. par to 1¾ d.	d. 1½ to 5 d.
Charleston,	½ to 1 d.	d. ½ to 2 d.	d. 2½ to 5 d.	d. 2 to 8 d.
New Orleans,	½ to 1 d.	d. ½ to 4 d.	d. 3 to 10 d.	d. 2 to 12 d.
American Gold,	6½ to - p.	p. 6½ to - p.	p. 6½ to 16 p.	p. 7 to 9 p.
Amer., new coinage,	par	par	par to 12 p.	p. ½ to 5 p.
Sovereigns,	\$4.84 to 4.85½	4.84 to 4.86	4.84 to 5.47½	4.85 to 5.06
Spanish Doubloons,	\$16.12½ to 17.00	16.00 to 17.25	16.30 to 18.25	15.90 to 17.35
Spanish Dollars,	1 to 5 p.	2½ to 6 p.	p. 2 to 15 p.	p. 1 to 7 p.
Five Franc pieces,	93 to 94½	93¼ to 95	94 to 106	93 to 96

REMARKS. — The rates of exchange, and the value of the paper medium of England, have been taken from a table appended to the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of May 29th, 1830.

From the same table has been taken the price of standard gold at London from 1800 to 1814. The London prices of standard gold, from 1790 to 1800, and of Spanish dollars, from 1790 to 1814, have been taken from Marshall's "Statistics of the British Empire."

The rates of exchange from 1815 to 1828, the value of the paper medium of Philadelphia from 1815 to 1818, and the London price of standard gold from 1815 to 1825, have been taken from a table appended to the Treasury Report of May 29, 1830.

In forming that table, 5 francs 26 centimes were assumed as the par of exchange on Paris, and 40 cents a guilder, as the par of exchange on Amsterdam.

The prices of Spanish dollars in London from 1815 to 1818, have been taken from Marshall's "Statistics of the British Empire."

The prices of standard gold at London from 1826 to 1832, and of Spanish dollars at London from 1819 to 1832, have been taken from the "Report from the Committee of Secrecy on the Bank of England Charter."

From the "Report of the Select Committee on the Royal Mint," ordered to be printed June 30, 1837, it appears, that, though standard gold has been steadily quoted in the price-currents since the year 1832, at 77 shillings and 9 pence per ounce, it is not unfrequently sold at 77 shillings and 10½ pence. On this authority, and that of some late English papers, the price of gold is represented in the table as having been the same from 1833 to 1838, that it was from 1829 to 1832.

XVII. Table, exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of Holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in April,	1st Wed. May and in June.
	{ and Newport,	Rep. in April and Aug.	last Wed. in Oct. & in January.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in January.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in Jan. biennially.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in Oct.	last Monday in December.
Virginia,	Richmond,	Last Thurs. in April,	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Monday in Nov. bienn.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in Aug.	1st Monday in December.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Monday in Jan. bienn.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in Aug.	1st Monday in Oct. bienn.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec. bienn.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov. bienn.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in Oct.	2d Monday in Nov. bienn.

XVIII. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,
*With their Salaries, Term of Office, Expiration of their respective Terms ;
 the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures,
 with their respective Terms.*

States.	Governors.	Salary.	Gov. Term, Years.	Term ex- pires.	Sen- ators.	Term Y'rs.	Repre- senta- tives.	Term Y'rs.
Maine.	Edward Kent,	1,500	1	Jan. 1839	25	1	187	1
N. H.	Isaac Hill,	1,200	1	June 1839	12	1	234	1
Vt.	Samuel Jenison,	750	1	Oct. 1838	30		233	1
Mass.*	Edward Everett,	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	Jan. 1839	40	1	508	1
R. I.	William Sprague,	400	1	May 1839	10	1	72	$\frac{1}{2}$
Conn.	W. W. Ellsworth,	1,100	1	May 1839	21	1	208	1
N. Y.	Wm. L. Marcy,	4,000	2	Jan. 1839	32	4	128	1
N. J.	W. S. Pennington,	2,000	1	Oct. 1838	14	1	50	1
Penn.	Joseph Ritner,	4,000	3	Jan. 1839	33	3	100	1
Del.	C. P. Comegys,	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	Jan. 1841	9	4	21	2
Md.	Th. W. Veazey,	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	Jan. 1839	21	5	79	1
Va.	David Campbell,	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	Mar. 1840	32	4	134	1
N. C.	Ed. B. Dudley,	2,000	2	Jan. 1839	50	2	120	2
S. C.	Pierce M. Butler,	3,500	3	Dec. 1838	45	4	124	2
Ga.	George R. Gilmer,	4,000	2	Nov. 1839	90	1	185	1
Ala.	Arthur P. Bagby,	3,500	2	Dec. 1839	30	3	98	1
Mp.	A. G. McNutt,	3,000	2	Jan. 1840	30	4	91	2
La.	A. B. Roman,	7,500	4	Jan. 1843	17	4	50	2
Tenn.	Newton Cannon,	2,000	2	Oct. 1839	25	2	75	2
Ken.	James Clark,	2,500	4	Sept. 1840	38	4	100	1
Ohio,	Joseph Vance,	1,500	2	Dec. 1838	36	2	72	1
Ind.	David Wallace,	1,500	3	Dec. 1840	30	3	62	1
Ill.	Joseph Duncan,	1,000	4	Dec. 1838	40	4	91	2
Mo.	L. W. Boggs,	1,500	4	Nov. 1840	18	4	49	2
Mich.	Stevens T. Mason,	2,000	2	Jan. 1840	16	2	50	1
Ark.	James S. Conway,	2,000	4	Nov. 1840	17	4	54	2
<i>Territ.</i>								
Fl.	Richard K. Call,	2,500	3	April 1839			27	1
Wisc.	Henry Dodge,	2,500	3	May 1839			26	2
Iowa,	Robert Lucas,	2,500	3	July 1841			26	1

In all the States except *New Jersey*, *Virginia*, and *South Carolina*, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the State of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

* According to the Constitution of Massachusetts as now amended, the authorized average number of Representatives for the next succeeding 10 years, is 508 and 9 10ths.

XIX. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Five Enumerations; from the Official Revision.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware,	59,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama,	.	.	20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi,	.	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana,	.	.	76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio,	.	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana,	.	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois,	.	.	12,282	55,211	157,455
Missouri,	.	.	20,845	66,586	140,445
Michigan Territory	.	.	4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansas "	.	.	.	14,273	30,388
Dist. of Columbia,	.	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory,	.	.	.	.	34,730
Total,	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Me.	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	17	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	0
R. I.	952	381	103	48	17
Ct.	2,759	951	310	97	25
N. Y.	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75
N. J.	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254
Pa.	3,737	1,706	795	211	403
Del.	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292
Md.	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294
Va.	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757
N. C.	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,001
S. C.	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401
Ge.	29,204	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531
Ala.				41,879	117,549
Mp.		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
La.			34,610	69,064	109,588
Ten.	3,417	18,584	44,535	80,107	141,603
Ken.	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	165,213
Ohio,					0
In.		135	227	190	0
Il.			168	917	*747
Mo.			3,011	10,222	25,981
D. C.			5,305	6,377	6,119
F. T.		3,244			15,501
M. T.			24		32
A. T.				1,617	4,576
Total.	697,897	893,041	1,191,361	1,538,064	2,009,031

* Not slaves, but "indented colored servants."

XXI. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, do.	Robert E. Pattison,	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	John Wheeler, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, do.	Alden Partridge, A. M.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
8	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
10	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
11	Yale,	New Haven, Con.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
12	Washington,†	Hartford, do.	Silas Totten, D. D.	1824
13	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
14	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
15	Union,	Schenectady, do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
16	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Joseph Penney, D. D.	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. and Theol.*	Hamilton, do.	Nathl Kendrick, D. D.	1819
18	Geneva,†	Geneva, do.	Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1823
19	University of New York,	New York, do.	J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
20	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
21	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
22	University of Pennsyl.	Philadelphia, Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
23	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, do.	John P. Durbin, A. M.	1833
24	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
25	Washington,	Washington, do.	David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
26	Allegheny,†	Meadville, do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1833
27	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	Gilbert Moran, A. M.	1819
28	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, do.	C. P. Krauth, A. M.	1832
29	Lafayette,	Easton, do.	George Judkin, D. D.	1832
30	Marshall,	Mercersburg, do.	F. A. Rauch, P. D.	1836
31	Newark,	Newark, Del.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1833
32	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Humphrey, D. D.	1784
33	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore, do.	John J. Chanche,	1799
34	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmitsburg, do.	Thomas R. Butler,	1830
35	Mount Hope,	Near Baltimore, do.	Frederick Hall, M. D.	1832
36	Georgetown,§	Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy, D. D.	1789
37	Columbian,*	Washington, do.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
38	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Thomas R. Dew,	1693
39	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	Daniel Carroll, D. D.	1783
40	Washington,	Lexington, do.	Henry Ruffner,	1812
41	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	G. Harrison, M. D. <i>Chairm.</i>	1819
42	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, do.	Stephen Olin, D. D.	1832
43	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel-Hill, N. C.	David L. Swain,	1791
44	Davidson,	Mecklenberg Co. do.	R. H. Morrison,	1837
45	College of S. Carolina,	Columbia, S. C.	Robert W. Barnwell,	1804
46	University of Georgia,	Athens, Geo.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
47	Oglethorpe,	Midway, do.	C. P. Beman,	1838
48	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Basil Manly, D. D.	1828
49	Lagrange,†	Lagrange, do.	Robert Payne, A. M.	1831
50	Spring Hill,§	Spring Hill, do.	John Bazin,	1830
51	Jefferson,	Washington, Mp.	C. L. Dubuisson, A. M.	1802
52	Oakland,	Oakland, do.	Jeremiah Chamberlin, D. D.	1831
53	Mississippi,	Clinton, do.	E. N. Elliott, A. M.	1830
54	Louisiana,	Jackson, La.	James Shannon,	1825
55	Jefferson,	St. James, do.	Th. R. Ingalls,	1831
56	Greeneville,	Greeneville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
57	Washington,	Washington Co. do.	James Maclin,	1794
58	University of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
59	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1807
60	Jackson,	Near Columbia, do.	Benjamin Laberee, A. M.	1830
61	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ken.		1798
62	St. Joseph's,§	Bardstown, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
63	Centre,	Danville, do.	John C. Young, A. M.	1822
64	Augusta,†	Augusta, do.	Geo. C. Tomlinson, A. M.	1825
65	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
66	Bacon,*	Georgetown, do.	E. S. Burnet,	1836
67	St. Mary's,§	Marion Co. do.	Peter Chazelle,	1822

UNITED STATES.

	Instruct- ers.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	9	569	62	124	8,000	4,500	First Wednesday in September.
2	8	116	30	80	4,500	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
3	12	1,883	627	231	6,000	8,500	Last Wednesday in July.
4	8	224	.	105	6,200	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	7	678	245	157	2,330	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	4	.	.	80	1,000	.	Wed. before 3d Thurs. in Aug.
7	30	5,321	1,344	219	44,000	4,500	Fourth Wednesday in August.
8	8	1,134	331	120	3,000	3,200	Third Wednesday in August.
9	12	464	137	206	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
10	10	1,253	450	187	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
11	31	4,485	1,297	403	10,500	15,000	Third Wednesday in August.
12	8	115	42	54	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
13	7	.	.	135	3,000	.	First Wednesday in August.
14	11	1,700	.	99	8,000	6,000	Day after 1st Monday in Oct.
15	10	1,600	308	301	5,350	8,920	Fourth Wednesday in July.
16	7	270	69	101	2,500	3,700	Fourth Wednesday in August.
17	8	140	.	65	1,600	.	Third Wednesday in August.
18	12	18	9	28	1,200	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
19	17	.	.	226	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
20	13	2,183	444	240	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
21	6	254	39	93	3,000	3,500	Third Wednesday in July.
22	13	850	.	107	2,000	3,000	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
23	8	.	.	128	3,000	5,500	Third Thursday in July.
24	9	511	260	171	1,000	3,500	Last Thursday in September.
25	5	146	.	107	2,400	.	Last Wednesday in September.
26	5	10	.	38	8,000	.	.
27	.	45	.	.	225	.	(Not now in operation.)
28	4	.	.	118	500	.	.
29	9	.	.	72	425	.	Last Tuesday in Sept.
30	4	.	.	49	.	.	Last Wednesday in August.
31	7	4	2	55	600	600	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
32	7	668	.	108	2,700	600	The 22d of February.
33	25	187	.	190	12,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
34	26	21	.	131	7,000	2,500	Last week in June.
35	7	.	.	45	.	.	.
36	17	90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
37	8	.	.	40	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
38	5	.	.	111	3,600	650	July 4th.
39	4	.	.	60	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
40	4	390	.	40	1,500	.	Last Thursday in June.
41	9	118	.	230	15,000	350	July 4th.
42	6	.	.	103	.	.	Third Wednesday in June.
43	8	576	.	145	3,000	7,000	Last Thursday in June.
44	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	9	.	.	150	10,000	.	First Monday in December.
46	9	323	.	127	4,500	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
47	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	6	36	4	101	3,500	1,000	Wednesday after 1st Mond. Dec.
49	6	20	.	144	200	800	.
50	8	.	.	85	.	.	.
51	5	.	.	50	2,000	.	.
52	4	.	.	100	.	.	.
53	9	.	.	60	1,000	.	Last Thursday in June.
54	9	.	2	25	1,200	250	Second Wednesday in June.
55	7	.	.	138	1,000	.	.
56	2	110	.	43	4,000	.	Third Wednesday in Sept.
57	1	100	.	35	500	.	.
58	6	168	.	125	2,200	3,500	First Wednesday in October.
59	2	.	.	90	3,000	200	First Thursday in October.
60	6	3	.	100	1,250	.	.
61	15	600	50	62	2,400	2,000	Last Wednesday in September.
62	15	80	3	130	5,000	.	August 1st.
63	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
64	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
65	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
66	8	.	.	203	1,200	.	Last Friday in September.
67	8	.	.	.	.	.	Last week in July.

COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Founded.
68	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio,	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
69	Miami University,	Oxford, do,	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1809
70	Franklin,	New Athens, do,	Joseph Smith,	1825
71	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do,	George E. Pierce, A. M.	1826
72	Kenyon,†	Gambier, do,	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1826
73	Granville,*	Granville, do,	John Pratt,	1832
74	Marietta,	Marietta*, do,	Joel H. Linsley, A. M.	1832
75	Oberlin Inst.,	Oberlin, do,	Asa Mahan,	1834
76	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati, do,	Wm. H. McGuffey,	1819
77	Woodward,	Cincinnati, do,	B. P. W. Aydelotte, D. D.	
78	Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
79	South Hanover,	South Hanover, do,	D. McCauley,	1829
80	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, do,	Elihu W. Baldwin, A. M.	1833
81	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
82	Shurtleff,*	Up. Alton, do,		1835
83	McKendree,‡	Lebanon, do,	John A. Merrell, A. M.	1834
84	McDonough,	Macomb, do,		1837
85	University of St. Louis,§	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
86	St. Mary's,§	Barrens, do,	John M. Odin,	1830
87	Marion,	New Palmyra, do,	Wm. S. Potts,	1831
88	Columbia,	Columbia, do,		1835
89	St. Charles,‡	St. Charles, do,	W. Fielding,	
90	Fayette,	Fayette, do,	Archibald Patterson,	
91	Michigan University,	Ann Arbor, Mich.		1837
92	Marshall,	do,	John P. Cleaveland,	

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (§) *Catholics*.

With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism*; of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism*. Norwich University, Vt., is an institution recently established by the *Universalists*.

By *students* in the above table, with respect to the New England Colleges and many of the others, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department: but the greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges, and also in many of the other Southern and Western Colleges, belong to the preparatory department; and in some of the new colleges in the Western States, all or nearly all the students enumerated, belong to the preparatory department.

The whole number of students, on the Catalogue, including those of theology, law, and medicine, as well as undergraduates, in Harvard University in 1838, was 382; in Yale College, 564. In the University of Pennsylvania, in 1837, in the Collegiate Department, 100, in the Academical Department, 139; and in the Medical Department, 401; — total, 640.

The *Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution*, at Hamilton, N. Y., is a Baptist seminary, designed for educating young men for the ministry; but does not confer degrees, though it has a collegiate department with four regular classes, and a course of college studies for four years. Number of students, according to the catalogue of 1837–8, theological department, 16; collegiate department, 65; academical department, 45; shorter course, 31: — total, 157.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. Several other Colleges have been incorporated, which are not yet fully organized.

UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Inst- ruct- ers.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
68	6	100	34	41	1,300	1,200	Thurs. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
69	7	198	60	88	1,618	2,671	2d Thursday in August.
70	6	84	7	83	500	1,000	Last Wednesday in September.
71	8	30	.	51	3,500	600	Fourth Wednesday in August.
72	15	61	8	56	4,643	3,156	First Wednesday in Sept.
73	5	.	.	12	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
74	8	.	.	50	3,000	500	Last Wednesday in July.
75	8	.	.	95	.	.	.
76	8	.	.	84	.	.	Last Monday in June.
77	5	.	.	10	.	500	.
78	6	10	1	120	600	400	Last Wednesday in September.
79	6	.	4	120	.	.	.
80	5	2	.	95	.	.	2d Wednesday in July.
81	5	7	.	64	1,500	500	3d Wednesday in September.
82	3	.	2	60	1,000	.	Third Wednesday in July.
83	4	.	2	70	.	.	.
84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
85	15	9	.	200	7,500	.	July 31st.
86	15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
87	5	.	.	33	1,000	.	Last Thursday in June.
88	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
89	3	.	.	70	.	.	.
90	2	.	.	75	.	.	.
91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

VACATIONS IN COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Bowdoin. 1. Com., 3 weeks; — 2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks; — 3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Waterville. 1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks.
- Dartmouth. 1. Com., 4 weeks; 2. Last Mond. Dec., $6\frac{1}{2}$ weeks; — 3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.
- Vermont Univ. 1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan. 8 weeks.
- Middlebury. 1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. last Wed. Nov., 1 week; — 3. 2d Wed. Feb., 2 weeks; — 4. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
- Harvard. 1. (Two terms of 20 weeks each) from the end of the 1st term, 6 weeks; — 2. from the end of the 2d term to Friday after Commencement, 6 weeks.
- Williams. 1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
- Amherst. 1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
- Brown. 1. Dec. 10, 3 weeks; — 2. March 31, 3 weeks; — 3. July 21, till Commencement.
- Yale. 1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Washington. 1. Com., 7 weeks; — 2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks; — 3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
- Wesleyan Univ. 1. Wed. before Christmas, 8 weeks; — 2. preceding com., 4 weeks.
- Columbia. 1. From August 1, to the First Monday in October.
- Union. 1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. in Dec. 4 weeks; — 3. in April, 4 weeks.
- Hamilton. 1. Com., 7 weeks; — 2. Dec. 4 weeks from Wed. before Christmas; — 3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
- Geneva. 1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks; — 3. in April, 3 weeks.
- College of N. J. 1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 5 weeks.
- Rutgers. 1. Com., to Sept. 15; — 2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7; — 3. April 7 to May 1.
- Penn. University. 1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Dec. 2 weeks; — 3. April, 2 weeks.
- Dickinson. 1. Com. to the 15th of Sept.; — 2. Friday before April 1st, 2 weeks.
- Jefferson. 1. Month of October; — 2. Month of April.
- Washington. 1. Month of October; — 2. Month of May.
- St. John's. 1. Good Friday, 10 days; — 2. Last Wed. in July to the 1st Monday in Sept.; — 3. Dec. 23d to 1st Monday in Jan.
- St. Mary's. 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.

- Mt. St. Mary's. 1. July 1 to August 16.
 Columbian. 1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov. ; — 2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
 William and Mary. 1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
 Hamp. Sydney. 1. From 4th Wed. Sept. to 1st Nov.; — 2. 4th Thurs. April to 1st June.
 Washington. 1. Last Thurs. in June to 1st Sept. — A recess of 9 days at Christmas.
 Univ. Virginia. 1. July 20 to September 10.
 Univ. N. Carolina. 1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
 Coll. S. Carolina. 1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
 Univ. Georgia. 1. Com., 1 week ; — 2. 1st Nov. to 15th Jan. ; — 3. April 1st to April 15th.
 Univ. of Alabama. 1. Com. to the 1st Mond. in Dec. ; — 2. 1st July to 1st Mond. Aug.
 Mississippi. 1. Com., 3 months, viz. July, August, and September.
 Louisiana. 1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
 Greenville. 1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 3d Wed. in March, 5 weeks.
 Nashville. 1. Com., 5½ weeks ; — 2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.
 E. Tennessee. 1. Com., 4 weeks ; — 2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
 Transylvania. 1. Com. to 1st Monday Nov. ; — 2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
 Centre. 1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct. ; — 2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
 Augusta. 1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
 Cumberland. 1. Com. to the 1st February.
 St. Joseph's. 1. The month of August.
 Georgetown. 1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct. ; — 2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
 Univ. of Ohio. 1. Com., 6 weeks ; — 2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
 Miami. 1. Com. to 1st Mond. Oct. ; — 2. 2d Thurs. March, 3 weeks.
 Western Reserve. 1. Com., 5 weeks ; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 5 weeks ; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 2 weeks.
 Kenyon. 1. Com., 8 weeks ; — 2. after a term of 20 weeks, 4 weeks.
 Cincinnati. 1. Com. to 1st Monday in Sept., only one vacation.
 Marietta. 1. Com., 10 weeks ; — 2. ending 2d Wed. March, 2 weeks.
 Indiana. 1. Month of May ; — 2. Month of October.
 Illinois. 1. Com. 8 weeks ; — 2. Wed. before 5th April, 6 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College. 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks ; — 2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks ; — 3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

XXII. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School, . . .	Brunswick,	Feb. 10 to 18,	4	90
New Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	1st or 2d Thur. Aug.	3	92
Vermont Medical College, . .	Woodstock,	2d Thurs. March,	5	65
Vermont Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.		
Mass. Medical School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	1st Wed. in Nov.	6	87
Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	100
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	Last week in Oct.	5	48
Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. Nov.	7	106
Coll. Phys. and Surg., West Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	6	164
Geneva Medical College, . . .	Geneva,		6	68
Medical Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	401
Medical Dep. Jefferson College,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	350
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	143
Washington Medical College, . .	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	35
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia, . .	Charlottesville,	September,	3	32
Medical College, . . .	Richmond, Va.	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	
Medical College of the State of S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	127
Medical College of S. Carolina,	do.	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	110
South. School of Prac. Med. . .	do.	2d Mond. in April,	6	
Medical College of Georgia, . .	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Nov.	7	46
Medical College of Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	242
Louisville Medical College, . .	Louisville,		6	
Medical College of Ohio, . . .	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	178
Medical Dep. Cincinnati College,	do.		7	85
Willoughby Medical College, . .	Willoughby.	1st Mond. in Nov.	5	40
Ref. Medical Col. Ohio, . . .	Worthington.	1st Mond. in Oct.	5	
Louisville Medical School, . .	Louisville,			
Med. College of Louisiana, . .	New Orleans,	Last Mond. in Nov.	7	30

XXIII. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. opera- tion.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1837 - 8.	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	3	51	87	4,000
Gilmanton Theol. Sem.	Gilmanton, N. H.	Cong.	1835	3	16		3,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1803	6	100	711	13,000
Divinity School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	3	22	100	
Theological Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	4	42	106	3,000
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	87	245	200
Theol. Inst. of Conn.	E. Windsor, do.	Cong.	1834	3	36		3,500
Theol. Inst. Epis. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	7	74	300	6,011
New York Theol. Sem.	do.	do. Presbyt.		2	53		
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	4	47	220	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Inst.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	16	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Theol. Sem. As. Ref. Ch.	Newburgh, do.	Ass. Ref. Ch.	1836	3			
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.	1784	3	24		
Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1813	5	117	714	7,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	23		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Theol. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1823	3	33		4,000
Theol. School,	Canonsburg, do.	Asso. Ch.		1			
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, do.	Asso. Ref.	1828	1	19		
Epis. Theol. School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.	1822	3	29	90	3,000
Union Theol. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	3	35	76	3,200
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	60		
Southern Theol. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyt.	1829	3	22		1,800
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, do.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	14	1,200
Furman Theol. Seminary,	High Hills, do.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	2	22	62	5,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Do.	1829	4	42	13	10,000
Theol. Dep. Ken. College,	Gambier, do.	Prot. Epis.	1828		12		
Theol. Dep. W. Res. Col.	Hudson, do.	Presbyt.			14	6	
Theological School,	Columbus, do.	Lutheran,					
Granville Theol. Dep.	Granville, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	12		500
Oberlin Theol. Dep.	Oberlin, do.		1834	3	58		
Indiana Theol. Seminary,	S. Hanover, In.	Presbyt.		3	23		
Alton Theol. Seminary,	Upper Alton, Il.	Baptist,	1835				700
Cornellville Theol. Sem.	Cornellville, do.	Presbyt.					
Theol. Dep. Marion Col.	N. Palmyra, Mo.	Presbyt.		1			

For a notice of the Roman Catholic Seminaries, see page 132.

XXIV. LAW SCHOOLS.

		Prof.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University,	2	65
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College,	2	33
New York City,	Law Depart, N. Y. Univ.	3	
Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College,	1	14
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College,	1	44
Charlottesville, do.	University of Virginia,	1	67
Lexington, Ken	Transylvania University,	2	56
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	25

Schools for the study of law are much less frequented than schools for the study of the other professions. The first institution of this nature, of much note, that was established in the United States, was the Law School at Litchfield, in Connecticut, which had, from 1798 to 1827, 730 students; but it is now discontinued.

XXV. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

1. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Churches or Con- gregat'ns.	Ministers.	Members or Commu- nicants.	Population.
Baptists,	6,319	4,239	452,000	4,300,000
“ Freewill,	753	612	33,876	
“ Seventh-Day,	42	46	4,503	
“ Six-Principle,	16	10	2,117	
Catholics,	443	389		800,000
Christians,	1,000	800	150,000	300,000
Congregationalists,	1,300	1,150	160,000	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ, (Campbellites,)				
Dutch Reformed,	197	192	22,515	450,000
Episcopalians,	850	849		600,000
Friends,	500			100,000
German Reformed,	600	180	30,000	
Jews,				15,000
Lutherans,	750	267	62,266	540,000
Mennonites,	200		30,000	
Methodists,		2,764	650,103	3,000,000
“ Protestant,		400	50,000	
Moravians or United Brethren,	24	33	5,745	12,000
Mormonites,			12,000	12,000
New Jerusalem Church,				5,000
Presbyterians,	2,807	2,225	274,084	2,175,000
“ Cumberland,	500	450	50,000	
“ Associate,	183	87	16,000	
“ Reformed,	40	20	3,000	
“ Associate Reformed,	214	116	12,000	6,000
Shakers,	15	45	6,000	
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000	
Unitarians,	200	174		180,000
Universalists,	653	317		600,000

The above statements of the number of churches, ministers, and members of the several denominations, have been derived chiefly from recent official documents published by the different denominations; but the last column contains rather a vague estimate, which has appeared in various publications, of the total number of people who are attached to or show a preference for the several different religious persuasions.

2. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Meeting of Conventions.
Eastern Diocese.				
Maine,	{ Alex. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	7	1st Wednesday in Sept.
N. Hampshire,			6	Last Wednesday in June
Massachusetts,			53	3d Wednesday in June.
R. Island,			20	2d Tuesday in June.
Vermont,	John H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	19	3d Wednesday in Sept.
Connecticut,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	71	2d Tuesday in June.
New York,	Benj. F. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	224	1st Thursday in Oct.
New Jersey,	George W. Doane, D. D.	1832	32	Last Wednesday in May.
Pennsylvania,	Henry H. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827	85	Third Tuesday in May.
Delaware,			7	1st Saturday in June.
Maryland,	*Jackson Kemper, D. D.	1835	67	Last Wednesday in May.
Virginia,	{ Richard C. Moore, D. D.	1814	73	3d Wednesday in May.
	{ W. Meade, D. D. <i>Assist.</i>	1829		
North Carolina,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	20	Last Thursday in May.
South Carolina,	Nathaniel Bowen, D. D.	1818	46	1st Wednesday in May.
Georgia,			6	2d Mon. aft. Easter Mon.
Alabama,			7	2d Saturday in June.
Mississippi,			3	1st Wednesday in May.
Louisiana,			4	Last Thurs. in April.
Tennessee,	James H. Otey, D. D.	1834	10	1st Sat. af. 2d Wed. Oct.
Kentucky,	Benj. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	20	2d Thursday in May.
Ohio,	Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1832	47	2d Th. af. 1st Wed. Sept.
Illinois,	†Philander Chase, D. D.	1819	7	3d Wednesday in May.
Indiana,	{	1836	10	
Missouri,			10	
Michigan,			10	2d Friday in June.
Florida,			4	
Wisconsin,			1	

* Bishop Kemper was consecrated Bishop of Indiana and Missouri in 1835, being the first; and was elected Bishop of Maryland in 1838.

† Bishop Chase was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1819; but resigned in 1831; and in 1835, he was chosen Bishop of Illinois.

BISHOPS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

		Elected.
Elijah Heading, D. D.	Lynn, Mass.	1824
Beverly Waugh, D. D.	New York, N. Y.	1836
James O. Andrew, D. D.	Augusta, Geo.	1832
Thomas A. Morris, D. D.	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1836
Robert Soule, D. D.	Lebanon, Ohio,	1824
Robert R. Roberts, D. D.	Bona, Indiana,	1816

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have no particular provinces or districts; but each one is Bishop of the church throughout the whole of the United States; and they spend most of their time in visiting the different parts of the country.

3. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Min.
Boston,	New England,	Bened't J. Fenwick, D. D.	24
New York,	N. York and part of N. Jersey,	John Dubois, D. D.	43
Philadelphia,	{ Penn. and part of New Jersey,	{ Henry Conwell, D. D.	{ 40
	{ and Delaware,	{ F. P. Kenrick, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>	{
Baltimore,	Md., Va., and Dist. Columbia,	Samuel Eccleston, D. D., <i>Abp.</i>	75
Charleston,	N. C., S. C., and Georgia,	John England, D. D.	28
Mobile,	Alabama and Florida,	Michael Portier, D. D.	10
New Orleans,	Louisiana and Mississippi,	Anthony Blanc, D. D.	31
Bardstown,	Kentucky and Tennessee,	{ Benedict J. Flaget, D. D.	{ 41
		{ G. J. Chabrat, D. D., <i>Coadj.</i>	{
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	John B. Percell, D. D.	21
Vincennes,	Indiana and part of Illinois,	Simon G. Bruté, D. D.	15
St. Louis,	Missouri, Arkansas, &c.	Joseph Rosati, D. D.	68
Detroit,	Michigan and Wisconsin Ter.	Frederick Rézé, D. D.	22
			418

Catholics. — The first Catholic bishop in the United States (John Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore) was consecrated in 1790. The Catholics increase rapidly, almost exclusively by emigration from Europe. They have now 12 dioceses, 1 archbishop, 13 bishops; and, according to the "Catholic Almanac" for 1837, 300 churches, 143 stations, 389 clergymen, 12 ecclesiastical seminaries, 13 colleges, 23 female religious institutions, 37 female academies, 37 charitable institutions, and 7 periodical publications "devoted to the cause of Catholicity."

Catholic *Ecclesiastical Seminaries* with the number of students, as stated in the "Catholic Almanac": — Boston; Philadelphia (8); Baltimore (17); Emmitsburg (26); Frederick (19); Charleston (7); near Bardstown, and at St. Rose, in Washington County, Ken.; Cincinnati (7), and Perry County, Ohio; the Barrens, and St. Stanislaus, Missouri.

In the table of Colleges, on pages 124 – 127, 8 *Catholic Colleges* are enumerated. In addition to these, the following are mentioned in the "Catholic Almanac," viz. Mount St. James's Seminary at Worcester, Mass.; Nyack College on the Hudson, about 30 miles north of New York; St. James's Literary Institution, Frederick, Md.; Cincinnati Athenæum; and St. Philip's College near Detroit; but these institutions do not appear to be yet properly organized as colleges.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR BRUNSWICK.

Greatest Heat at 1 o'clock and for the Month, at Brunswick, Maine, during 30 Years, according to the Observations of Prof. P. Cleaveland.

The observations were made by a Six's Thermometer, with a northern exposure, six feet from the ground, there being no reflected heat, and all circumstances remaining the same during 30 years. — The first column indicates the greatest heat at 1 o'clock; the second, the monthly maximum.

Year.	June.		July.		August.		Year.	June.		July.		August.	
	1 o'clock.	Maximum Heat.	1 o'clock.	Maximum Heat.	1 o'clock.	Maximum Heat.		1 o'clock.	Maximum Heat.	1 o'clock.	Maximum Heat.	1 o'clock.	Maximum Heat.
1808	88½	97½	92½	98½	89½	89½	1824	92½	93	89	92	83	86
1809	90½	92	80½	84	83	86	1825	92	97	96½	97½	90	90
1810	89½	90	85	89	84	86½	1826	92½	93	98	98	84	85
1811	89½	92½	97	97½	93	95	1827	86	86	92	92	94	96
1812	79½	83	87	87½	83½	85	1828	88	88	89	89	89	89
1813	82½	84	86	92½	90½	93½	1829	85	85	88	90	88	90
1814	82	85	89	90	84	86	1830	82	86	97½	97½	82	82
1815	84	86	91½	92	82	94	1831	93	93	93	94	89	89
1816	93½	96	79	81	86½	88	1832	90	91	93	93	89	90
1817	79½	84½	88	92½	85	90	1833	80	80	92	92½	85	85
1818	91½	92½	96½	97½	87	90	1834	83	84	93	96	87	88
1819	91½	93	91	91	95	96	1835	87	87	91	93	87	87
1820	91½	96	95½	95½	88	90	1836	88	89	92	92	89	89
1821	82½	89	92½	96	93½	95	1837	90	91	92	94	94	94
1822	91	91	89½	93	85	88½	1838	98	98				
1823	89	90	93	94½	90	92							

II. TABLE FOR CONCORD, N. H.

Mean Temperature of each Month in 1837, according to the Observations of John Farmer, Esq.

January,	16.4	April,	40.4	July,	64.4	October,	45.2
February,	22.2	May,	50.6	August,	63.3	November,	35.
March,	31.5	June,	63.2	September,	56.1	December,	25.6

III. TABLE FOR DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.

*Comparison of Three Years, ending respectively, October 31st, 1835,
1836, 1837.*

Compiled from the Monthly Journals by the Editors of the "Vermont Chronicle."

	THERMOMETER.									FACE OF THE SKY.									
	Mean.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Fair Days.			Cloudy.			Variable.			
	1835.	1836.	1837.	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	
	1835.	1836.	1837.	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	'35	'36	'37	
Nov.	32.0	31.0	50.9	55	61	62	9	—	9	13	6	5	5	13	7	11	11	18	14
Dec.	18.5	12.9	20.2	40	44	47	—16	—19	—10	3	8	12	17	10	9	11	13	10	
Jan.	17.6	19.3	10.5	47	42	46	—32	—14	—31	11	3	11	8	17	15	12	11	5	
Feb.	16.2	10.8	18.5	46	45	45	—20	—29	—18	7	7	5	9	13	12	12	9	11	
March,	27.5	23.0	26.2	56	50	60	—11	—11	—23	7	8	10	12	9	12	12	15	9	
April,	37.6	36.9	38.4	63	63	73	16	8	19	9	9	8	14	7	9	7	14	13	
May,	50.3	53.6	49.6	81	85	77	26	24	23	11	9	5	6	12	13	14	10	13	
June,	61.5	61.2	62.0	85	89	83	40	41	42	12	6	7	10	15	7	8	9	16	
July,	67.7	62.0	63.5	85	99	89	45	48	48	13	13	12	7	5	5	11	13	14	
August,	62.6	61.5	62.9	83	87	85	41	40	40	15	15	7	8	4	6	8	12	18	
Sept.	53.2	57.0	54.9	83	86	89	37	34	30	13	10	10	7	9	6	10	11	14	
Oct.	48.9	38.6	41.7	73	67	71	27	12	15	11	13	9	11	10	5	9	8	17	
Year,	41.1	39.3	39.9	85	92	89	—32	—29	—31	118	106	101	122	117	110	125	143	154	

WINDS OF THREE DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

	N.	NW.	NE.	S.	SW.	SE.	E.	W.
1835,	76	394	44	52	372	80	10	52
1836,	176	260	45	160	137	118	42	145
1837,	171	312	54	114	196	112	19	116

No. of OBSERVATIONS AT OR BELOW 0.						AURORA BOREALIS.	SNOW.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.	No. of Obs.	Inches.
1835	8	20	15	5	48	18	52
1836	17	10	29	6	63	26	89
1837	7	25	14	9	55	16	63

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR DOVER, N. H.

Lat. 43° 13' N. Long. 70° 54' W.; — For 1837. By A. A. Tufts, Esq.

1. TABLE FOR 5 YEARS. — Part 1.

Years.	Mean Temperature.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1833	27.9	20.7	29.	44.	56.9	61.3	69.4	64.4	53.8	46.3	34.9	27.5
1834	17.4	29.8	32.6	43.6	52	62.6	72.8	66.5	60.8	45.8	35.8	23.3
1835	22.6	21.	29.5	40.5	53.6	64.	69.7	65.5	55.6	50.2	36.	18.4
1836	22.1	16.1	28.	39.8	53.4	59.9	69.4	63.1	59.3	42.5	34.5	25.3
1837	17.2	22.2	29.3	41.	50.8	63.5	66.4	64.7	56.	45.7	35.8	26.6
1838	30.9	17.1	35.1	39.2								

TABLE FOR 5 YEARS. — *Part 2.*

Years.	Thermometer.						Weather.			
	Greatest cold.	Date.	Greatest heat.	Date.	Range.	Mean.	Inches of Snow.	Fair Days.	Cloudy.	Foul.
1833	—12	Jan. 19	95.	July 22	107	45.1-10	99	257	40	68
1834	—14	Feb. 8	98.	July 26	112	45.1-4	59½	255	55	55
1835	—28	Jan. 4	99.5	July 25	127½	43.10-12	52	262	62	41
1836	—17	Feb. 4	98.	July 9	115	42.8-10	89	237	72	57
1837	—18	Jan. 4	95.	July 1	113	43.3-10	45	251	52	62
1838										

2. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR DOVER, FOR 1837.

Months:	WEATHER.						THERMOMETER.								PREVAILING WINDS.								
	Coldest day.	Warmest day.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain.	Snow.	Greatest cold.	Day of Month	Greatest heat.	Day of Month.	Mean Temp.				For the mo.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.
											Range.	At sunrise.	At 1 P. M.	At 10 P. M.									
Jan.	4	31	22	2	3	4	—18	4	47	31	65	10.1	26.4	15	17.2	16		5		2		7	1
Feb.	13	16	19	4	2	3	—8	18	47	16	55	15.4	31.	20.2	22.2	11	1	4	1	4		5	2
March,	1	18	19	7	4	1	—10	2	54	25	64	20.8	39.9	27.2	29.3	7		5	2	10		6	1
April,	5	29	20	4	6		21	5	74	29	50	33.6	51.4	38.	41.	9		5	7		4	5	
May,	1	31	17	3	11		23	2	82	14	59	44.	61.	47.4	50.8	6		6	3	9		4	3
June,	17	30	20	6	4		42	12	87	30	45	54.9	76.6	59.	63.5	1		5	1	10		10	3
July,	12	1	27	3	1		48	13	95	1	47	57.	80	1	62.1	66.4	8		3	7		10	3
Aug.	23	3	20	7	4		39	24	92	2	53	56.1	77.	61.	64.7	3		8	1	7	1	9	2
Sept.	24	11	25	4	1		31	25	90	11	59	45	8	70.8	51.4	56.	3		2	1	12	7	5
Oct.	9	18	21	5	5		19	9	73	11	54	37.5	56.9	42.7	45.7	12		10		2		7	
Nov.	27	20	20	2	6	2	6	28	57	21	51	29.7	43.9	33.8	35.8	11		4	1	5		8	1
Dec.	22	3	21	5	3	2	—4	22	55	3	59	20.9	33.7	25.2	25.6	13		5		2		9	2
Year,			251	52	50	12	—18		95		11.3	35.5	54.1	40.3	43.3	100	1	62	10	77	1	86	28

The coldest day in the year was January 4th. Mean of three observations, 4 degrees below 0.

The warmest day in the year was July 1st. Mean, 78.3 degrees above 0.

The lowest temperature, January 4th, 18 degrees below 0.

The highest temperature, July 1st, 95 degrees above 0.

Range of the year, 113 degrees. Mean of the year, 43.3 degrees.

V. TABLE AND NOTICES RELATING TO SAVANNAH, GEO.

*Table abstracted from Mr. A. G. Oemler's Tables for the
Years 1837, 1838.*

Months.	THERMOMETER.									RAIN GAUGE.			
	Highest.				Lowest.				Monthly Mean Temperature.			Cubic Inches.	No. of Rainy Days.
	Day.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	Day.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.		
1837, June,	6	75	95	85	22	62	75	72	71.60	82.70	77.40	1.93	4
July,	8	79	97*	85	15	68	87	80	76.19	88.87	81.84	2.44	4
August,	1	79	91	83	25	70	80	81	75.13	83.94	80.00	4.60	6
September,	11	71	83	83	15	60	73	73	68.87	77.89	74.53	5.56	5
October,	2	71	85	78	30	40	56	53	62.61	70.87	67.87	3.34	5
November,	11	60	79	69	25	32	50	41	52.67	66.93	61.27	0.31	2
December,	4	59	77	68	21	32	54	49	46.42	59.29	53.90	3.34	4
1838, January,	17	65	77	68	12	22†	41	40	48.81	60.00	55.94	3.41	7
February,	16	63	67	52	4	23	39	34	41.21	53.57	48.96	5.07	5
March,	31	67	84	78	18	37	54	48	50.13	62.97	58.61	1.40	4
April,	1	67	87	78	21	45	59	55	57.57	70.13	67.67	1.85	4
May,	22	71	84	77	6	51	68	62	63.35	74.23	71.58	2.30	4
Annual Mean,									59.63	70.95	66.63	34.55	54

The last two years have been remarkable for the small quantity of rain which has fallen, and the steady equable movements of the Thermometer. There has been no rainy month since August, 1836, and rain has very seldom fallen in sufficient quantity to run in the funnel of the rain gauge on two successive days.

The Thermometer indicated on July 3d, 1836, at 2 P. M. 95°
 “ “ Jan. 3d, 1837, at 8 A. M. 20 differ. 75°
 “ “ July 8th, 1837, at 2 P. M. 97*
 “ “ Jan. 12th, 1838, at 8 A. M. 22† “ 75

The mean temperature for the hottest and coldest months at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and 6 P. M. differed thus :

July, 1836,	77.36	89.63	81.80	July, 1837,	76.19	88.87	81.84
Jan. 1837,	39.10	50.30	46.40	Feb. 1838,	41.21	53.57	48.96
Difference,	38.26	39.33	35.40	Difference,	34.98	35.30	32.88

* 26 degrees above the annual mean.

† 38 degrees below the annual mean.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR KEY WEST.

1. Table showing the Temperature in 1837, at Key West, Florida, the most southern Town in the United States. (Lat. 24° 33' 30" N. Long. 81° 52' 30" W.

Months.	Monthly.				Daily Range.			Rain on	Showers on	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.	Gr.st.	Least.	Mean.	Days.		Inches.
Jan.	79.00	50.00	66.223	29.00	17.25	2.00	7.862	1	8	1.830
Feb.	80.00	52.00	68.799	28.00	14.25	1.25	8.884	2	3	.925
March,	81.00	58.50	70.771	22.50	13.50	3.25	7.963	2	4	.750
April,	83.50	62.50	73.126	21.00	11.75	3.00	7.371	3	2	2.425
May,	84.00	68.50	77.904	15.50	11.50	4.50	7.403	1	15	5.350
June,	83.00	74.75	81.355	13.25	10.00	3.50	7.405	0	9	1.675
July,	88.00	68.00	82.355	20.00	10.75	4.00	7.193	4	6	1.650
August,	87.00	72.00	82.009	15.00	13.50	4.00	7.371	3	4	7.500
Sept.,	86.00	73.00	81.000	13.00	11.00	3.00	7.400	5	8	5.800
Oct.,	86.00	61.75	77.850	24.25	11.00	1.00	5.974	2	10	6.050
Nov.,	81.25	57.75	76.129	23.50	11.75	4.00	6.330	1	10	3.050
Dec.	78.75	54.25	70.296	24.50	11.25	1.50	5.552	2	8	1.650
Year,	88.00	50.00	76.485	38.00	17.25	1.00	7.226	26	87	38.655
1835,	89.50	45.00	75.924	44.50	16.00	1.00	8.335	16	99	30.075
1834,	89.00	54.50	77.394	34.50	14.50	0.50	7.044	28	49	36.090

1837 { Greatest heat, July 30th, max. 88° min. 83°
 { Least heat, January 4th, max. 67 min. 50

2. Table showing the prevalence of different Winds at Key West, from Observations made during Four Years.

* * The observations were made in the morning and afternoon of each day as to the prevailing Wind. The figures in the table represent the mean number of days that each wind prevailed in each month, and on the result of the addition of half days. Winds from points of the compass not represented in the table, are inserted in the columns to which they approximate the nearest.

Months.	N.	N. to NE.			Trades NE. to SE.			Var. SE. to S.	S.	Var. S. to SW.	SW.	Var. SW. to W.	W.	Var. W. to NW.	NW.	Var. NW. to N.	Var. Genl.	Perfectly Calm.	Total Days.
		Var. N. to NE.	N. E.	E. S. E.	Var. SE. to S.	S. E.	E. S. E.												
Jan.	4	1	5	4	6	3			1	1	1				4		1		31
Feb.	5	1	5	4	4	2		1		1		1		1	3		1		28
March,	2	1	6	8	3	2		1	1		1		1		3	1			31
April,	2	1	4	3	7	1		1	1	1	2		1		2	2	1		30
May,	1		3	5	8	4		1	1	1	2				2	1			31
June,	1		4	4	5	2			4		3		1	1	3	1	1		30
July,			3	7	9	2			3		2		1		1	2	1		31
August,			4	5	8	1			3		3		2	1	1				31
Sept.,	1		8	4	8	2		1			2		1		1	1	1		30
Oct.	4	1	10	3	5	1					1				2		1		31
Nov.	2	2	11	7	2	2			1						2		1		31
Dec.	5	1	9	4	2	2		1	1			1		1	3	1			31
Year,	27	7	72	58	67	24		5	16	4	17	3	6	5	29	7	12	6	365

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR INDIAN KEY,

Florida, (Lat. 24° 48' N. Long. 80° 55' W.) for the Years 1836, and 1837; — abstracted from the Observations of Charles Howe, Esq., accompanying the Report of the Committee (of Congress) on Agriculture, on the Memorial of Dr. Henry Perrine, in relation to the Culture of Tropical Plants in the United States.

Months.	Year 1836.					Year 1837.				
	Thermometer.				Rain.	Thermometer.				Rain.
	Sunrise.		2 o'clock, P. M.			Sunrise.		2 o'clock, P. M.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
January,	49	75	56	81	2.00	50	73	57	84	2.72
February,	47	76	55	85	0.64	51	74	56	80	1.10
March,	56	77	63	83	2.50	59	76	66	82	0.09
April,	70	79	74	86	2.00	65	79	70	86	2.00
May,	74	81	77	88	6.50	73	81	77	87	0.09
June,	71	83	80	88	3.50	76	84	82	90	3.10
July,	77	84	79	88	5.34	79	86	84	90	3.70
August,	80	84	84	89	1.69	80	85	78	90	6.75
Sept.	77	84	81	88	5.90	79	84	81	88	7.25
October,	73	83	77	86	3.86	61	84	87	88	8.75
Nov.	61	78	64	84	1.22	61	78	66	86	6.10
Dec.	55	75	62	81	0.00	62	76	66	84	0.12
					34.15					41.77

In 1836; — greatest cold (Feb. 4) 47; — greatest heat, (Aug 19, 20, 28, and 29,) 89; — annual range, 42. From June 13 to Oct. 1, the thermometer did not fall but five times below 80 at sunrise, and not once lower than 77.

In 1837; — greatest cold (Jan. 3) 50; — greatest heat, (June 21; July 4, 5, 6, 24, 25, 26; Aug. 21,) 90; — annual range, 40.

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SANTA CRUZ,

An Island in the West Indies; abstracted from the Observations of the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, made at 6½ o'clock, A. M., 9 A. M., 12, 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 9 P. M.; from Dec. 7, 1836 to April 30, 1837.

	Lowest Heat.	Highest Heat.	Monthly Mean.	Greatest daily Variation.	Least daily Variation.
December,	70	81½	75¾	7½	1
January,	71½	81¾	76	7½	2½
February,	73	82	77½	8	3
March,	67½	84½	74	14½	2
April,	73	85	76	7½	2

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.,

For One Year, from July 1st, 1837, to July 1st, 1838; from two daily Observations, taken at Sunrise, and 2 P. M.

	Mean.	Max.	Min.		Mean.	Max.	Min.
1837.				1838.			
July,	76.3	95	59	January,	43.1	64	24
August,	74.3	94	49	February,	30.8	55	3
September,	65.2	91	38	March,	46.5	73	24
October,	60.2	85	28	April,	52.4	85	28
November,	48.3	75	25	May,	59.5	82	44
December,	39.2	69	25	June,	72.2	86	57

Mean for the Year, 55.77.

At the same place, the mean heat of July, 1838, was 77.5 (similar observations); and the highest degree observed was (July 28th, 1838) 99.5.

X. ANNUAL QUANTITY OF RAIN.

[From "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser."]

Statement of the Quantity of Rain which has fallen in each Year, from 1810 to 1837, inclusive; the first 14 years by the gauge of P. Legoux, at Spring Mill, (near Philadelphia,) and the following 14 years by that kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.	In. dec.
1810 32.656	1817 36.005	1824 38.740	1831 43.940
1811 34.968	1818 30.177	1825 29.570	1832 39.870
1812 39.300	1819 23.354	1826 35.140	1833 48.550
1813 35.625	1820 39.609	1827 38.560	1834 34.240
1814 43.135	1821 32.182	1828 37.970	1835 39.300
1815 33.666	1822 29.864	1829 41.859	1836 42.660
1816 27.947	1823 41.851	1830 45.070	1837 39.040

The whole quantity of rain which fell in the above 28 years was 1,035,742 inches, which gives an annual average of 36,991 inches.

The rain in each month of 1837, was as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
1st Month,	2.50	6th Month,	2.83	11th Month,	3.23
2d "	3.58	7th "	5.89	12th "	2.56
3d "	3.76	8th "	4.06		
4th "	2.83	9th "	2.28	Total,	39.04
5th "	4.86	10th "	0.66		

XI. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

The time of Apple Trees being in full blossom in Mansfield, Bristol County, Mass., in each year for 40 years, from 1798 to 1837, inclusive, according to a statement of Mr. Isaac Stearns, Jr., communicated to the "New England Farmer."

1798	May 13	1808	May 18	1818	May 29	1828	May 17
1799	" 19	1809	" 25	1819	" 25	1829	" 21
1800	" 17	1810	" 19	1820	" 17	1830	" 9
1801	" 17	1811	" 15	1821	" 27	1831	" 14
1802	" 26	1812	June 2	1822	" 15	1832	" 21
1803	" 22	1813	May 25	1823	" 23	1833	" 12
1804	" 22	1814	" 14	1824	" 19	1834	" 20
1805	" 14	1815	" 27	1825	" 15	1835	" 29
1806	" 27	1816	" 28	1826	" 15	1836	" 21
1807	" 27	1817	" 23	1827	" 17	1837	" 30
Av. 1st 10 Yrs. 21		2d 10 Years, 23		3d 10 Years, 20		4th 10 Years, 20	

The average time of the whole 40 years the 21st of May. — The earliest season of the forty years was that of 1830; the latest, that of 1812. — "The times when the preceding notices were taken, were when the blossoms were out at the fullest, and the trees appeared the whitest." — They must therefore have begun to blossom several days earlier.

FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1838.

Place.		Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick,	Maine,	May 14 : — 19 full.	May 28	June 4
Cambridge,	Mass.		May 15 : — 20 full.	May 22 : — 28 full.
Baltimore,	Md.	April 28	April 30	May 10
King George C. H.,	Va.	April 14 full.	April 14 full.	April 28
Norwalk,	Ohio,	April 29		May 8

The spring of 1838 was uncommonly backward. Apple trees began to blossom, in Cambridge, Mass., on the 22d of May, were in fullest blossom from the 27th to the 31st of May, and were out of blossom about the 9th of June.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1839.

			Salary.
EDWARD KENT,	of Bangor,	Governor. . . .	\$1,500
Samuel P. Benson,	of Augusta,	Secretary of State, . .	900
James B. Calhoun,	do.	Treasurer,	900
Rufus C. Vose,	of Bangor,	Adjutant-General, . .	700
Elijah L. Hamlin,	do.	Land-Agent,	1,000
John O'Brien,	of Thomaston,	Warden of State Prison,	700

The Senate consists of 25 members; N. S. Littlefield, *President*.

House of Representatives 187 members; Elisha H. Allen, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Salary.
Nathan Weston,	of Augusta,	Chief Justice,	\$1,800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	Associate Justice,	1,800
Ether Shepley,	of Saco,	do.	1,800
Nathan Clifford,	of Newfield,	Attorney-General,	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	Reporter,	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	1,200
David Perham,	of Bangor,	Associate Justice,	1,200
Asa Redington, Jr.,	of Augusta,	do.	1,200

MILITIA.

The Militia comprises 8 Divisions, each of which is under the command of a Major-General. The Major-Generals are as follow : —

Isaac Hodson, of Bangor.	Eliphalet D. Bray, of Kingfield.
Joseph S. Jewell, of Scarborough.	Greenleaf White, of Augusta.
Alvin Bolster, of Rumford.	Benjamin Burgess, of Lisbon.
Ezekiel Foster, of Eastport.	Jeremiah McIntire, of York.

Military duty is required of able-bodied white men from the age of 18 to 35; and those between 35 and 45, are required to be constantly equip-

ped, to send their equipments to the place of annual inspection, and to attend the election of company officers. Officers of government and ministers of the gospel are exempted; and persons who have held commissions in the militia less than five years, and have not been superseded, are exempted by paying two dollars annually.

Military duty is to be performed on three days; 1st, the annual inspection on the 1st Tuesday in May; 2d, one day for company discipline; 3d, one day for review and inspection by regiment.

The equipments required of the infantry consist of a good musket, cartridgebox, bayonet, scabbard, priming-wire, brush, and spare flints; of the cavalry, sword, pistols, &c.; of the artillery, sword; of the riflemen, rifle, powderhorn, pouch, &c.

The fine for non-appearance at each company training is \$4; at the regimental review, \$5.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1839.

			Salary.
ISAAC HILL,	of Concord,	Governor,	\$1,200
Josiah Stevens, Jr.,	do.	Secretary of State,	800
Zenas Clement,	do.	Treasurer,	600
Joseph Low,	do.	Adjutant-General,	200
Robert Davis,	do.	Quartermaster-General,	200

Executive Council.

		County.
Tristram Shaw,	of Exeter,	Rockingham.
Moses Baker,	of Somersworth,	Strafford.
Israel Hunt,	of Nashua,	Hillsborough.
Enos Stearns,	of Charlestown,	Cheshire.
John Page,	of Haverhill,	Grafton.
Samuel Jones,	of Bradford,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>
Ira A. Eastman,	of Gilmanton,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Joel Parker,	Keene,	Chief Justice,	1838,	\$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	Associate Justice,	1819,	1,200
Nathaniel G Upham,	Concord,	do.	1833,	1,200
Leonard Wilcox,	Orford,	do.	1838,	1,200
Charles F. Gove,	Goffstown,	Attorney-General,	1835,	1,200

Courts of Common Pleas.

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{	Bradbury Bartlett,	\$150
	{	Dudley Freese,	150
Strafford,	{	Henry Y. Simpson,	150
	{	Ezekiel Hurd,	150
Merrimack,	{	Benjamin Wadleigh,	110
	{	Aaron Whittemore,	110
Hillsborough,	{	Simon P. Colby,	126
	{	Jesse Carr,	126
Cheshire,	{	Horace Chapin,	100
	{	Larkin Baker,	100
Sullivan,	{	Ambrose Cossit,	100
	{	Eleazer Jackson,	100
Grafton,	{	David C. Churchill,	150
	{	Walter Blair,	150
Coos,	{	Joshua Marshall,	100
	{	John Pendexter,	100

MILITIA.

The Militia of this State comprises three divisions and six brigades. The divisions are commanded by the following Major-Generals:—

1st Division,	Benjamin E. Lock,	of Epsom.
2d do.	Timothy Dow,	of Barnstead.
3d do.	James Wilson, Jr.,	of Keene.

All free able-bodied white male citizens, from the age of 18 to 40, are liable to do military duty, and those from 40 to 45 are required to keep themselves equipped:—except various United States and state judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, officers and students of colleges, preceptors of academies, all who have held a military commission for the term of four years, Quakers and Shakers, drivers of mail-stages, ferrymen, &c.

Every company of the militia is required to meet annually on the first Tuesday in May, for inspection; also once in each year, by order of the commanding officer; and each regiment is required to be called out annually between the 1st of September and the 15th of October.

Each non-commissioned officer and soldier is required to be equipped with a good firelock, bayonet, scabbard and belt, cartridgebox, knapsack, and canteen. The fine for non-appearance at a company training is \$2; at a regimental muster, \$3.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1838.

			Salary.
SILAS H. JENISON,	of Shoreham,	Governor,	\$ 750
David M. Camp,	of Derby,	Licut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,	
Allen Wardner,	of Windsor,	Treasurer,	400
Chauncey L. Knapp,	of Montpelier,	Secretary of State,	300
George B. Manser,	do.	Sec'y Civil & Military Affairs,	200
David Pierce,	of Woodstock,	Auditor,	
Norman Williams,	do.	Secretary of the Senate,	275
A. L. Miner,	of Manchester,	Clerk of the House of Rep.	275

LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate*, established in 1836, consists of 30 members; each county being entitled to at least one, and the rest apportioned according to population; and the *House of Representatives* is composed of one member from each town. Pay of the members of each house, \$1.50 a day, during the session of the legislature; and of the Lieutenant-Governor while presiding in the Senate, \$4.00 a day.—Solomon Foot of Rutland, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of five judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court for each county, consisting of three judges, chosen in the same manner (one of the judges of the Supreme Court being chief justice), who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace, also appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,300
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	Associate Justice,	1,300
Samuel S. Phelps,	of Middlebury,	do.	1,300
Jacob Collamer,	of Woodstock,	do.	1,300
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Montpelier,	do.	1,300

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 4 divisions, each commanded by a Major-General. — It consists of all the able-bodied white males, with few exceptions, from the age of 18 to 45. Each soldier is required to keep himself constantly provided with such arms and equipments as are necessary for actual service, and by so doing, he is exempted from a poll tax. — The militia is about to undergo a new organization.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1839.

			Salary.
EDWARD EVERETT,	of Boston,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 3,666.67
George Hull,	of Sandisfield,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	533.33
John P. Bigelow,	of Boston,	<i>Sec. of the Commonwealth,</i>	2,000
David Wilder,	of Leominster,	<i>Treas. and Receiver-Gen.</i>	2,000
H. A. S. Dearborn,	of Roxbury,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	1,500
William Tufts,		<i>1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office,</i>	1,200
Joseph Foster,		<i>1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office,</i>	1,200
Fitch Hall,		<i>1st Clerk, Adjutant-General's Office,</i>	1,200
Horace Mann,	of Boston,	<i>Sec. Board of Education,</i>	2,000
Waldo Flint, of Leicester,	} <i>Bank Com- missioners,</i>	{ <i>pay \$6 a day, and travelling expenses.</i>	
Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield,			
Jonathan Shove, of Danvers,			
Charles Calhoun,		<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	1,170
Luther S. Cushing,		<i>Clerk House of Representatives,</i>	1,170
Myron Lawrence,	of Belchertown,	<i>President of the Senate,</i>	
Robert C. Winthrop,	of Boston,	<i>Speaker of the House of Rep.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1,200
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1,000

Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	<i>District-Attorney</i> , N. Dist.	Salary.
Charles H. Warren,	of New Bedford,	<i>do.</i> S. do.	\$1,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	<i>do.</i> Mid. do.	1,000
Daniel Wells,	of Greenfield,	<i>do.</i> W. do.	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary.
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	\$2,100
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, *Judge*, 1,250

Thomas W. Phillips, *Clerk*; — Samuel D. Parker, *Attorney*.

The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	} <i>Justices</i> ,	} \$1,500
John Gray Rogers,			
James C. Merrill,			

The Police Court sits every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Probate Court.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	305	Timothy Reed,	500
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	450	Henry W. Bishop,	600
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	425	Anselm Bassett,	700
Dukes,	Theod. G. Mayhew,	60	Cornelius Marchant,	100
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	700	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	1,500
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	280	Elijah Alvord,	460
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	280	Justice Willard,	460
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	280	Samuel F. Lyman,	460
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	800	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	200	George Cobb,	300
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	500	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	400	Jacob H. Loud,	750
Suffolk,	John Heard,	1,000	O. W. B. Peabody,	2,000
Worcester,	Ira Barton,	700	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,400

PRODUCTS OF CERTAIN BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

A Summary prepared by the Secretary of State, from the Returns of the Assessors of all the Towns and Cities of the Commonwealth, concerning certain Branches of Industry, or the Value of Articles Manufactured or Produced, the Number of Hands employed, and the Amount of Capital invested, in the Year ending April 1st, 1837.

Articles Manufactured or Produced.	Value	Hands employ'd.	Capital Invested.
Anchors, chain cables, &c., . . .	\$114,125	36	\$ 80,500
Axes, scythes, snaiths, &c. . .	325,956	387	196,938
Beer, bellows, blacking, boats and wherries, bricks, . . .	152,321	373	55,300
Bonnets (straw,) and palm-leaf hats, . . .	1,902,803		
Books and stationery, pocket-books, and school apparatus, . . .	1,048,140	1,023	909,800
Boots and shoes, . . .	14,642,520	39,068	
Brass and copper, . . .	1,469,354	297	635,800
Britannia and block tin, . . .	66,300	59	7,000
Brushes, brooms, and baskets, . .	289,512	350	103,095
Buttons, of all kinds, . . .	246,000	358	147,200
Candles, (spermaceti and tallow,) and soap, . . .	1,620,730	266	697,300
Candlesticks, playing cards, chocolate, clocks, chair stuff, and coffee-mills, . . .	66,914	81	29,840
Cards, (wool,) . . .	254,420	139	148,340
Carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, &c., . . .	679,442	945	278,790
Casks and hoops, . . .	202,832	194	81,250
Chairs and cabinet ware, . . .	1,262,121	2,011	
Clothing, neck-stocks, and suspenders, . . .	2,013,316	3,930	780,158
Combs, . . .	268,500	444	
Cordage and twine, . . .	481,441	439	285,375
Cotton goods, (cloths,) . . .	13,056,659	19,754	14,369,719
Cotton batting, thread, warp and wicking, . . .	169,221	151	78,000
Cotton printing, . . .	4,183,121	1,660	1,539,000
Cutlery, . . .	186,200	193	92,033
Drugs, medicines, and dye-stuffs, . .	371,019	97	98,995
Fishery, (whale, cod, and mackerel,) . .	7,592,290	20,126	12,484,078
Fur caps, and other manufactures of fur, . . .	73,000	100	55,000
Gas, . . .	100,000	40	375,000
Glass, . . .	831,076	647	759,400
Glue, . . .	34,625	18	19,700
Gold and silver leaf, . . .	43,000	36	11,200
Gunpowder, . . .	246,357	77	160,800
Hats, . . .	698,086	867	
India rubber, . . .	18,000	13	10,000
Iron castings, bar and rod, &c., . .	1,658,670	1,311	1,516,025
Jewelry, silver, and silver plate, . .	325,500	207	161,550

Articles Manufactured or Produced.	Value.	Hands. employ'd.	Capital Invested.
Lead manufactures,	201,400	43	\$ 6,400
Leather, including morocco, . .	3,254,416	1,798	2,033,423
Looking-glasses,	165,500	58	61,600
Lumber, shingles, and staves, . .	167,778	121	27,750
Machinery of various kinds, . .	1,235,390	1,399	1,146,775
Muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, &c.,	230,800	394	65,943
Nails, brads, and tacks, . . .	2,527,095	1,095	1,974,000
Oil, (refined, whale and other oil,)	2,030,321	145	1,133,500
Organs and pianofortes, . . .	324,200	239	172,000
Paper,	1,544,230	1,173	1,167,700
Ploughs,	54,561	73	
Saddles, trunks, and whips, . .	351,575	758	109,825
Salt,	246,059	708	801,753
Shovels, spades, forks, and hoes,	264,709	284	225,523
Silk,	56,150	125	137,000
Spectacles, starch, stone and earthen ware,	35,560	47	20,974
Spirits,	1,238,789		
Stone, (granite, marble, slate, and soap-stone,)	680,782	1,177	209,950
Stoves and stove pipe,	31,000	13	11,815
Sugar, (refined,)	976,454	92	303,653
Snuff and cigars,	184,601	396	33,300
Tin ware,	394,322	377	
Tools, (carpenters', joiners', and shoe- makers',)	258,531	279	110,807
Types and stereotypes,	157,000	215	140,000
Umbrellas,	104,500	136	56,500
Upholstery, including bed-binding, curtains, hair, and paper-hangings,	55,483	86	13,160
Vessels built in the five years pre- ceding 1st of April, 1837, . .	6,853,248	2,834	
Varnish and beeswax,	52,600	8	9,000
Window-blinds, sashes, and doors,	74,166	93	8,350
Wire,	4,770	53	44,200
Wooden ware, including packing- boxes, rakes, shoe-pegs, yokes, and helves,	174,692	313	26,950
Wool,	539,689		2,842,778
Woollen goods,	10,399,807	7,097	5,770,750
Engravings, essences, hosiery, lamp- black, mathematical instruments, mustard, razor-straps, lather-boxes, pumps, blocks, &c. &c., . .	63,466	117	19,073
<i>Total,</i>	\$91,765,215	117,352	\$54,851,643

It will be perceived that the Summary includes the *vessels built in the years preceding years*. If, instead of the whole value of the vessels, one fifth of the value is taken, as the proper average for a single year, there will remain the sum of \$86,282,616, as the value of the articles manufactured or produced by the several specified branches of

industry, carried on by the citizens of the State, during the year ending April 1st, 1837.

It is to be observed, that this Summary embraces none of the products of those great branches of industry, *agriculture* and *commerce*, with the exception of that portion which concerns *sheep* and *fisheries*; and, of course, falls far short of presenting a complete view of the products of the State.

MILITIA REGULATIONS.

The militia of this State comprises 7 divisions, each commanded by a Major-General and 16 brigades, each under the command of a Brigadier-General.

Brigades.			Major-Generals.	
1st Division,	3	Suffolk and Norfolk,	Edward W. Bradley,	of Roxbury.
2d do.	2	Essex,	Benjamin Stickney,	of Newbury.
3d do.	2	Middlesex,	Samuel Chandler,	of Lexington.
4th do.	2	{ Hampshire, Hampden, } and Franklin,	Wm. H. Mosely,	of Northampton.
5th do.	3	{ Bristol, Plymouth, } Barnstable, &c.	Jas. D. Thompson,	of New Bedford.
6th do.	2	Worcester,	Aaron W. Gibbs,	of Leominster.
7th do.	2	Berkshire,	Lyman Ludd,	of Lenox.

Every able-bodied white citizen, resident within the commonwealth, who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45, excepting persons exempted, is enrolled in the militia.

Persons exempted from military duty, consist of officers in the government of the United States, including postmasters, post-riders, drivers of mail-coaches, custom-house clerks, &c.; certain state officers, as judges, registers of probate, sheriffs; persons who have held military commissions, ministers of the gospel, Quakers, Shakers, enginemen, &c.

Every company is paraded by the commanding officer on the 1st Tuesday in May, annually, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of inspecting arms and equipments. — Each commanding officer of a company is required to parade his company, by his own order, one day in each year, for discipline and instruction. There are also an inspection and review, in each year, under the direction of the commanding officer of each division, in such bodies and corps, and at such times, as the commanding officer may think expedient; provided that no regiment or battalion be divided.

The equipments with which each soldier is to be furnished, consist of a good musket, bayonet, belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box, 24 cartridges: — or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, powder-horn, 20 balls, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of powder.

The fine of a non-commissioned officer or private soldier, for non-appearance at the inspection on the 1st Tuesday in May, is \$ 4; — at any company training \$ 3; — at the inspection and review, \$ 5.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 650
Levi Haile,	of Warren,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	550
Wm. R. Staples,	of Providence,	<i>do.</i>	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises one division and 4 regiments. — James G. Anthony, *Major-General*.

Military duty is required of able-bodied white men from the age of 18 to 45, excepting various State and United States judicial and civil officers, clergymen, physicians, officers and students of Brown University, firemen, drivers of mail-stages, &c.

The militia are called out twice annually, on the 1st Monday in April by companies, and in the month of September by regiments or battalions.

Soldiers are required to be equipped with a good musket or firelock, bayonet, belt, cartridge-box, and knapsack; or with a rifle, shot-pouch, powder-horn, &c.

The fine of a non-commissioned officer or soldier for non-appearance at a company training is \$2; at a regimental muster, \$5.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1839.

			Salary.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH,	of Hartford,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 1,100
Charles Hawley,	of Stamford,	<i>Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,</i>	300
Hiram Rider,	of Hartford,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Royal R. Hinman,	do.	<i>Secretary,</i>	\$ 84 & fees.
Henry Kilbourn,	do.	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1,000
Seth P. Beers,		<i>Commissioner of the School Fund,</i>	1,250

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

			Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,100
Clark Bissell,	of Fairfield,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Samuel Church,	of Salisbury,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Norwich,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	350

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises three divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals.

1st Division, James L. Pratt, of Hartford.

2d do. Sands Adams, of Stamford.

3d do. Waterman C. Clark.

All able-bodied white citizens from the age of 18 to 45 (of those from 35 to 45 but little is required), are subject to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, men who have held military commissions for a term of years, and have been honorably discharged, licensed physicians and surgeons, ministers of the gospel, presidents, professors, tutors, and students of colleges.

Military duty is required to be performed three days in a year. Every soldier is required to be equipped in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress; and the fine for non-appearance is \$4.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	<i>{ Governor; term of office expires } Jan. 1, 1839.</i>	\$4,000
John Tracy,	<i>{ Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay } \$6 a day during the Session.</i>	
Azariah C. Flagg,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	2,500
Philip Phelps,	<i>1st Deputy-Comptroller,</i>	1,500
George W. Newell,	<i>2d do.</i>	1,500
Gamaliel H. Barstow,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
Peter Keyser,	<i>Deputy-Treasurer,</i>	1,300
John A. Dix,	<i>Sec. State and Superint. Com. Schools,</i>	1,750
Archibald Campbell,	<i>Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,</i>	1,500

			Salary.
Samuel Beardsley,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		1,000
Orville L. Holley,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>		800
S. Van Rensselaer,	of Albany,	<i>Canal-Com., (President.)</i>	
Samuel Young,	of Ballston-Spa,	<i>do.</i>	
William C. Bouck,	of Fultenham,	<i>Acting Canal-Commis.</i>	2,000
Jonas Earll, Jr.	of Onondaga,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
John Bowman,	of Rochester,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
William Baker,	of Springfield,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Charles Stebbins,	of Cazenovia,	<i>Bank-Commissioner,</i>	2,000
George R. Davis,	of Troy,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Lewis Eaton,	of Lockport,	<i>do.</i>	2,000

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$3 a day. John Tracy, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Pay, \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	of Albany,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$2,500
James Porter,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Register,</i>	Fees.
John Walworth,	of New York,	<i>Assist. Reg.</i>	<i>do.</i>
Alonzo C. Paige,	of Schenectady,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Vice-Chancellor's Court.

W. T. McCoun, of New York, 1st Circuit, *Vice-Chan.*, \$2,000 & fees.

The judges in the other seven circuits are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Samuel Nelson,	of Cooperstown,	<i>Chief Justice.</i>	\$2,500
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Esek Cowen,	of Saratoga Springs,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
John L. Wendell,	of Albany,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residences.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit,	New York,	\$1,600
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Poughkeepsie,	1,600
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Albany,	1,600
John Willard,	4th "	Salem,	1,600
Philo Gridley,	5th "	Hamilton,	1,600
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,600
Daniel Moseley,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,600
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,600

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
Daniel B. Tallmadge,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500

J. P. Hall, *Reporter.* Charles A. Clinton, *Clerk.*

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

Court of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the State, consisting of a first judge, and four assistant justices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Amount of the School Fund, Sept. 30th, 1837,	\$1,919,647.68
Number of School Districts in 864 towns in the State,	10,207
Number of School Districts that made returns in 1837,	9,718
Number of Children taught in the Districts returned,	524,188
Number of Children between 5 and 15 or 16, in those Districts,	536,882
Sum apportioned to the School Districts by the Commissioners of the Common Schools, April, 1837,	\$ 342,811.62

TOLLS OF THE NEW YORK CANALS, IN 1836 AND 1837.

		1836.	1837.
Erie	Canal,	\$1,440,539.87	\$1,144,170.21
Champlain	do.	115,425.24	94,726.31
Oswego	do.	30,469.83	21,092.92
Cayuga and Seneca	do.	20,523.43	15,968.47
Chemung	do.	5,066.20	4,331.60
Crooked Lake	do.	2,311.86	1,521 15
Chenango	do.		10,812.72
<i>Total,</i>		\$1,614,336.43	\$1,293,623.38

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROPERTY CLEARED ON THE NEW YORK
CANALS IN 1837.

		Tons.	Value.
The Forest,	{ Fur and Peltry,	754	\$1,628,934
	{ Product of Wood,	618,741	6,146,716
Agriculture,	{ Product of Animals,	21,830	3,873,206
	{ Vegetable Food,	181,399	11,706,469
	{ All other agricultural products,	4,814	621,656
Manufactures,	. . . . .	81,735	6,390,485
Other Articles.	. . . . .	168,000	3,134,766
<i>Total,</i> . . .		1,071,296	\$ 55,809,288

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES ARRIVING AT TIDE-WATER ON
THE HUDSON IN 1834, 1835, 1836, AND 1837.

	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.
1834,	553,596	\$13,405,022	1836,	696,347	\$26,932,470
1835,	753,191	20,525,446	1837,	611,781	21,822,354

*Comparative Statement of the Property which arrived at Tide-Water in
1835 and 1837, on the New York and Pennsylvania Canals.*

	1835.		1837.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
New York Canals,	753,191	\$ 20,525,446	611,781	\$ 21,822,354
Pennsylvania do.	217,011	8,855,584	227,173	7,771,000
<i>Difference,</i>	536,180	\$ 11,669,862	384,608	\$ 14,051,354

*Statement showing the Miles and Capital of Canals and Railroads in the
State of New York, completed, commenced, and authorized, and whether
by the State or Incorporated Companies.*

Description of work.	Miles.	Capital.
State Canals finished,	655	\$11,962,711
Erie Canal, enlargement authorized, (say,)		15,000,000
State Canals commenced,	168	6,200,000
Private Canals finished,	122	2,420,000
Private Canals commenced,	28	1,550,000
<i>Total Canals,</i>	973	\$37,132,711
Incorporated Railroad Companies finished,	218	\$ 5,065,000
Incorporated Railroad Companies commenced,	938	16,000,000
Incorporated Railroad Companies authorized,	1,704	31,064,000
<i>Total Railroads,</i>	2,860	\$52,129,000
Canals and Railroads finished,	995	\$19,447,711
Canals and Railroads commenced,	1,134	23,750,000
Canals and Railroads authorized,	1,704	31,064,000
Erie Canal, enlargement authorized, (say,)		15,000,000
<i>Total Canals and Railroads,</i>	3,833	\$ 89,261,711

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 3 divisions of cavalry, 4 of artillery, 3 of riflemen, and 32 of infantry, as follows:—

Cavalry.

Div.	Major-Generals.	Div.	Major-Generals.	
1st	S. Van Rensselaer, Albany.	3d	Peter Himrod,	Ovid.
2d	B. Arnold, Amsterdam.			

Artillery.

1st	Ch. W. Sandford, N. York.	3d	Jacob Richman,	Manlius.
2d	A. C. Whitlock, Ephratah.	4th	Edward Cole,	Middleport.

Infantry.

1st	H. F. Jones, Oyster-Bay.	16th	Walter Holt,	Springfield.
2d	B. M. Van Buren, Castleton.	17th	I. S. Spencer,	Canastota.
3d	James I. Jones, N. York.	18th	O. Hutchinson,	Onondaga.
4th	Aaron Ward, Sing-Sing.	19th	Sam. G. Hathaway,	Solon.
5th	G. Ogden Fowler, Newb'gh.	20th	D. D. Minier,	S. Lansing.
6th	C. E. Wynkoop, Marbl'town.	21st	J. D. Mott,	Lodi, Seneca.
7th	John Brush, Poughkeepsie.	22d	J. A. Granger,	Canandaigua.
8th	John C. Johnston,	23d	Abner Hubbard,	Rochester.
9th	S. Van Rensselaer, Jr., Albany.	24th	James Wisner,	New Fane.
10th	Orville Clark, Sandy Hill.	25th	Th. Dole,	Pike, Allegany.
11th	St. John B. L. Skinner, Plattsburgh.	26th	J. McGlashan,	Rutledge.
12th	Abner Baker, Watertown.	27th	P. Stanton,	Middlebury.
13th	Samuel Comstock, Clinton.	28th	Garret H. Stryker,	N. York.
14th	Isaac M. Schermerhorn, Schenectady.	29th	J. Crawford,	Columbia Vil.
15th	Samuel Stewart,	30th	Otto F. Marshall,	Wheeler.
		31st	Geo. S. Doughty,	N. York.
		32d	John Lloyd,	N. York.

Riflemen.

1st	Albert T. Dunham, Madison.	3d	Samuel Budd,	Angelica.
2d	V. G. Barnes, Newark.			

All able-bodied, free, white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are subject to military duty, except various United States and State judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, teachers and students in colleges and academies, and teachers of common schools, firemen, &c.

The militia are required to be paraded annually by companies on the 1st Monday of September, and by regiments or separate battalions between the 1st of September and the 15th of October.

The fine for non-appearance of every non-commissioned officer and private, at a company parade, is \$ 2; at a regimental or battalion parade, \$ 2 to 5.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, of Newark, <i>Governor, and, ex officio,</i> <i>Chancellor of State</i> (term of office expires Oct. 1838).			\$2,000 [and fees as Chancellor.
Andrew Parsons,	of Paterson Co.	<i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,</i>	[3.50 a day.
James D. Westcott,	of Trenton,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	50 and fees.
Lewis Condict,	of Morris Co.	<i>Speaker of the House</i> <i>of Assembly,</i>	3.50 a day.
Ralph M. Shreve,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk of do.</i>	3.50 a day.
Robert E. Horner,	of Princeton,	<i>Clerk of the Legislative</i> <i>Council,</i>	3.50 a day.
Isaac Southard,	of Trenton,	<i>Treasurer, (elected</i> <i>annually)</i>	1,000
Stacy G. Potts,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk in Chancery,</i>	Fees.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals and Pardons.

This court is composed of the Governor, who is, *ex officio, President Judge*, and 14 *Associate Judges*, who are elected annually. This court holds two terms annually at Trenton.

Court of Chancery.

The Governor of the State is *Chancellor*; and this court holds four terms annually at Trenton.

Supreme Court.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Joseph C. Hornblower,	of Newark,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1839	\$1,500
Gabriel H. Ford,	of Morristown,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1841	1,400
John Moore White,	of Trenton,	<i>do.</i>	1844	1,400
William L. Dayton,	of Freehold,	<i>do.</i>	1844	1,400
<i>One Vacancy.</i>		<i>do.</i>		1,400
Zachariah Rossel,	of Trenton,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1842	Fees.
James S. Green,	of Princeton,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1837	200
Richard S. Field,	of do.	<i>Attorney-General</i>	1838	80 & fees.

The Supreme Court holds four terms each year at Trenton; on the last Tuesday in February, 2d Tuesday in May, 1st in September, and

2d in November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer four times a year in each county, except the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which two terms only are held. Inferior courts of Common Pleas are held four times in a year, in each county, by judges appointed by the legislature, who receive no salary, and the number of whom is not limited by any law. Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held at the same time for the trial of offenders; but crimes of magnitude are reserved for the Oyer and Terminer.

The number of *Counsellors and Attorneys* in the State, in 1836, according to the New Jersey Register, was 186.

FINANCES AND SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending in Oct.

1837, including a balance on hand in Oct. 1836, of

\$ 10,306.08,

\$ 135,548.81

Disbursements during the year,

133,015.73

Amount of the School Fund in Oct. 1837,

\$ 269,060.65

Do,

do.

1836,

254,575.56

Increase, after deducting \$ 20,000, distributed to the counties,

11,485.12

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises four divisions. — All able-bodied, white, male citizens from the age of 21 (in time of peace, and 18 in time of war) to 45 are subject to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, students of divinity and of colleges, mail carriers, and mariners.

Military duty by regiment and independent battalions is required once only every year; and by brigade at the direction of the brigade board.

The equipment required is a musket. The fine for non-appearance of a commissioned officer is \$ 5; of a non-commissioned officer or private \$ 2.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
JOSEPH RITNER, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1839,)		\$ 4,000
Thomas H. Burrowes,	<i>Secretary</i> ,	1,600
Joseph Wallace,	<i>Deputy Secretary of State</i> .	
Daniel Sturgeon,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,600
Nathaniel P. Hobart,	<i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,600
John Taylor,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,400
John Gebhart,	<i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> ,	1,400
William Piper,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> .	
Henry G. Rogers,	<i>State Geologist</i> ,	2,000
Charles B. Penrose,	<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> ,	
Lewis Dewart,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	
Thaddeus Stevens,	} <i>Canal Commissioners</i> .	
John Dickey,		
E. F. Pennypacker,		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,000.00
Charles Huston,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Kennedy,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
Thomas Sergeant,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
William B. Reed,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	300 and fees
Joseph Smith,	<i>Prothonotary for East District</i> ,	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court receive, in addition to their salaries, \$ 4 a day "while on the circuits, as a full allowance for travelling expenses."

They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts; — 1st, for the Eastern District, in Philadelphia; 2d, for the Middle District, at Harrisburg; 3d, for the Northern District, at Sunbury; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are three District Courts in the State, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, in their respective Districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

		Salary.
Thomas McKean Petit,	<i>President Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Joel Jones,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Franklin Comly,	<i>Prothonotary.</i>	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

		Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

		Salary.
Robert C. Grier,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into the 19 following Judicial Districts, for the sessions of the Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and the Associate Judges have each a salary of \$ 2,000. The President Judge of the 5th Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburg, has a salary of \$ 2,000. The President Judges, in all the other districts, have salaries of \$ 1,600, and their associates, \$ 200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King.
Archibald Randall and John R. Jones, <i>Associate Judges.</i>	
2. Lancaster,	Orestus Collins.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	John Banks.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thos. Burnside.
5. Allegheny,	Trevanian B. Dallas.
6. Erie, Crawford, and Venango,	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia,	Ellis Lewis.
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria,	Thos. White.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	— Jesup.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Nathaniel Ewing.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex. Thompson.
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin.
18. Porter, McKean, Warren, and Jefferson,	Nath'l B. Eldred.
19. York and Adams,	Daniel Durkee.

PUBLIC DEBT.

[From the Report of the State Treasurer, Dec. 7, 1837.]

Loans not pertaining to Canals and Railroads,	\$1,680,000.00
Loan for Eastern Penitentiary, per act 21st March, 1831,	120,000.00
Union Canal Company, 1st March, 1833,	200,000.00
Temporary Loan, per act 16th June, 1836,	100,000.00
Debts due by appropriations, &c. to miscellaneous objects,	861,621.42
Debts pertaining to public improvements, by canal and railroads,	22,229,003.32
Debt due United States, account of Surplus Revenue,	2,867,514.78
	<hr/>
	\$ 23,058,139.52

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Bank stock,	\$ 2,108,700.00
Turnpike and Bridge stock,	2,595,992.40
Canal and Navigation stock,	410,000.00
Danville and Pottsville Railroad stock,	21,237.54
The public works, canals, railroads, and bridges connected therewith,	23,851,023.93
To which may be added moneys due on lands, say	1,000,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 29,986,953.87

INCOME OF CANALS AND RAILROADS,

During the year ending Nov. 1, 1837, as stated by the Report of the Canal Commissioners.

At the period of the last annual report, circumstances existed that fully warranted the Board in estimating the probable amount of revenue, from the Canals and Railroads of the State, at \$1,300,000. The amount of this estimate has not been realized. During the season many departments of the industry and trade of the Commonwealth, received a severe check from the operations of extraneous causes, beyond the power of the State to control, which produced such effects, upon her commerce and business, that, instead of realizing the amount of the estimate, there have been only paid into the Treasury :

Canal Tolls,	\$473,261.11
Railway,	285,504.01
Motive Power,	216,585.37
	<hr/>
Whole amount,	\$975,350.49

But exceeding the receipts of last year,	\$137,544.77
Though falling short of the estimate,	324,649.60

EDUCATION.

The following facts and statements relating to education are derived from the "Fourth Annual Report on the Common Schools, Academies, and Colleges of Pennsylvania, by Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent," made Feb. 19, 1838.

Synopsis of Common Schools.

	1837.	1838.	Differenc.
Whole number of Districts,	987	1,001	14
Number of paid Districts,	603	765	162
Number of Districts that reported,	573	664	91
Whole number of Schools,	3,384	4,089	705
Whole number of Teachers,	3,394	4,841	1,447
Whole number of Scholars,	139,604	182,355	42,751
Average compensation of Male Teachers,	\$ 18 38	\$ 18.89 $\frac{1}{4}$	.51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. Female do.	\$ 11.96	\$ 11.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duration of teaching,	4 m. 3 d.	6 m. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 m. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Cost of each Pupil per quarter,	\$ 1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$ 1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{4}$

Of the 4,841 *teachers*, 3,351 were males, and 1,490 females. Of the 4,089 *schools*, 86 were German, 22 endowed schools, and 17 for colored. Of the 182,355 *scholars*, 3,612 were exclusively German, 922 in endowed schools, and 714 colored. Of the whole number of *schoolhouses* reported, 1,577 were log houses, 1,053 frame, 290 stone, and 285 brick.

The ordinary annual appropriation of *school money* is \$200,000, payable to the districts in the ratio of their taxable inhabitants. In addition to this, the legislature, in 1837, made a schoolhouse appropriation of \$500,000, to be distributed in 1838.

The conditions on which the districts receive their portion of the state appropriation, are, that they accept the school system, and assess a tax at least equal to their proportion of the appropriation. The whole number of Districts (townships, boroughs, and wards) in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia and the city of Lancaster, is stated at 1001, of which 765 are accepting districts, having assessed a tax and received their appropriation during the past year. The non-accepting districts are chiefly in the populous counties of Berks, Lebanon, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, &c.

The city and county of Philadelphia and city of Lancaster, having peculiar systems of their own, are not subject to the school law, except that the former receives an annual share of the common school appropriation. The whole expenditure during the year, for the purpose of education in the public schools, in the city and county of Philadelphia, was \$191,616.25; the number of pupils in the public schools 17,000.

About 50 *County Academies* have received aid from the State, varying from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, exclusive of land. Of these 21 reported,

during the last year, 1,188 students. Nine *Colleges* (one of them, the Western University, not now in operation in a collegiate capacity) made reports, exhibiting, in the aggregate, 841 students, exclusive of such as belonged to the preparatory departments.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 16 divisions and 33 brigades;— (in 1837) 171,053 individuals:— volunteers— cavalry 4,699, artillery 2,842, riflemen 11,392, infantry 14,813:— total, 204,799.

Divisions. — <i>Counties.</i>	Major-Generals.
1. Philadelphia City and County,	Robert Patterson.
2. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Davis.
3. Chester and Delaware,	George Hartman.
4. Lancaster,	David Miller.
5. York and Adams,	Andrew Duncan.
6. Dauphin, Lebanon, and parts of Bucks and Schuylkill,	George McKim.
7. Northampton, Pike, and Lehigh, . . .	Matthew Selfridge.
8. Northumberland, Union, Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne,	Abbot Green.
9. Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Bradford, and Tioga,	William Patton.
10. Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Clearfield,	D. R. Porter.
11. Cumberland and Perry,	S. Alexander.
12. Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria, . . .	George Ross.
13. Westmoreland and Fayette,	Gideon John.
14. Washington and Greene,	W. McWilliams.
15. Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson,	J. M. Davis.
16. Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, and Warren,	W. W. Perkins.

All free, able-bodied, white, male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 are enrolled in the militia, except various United States and State judicial and civil officers; also ministers of religion, teachers in universities, academies, and schools, mail-stage drivers, ferrymen, &c. But no enrolled militiaman under the age of 21 is required to parade or train.

The militia are required to be paraded and trained once annually by companies on the 1st Monday in May; and on one day annually by battalions or regiments, beginning on the 2d Monday in May, and continuing every day in the week, Sundays excepted, till all the battalions of the brigade have paraded. No equipments are required of the militia.

Fines for non-appearance, of every field officer \$5; of every staff officer and captain, \$3; of every subaltern officer, \$2; of every non-commissioned officer and private, \$1.

OUTLINES OF THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Amended Constitution was signed at Philadelphia by the officers and members of the convention by whom it was amended, on the 22d of February, 1838.

The legislative power is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The representatives are chosen annually on the 2d Tuesday of October, by the citizens of Philadelphia and of each county respectively, apportioned according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The number cannot be less than 60 nor more than 100.

The senators are chosen for 3 years, one third being elected annually, at the time of the election of representatives. Their number cannot be less than one fourth, nor greater than one third of the number of representatives.

The General Assembly meets annually on the 1st Tuesday of January, unless sooner convened by the governor.

The supreme executive power is vested in a Governor, who is chosen on the 2d Tuesday of October, and who holds his office during 3 years from the 3d Tuesday of January next ensuing his election; and he cannot hold it longer than 6 years in any term of 9 years.

In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the State one year, and, in the election district where he offers his vote, 10 days immediately preceding such election, and within two years, paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least 10 days before the election, enjoys the rights of an elector.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, register's court, and a court of quarter sessions of the peace for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

The judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and other courts of record, are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate; the judges of the supreme court for the term of 15 years, the president judges for the courts of common pleas, and other courts of record, for 10 years, and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas for 5 years.

"The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
CORNELIUS P. COMEGYS, of Kent Co., <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1841.)	\$1,333½
Charles Marion, of Kent Co., <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	400
George S. Adkins, of Milton, <i>Auditor</i> ,	500
Peter S. Parker, do. <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	500
Presly Spruance, Jr., of Smyrna, <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .	
William D. Waples, of Millsborough, <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

Pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$ 3,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

	Salary.
John M. Clayton, of Dover, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,200
James R. Black, of New Castle, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,000
Samuel M. Harrington, of Dover, do.	1,000
Caleb S. Layton, of Georgetown, do.	1,000

Court of Chancery.

Kensley Johns, Jun., of New Castle, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1,100
James Rogers, do. <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	\$ 350 & fees.

MILITIA.

The latest return of the militia of this State, according to the statement of George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance, dated Nov. 20, 1837, is for the year 1827, when the number was 9,229. — A correspondent states; "There is no militia law enforced in this State."

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary in 1839.
THOMAS W. VEAZEY, of Cecil Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in January, 1839.) [The Salary of the Governor heretofore \$2,666⅔; in future \$4,200.]	\$ 4,200

			Salary.
John H. Culbreth,	Annapolis,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 2,000
George Mackubin,	do.	<i>Treasurer, Western Shore,</i>	2,000
Wm. K. Lambdin,		<i>Treasurer, Eastern Shore,</i>	2,000
Julius T. Ducatel,	Baltimore,	<i>Geologist of the State,</i>	2,000
John H. Alexander,	do.	<i>Engineer of the State Survey,</i>	2,000
Thomas Karney,	Annapolis,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	800
Josiah Bayly,	Dorchester Co.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees.
Hugh W. Evans,	Baltimore,	<i>Commissioner of Loans,</i>	Fees.
George G. Brewer,	Annapolis,	<i>Register of the Land Office,</i>	Fees.
David Ridgely,	do.	<i>State Librarian,</i>	1,000
John N. Watkins,	do.	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	500
Richard Thomas,	St. Mary's Co.,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Wm. H. Tuck,	Upper Marlboro',	<i>Speaker of the House of Delegates.</i>	

[The State Library is kept in the State-House at Annapolis, and contains 10,000 volumes.]

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Appointed.		Salary.
Theodorick Bland,	Annapolis,	1824,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$ 3,600
Ramsay Waters,	do.		<i>Register,</i>	
Alexander Randall,	do.		<i>Auditor,</i>	Fees.

Court of Appeals.

		Appointed.		Salary.
John Buchanan,	Williamsport,	1824,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,500
John Stephen,	Bladensburg,	1821,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,200
Stephenson Archer,	Bel-Air,	1823,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	Ellicott's Mills,	1824,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Ezek. F. Chambers,	Chestertown,	1835,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Ara Spence,	Snow Hill,		<i>do.</i>	2,200
Richard W. Gill,	Annapolis,		<i>Clerk and Reporter,</i>	Fees.

Court of the City of Baltimore.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,400
W. G. D. Worthington,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	<i>do.</i>	1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for

\$50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties coëxtensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.), and the Court of Chancery.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A bill containing amendments of the constitution was passed by the legislature in 1837, and confirmed in 1838; and it has become a part of the constitution of the State.

The *Senate* is hereafter to consist of 21 members, one for each of the 20 counties, and one for the city of Baltimore, to be elected by the people on the first Wednesday in October, in 1838, for 2, 4, and 6 years, according to classification; and afterward one third to be elected every second year, on the first Wednesday in October.

The *House of Delegates* is to consist of 79 members elected annually, 52 from the Western Shore, and 27 from the Eastern Shore, till after the publication of the census of 1840. Afterwards, and after every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates is to be graduated as follows:

Counties having	{ less than 15,000 inhabitants,	3 delegates.
	{ 15,000 and less than 25,000,	4 do.
	{ 25,000 and less than 35,000,	5 do.
	{ more than 35,000,	6 do.

The city of Baltimore as many delegates as the largest county.

The *Governor* is hereafter to be elected by the people, and to hold his office 3 years from the 1st Monday of January, but is ineligible for the next succeeding term. The State is divided into three districts, and the governor is to be taken from each of the districts alternately. The governor is to nominate, and with the consent of the senate, to appoint all officers whose offices are created by law.

“The relation of master and slave cannot be altered without the unanimous consent of two consecutive legislatures, and not then without a full restitution to the master for his property.”

The city of Annapolis is to continue the seat of government.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises five divisions, each commanded by a Major-General, as follows:

1st Division,	Charles Sterrett Ridgely,	of Elkridge,	<i>Major-General.</i>
2d do.	James Sewell,	of Elkton,	<i>do.</i>
3d do.	John Spear Smith,	of Baltimore Co.,	<i>do.</i>
4th do.	William Jamieson,	of do.	<i>do.</i>
5th do.	George H. Stewart,	of Baltimore,	<i>do.</i>

The division above enumerated as the 5th, is styled "The First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers," and is under different regulations from the other militia.

Abstract of the Adjutant-General's Return of the Militia in 1838; — General Staff 80; Cavalry 2,594; Artillery 1,640; Infantry 41,862; Riflemen 723: — total 46,899.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens between the age of (21 in Baltimore, and the rest of the State) 18 and 45 are subject to militia duty, except various United States and State officers, professors and tutors in colleges, schoolmasters, practising physicians, drivers of mail stages, ferrymen, ministers of the gospel, Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers.

Every uniformed and drafted company is required to meet annually on the 2d Saturday of May for inspection; and for drill, in their respective battalions, squadrons, regiments, or brigades, on the third Saturday of September. Members of volunteer uniformed companies are required to meet, in addition to these two days, as many days not exceeding six, as the majority of the company shall determine.

Every non-commissioned officer and private of the infantry is required to appear with a musket or firelock.

The fine of a private for neglecting to attend any meeting is not less than \$1, nor more than \$5.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

DAVID CAMPBELL, of WASHINGTON Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term expires March 31st, 1840.)			\$ 3,333½
Henry L. Hopkins,	of Powhatan Co., <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> <i>and Councillor of State,</i>	(term ends 1839.)	1,000
John Rutherford,	of Richm., <i>Counc. of State,</i>	(do. 1840.)	1,000
John M. Patton,	of Fredericksburg, <i>do.</i>	(do. 1841.)	1,000
Lawson Burfoot,	of Richmond, <i>Treasurer,</i>		2,000
James E. Heath,	do. <i>Auditor,</i>		2,000
James Brown,	do. <i>Second Auditor,</i>		1,800
William Seldon,	do. <i>Regis. of Land Office,</i>		1,500
Sidney S. Baxter,	of Lexington, <i>Attorney-General.</i>		

W. H. Richardson, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

John B. Richardson, *Assistant Secretary.*

Thomas Lawson, *Clerk of the Council.*

Bernard Peyton, *Adjutant-General.*

Stafford H. Parker, *Speaker of the Senate.*

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker, of Richmond,	<i>President,</i>	\$ 2,750
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,500
William H. Cabell, of Richmond,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Richard E. Parker, of Frederick Co.,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
William Brockenbrough, of Richmond,	<i>do.</i>	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The State is divided into 10 Judicial Districts, and each District into two Circuits, except the 4th, which comprises three. The 21st Circuit forms the third Circuit of the 4th District, and consists of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico, having a separate court of its own. The judge of this circuit has a salary of \$1,800; the other judges \$1,500 each.

Judges.	Residence.	Judges.	Residence.
1. Richard H. Baker,	of Nansemond Co.	12. L. P. Thompson,	of Amherst Co.
2. John Y. Mason,	" Southampton Co.	13. Isaac R. Douglas,	" Morgan Co.
3. Abel P. Upshur,	" Northampton Co.	14. Daniel Smith,	" Rockingham Co.
4. John B. Christian,	" Charles City Co.	15. Benjamin Estill,	" Wythe Co.
5. John T. Lomax,	" Fredericksburg.	16. James E. Brown.	
6. John Scott,	" Fauquier Co.	17. John J. Allen,	" Greenbrier Co.
7. John B. Clopton,	" Richmond.	18. Edwin S. Duncan.	" Harrison Co.
8. William Daniel,	" Campbell Co.	19. Lewis Summers,	" Kanhawa Co.
9. William Leigh,	" Halifax Co.	20. Joseph L. Fry.	
10. Fleming Saunders,	" Franklin Co.	21. Philip N. Nicholas,	" Richmond.
11. Richard H. Field,	" Culpeper Co.		

A Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

The judges who hold the Circuit Courts, are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court in the Capitol at Richmond. It is the duty of fifteen of the judges to attend this court, eleven being necessary to form a quorum. - One term begins on the last Monday in June; the other, on the 15th of December. The judges are required to arrange themselves into four classes, of five judges each, one of whom is exempt, in rotation, from attending the court.

The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also original jurisdiction of probates and administrations, and some claims of the Commonwealth. Its judges, or a portion of them, sit as a Special Court of Appeals, in cases in which the judges of the Court of Appeals, proper, are disqualified by interest or otherwise.

County Courts.

A County Court sits in each county every month, held by four or more Justices of the Peace. These courts, formed of plain farmers or country gentlemen, are invested with a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State, covering almost the whole field of cognizance, civil, criminal, legal, and equitable. Their civil jurisdiction is over all causes in which the value does not exceed \$20. They, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 divisions and 22 brigades; — 5 regiments and 118 troops of cavalry; — 5 regiments and 71 companies of artillery; — 149 regiments of infantry of the line; — 5 companies of grenadiers; — 77 companies of light infantry; — 124 companies of riflemen; and 973 companies of infantry of the line. — General staff 94; cavalry 7,734; artillery 5,002; infantry 88,781; — total 101,611.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are liable to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, professors and tutors in seminaries of learning, ferrymen, millers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on four days in a year, in April or May, and in October; — but in each regiment the court of inquiry may dispense with two of the days; — and the officers are required, in addition, to train three days before the regimental muster in April or May.

Officers are required to appear on duty in full uniform, with side arms, as prescribed by the commander-in-chief; but the private soldiers are not required to have any equipments, except in volunteer companies.

The fine for non-appearance of a non-commissioned officer or soldier is not less than \$0.75, nor more than \$2; of a subaltern, \$1 to \$10; of a captain, \$1 to \$20; of a commander of a battalion, \$1 to \$30; of a commander of a regiment, \$1 to \$70.

PUBLIC DEBT.

For what purposes created.	Total.
Improvements of the James River Company prior to June 1835,	\$ 1,324,500.00
Subscription to stock of the	
James River and Kanawha Company,	780,000.00
Petersburg Railroad Company,	80,000.00
Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company,	120,000.00
Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company,	240,000.00
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company,	206,800.00
Louisa Railroad Company,	57,100.00
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company,	114,200.00
City Point Railroad Company,	25,500.00
Dismal Swamp Canal Company,	16,500.00
Upper Appomattox Company,	7,000.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,	*250,000.00
Rappahannock Company,	
Road from Price's turnpike to Cumberland Gap,	10,000.00
Road from the Ohio river to the Maryland line,	
Road from Winchester to the Ohio (N. W. turnpike),	212,500.00
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Internal Improvement debt,	3,144,100.00
Old military debt (revolutionary war),	*24,039.17
Debt to Bank of Virginia and Farmers bank of Virginia (war of 1812),	*319,000.00
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Total,	\$3,787,139.17

The legislature at the last session subscribed large sums to various public works; among the subscriptions were \$1,050,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, \$360,000, or 3 5ths of the capital,

* The interest of these sums, \$319,000.00 at 7 per cent, \$24,039.17 at 6 per cent, and \$250,000.00 at 5 per cent, the whole amounting annually to \$36,272.35, is charged on the public treasury; the interest of the other parts of the Public Debt, amounting annually to \$181,546.50, is charged on the Fund for Internal Improvement.

to the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad Company, \$300,000 for the road from Staunton to Winchester, and \$160,000 for the road from Parkersburg to Staunton.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Receipts for the year ending Oct. 1, 1838, estimated at	\$ 507,462.97
Expenses for the same period, estimated at	437,181.92
<i>Balance,</i>	<u>72,281.05</u>

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires, Jan. 1, 1841,)	\$2,000
and the use of a valuable furnished house.	
William Hill, of Raleigh, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	800 and fees.
Daniel W. Courts, of Surry Co. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
William F. Collins, of Chatham Co., <i>Comptroller</i> , (from January 1, 1837, to January 1, 1839,)	1,000

The officers of the executive government are required to reside, during their term of office, at Raleigh.

Hugh D. Waddell, of Orange Co., *Speaker of the Senate*.

William H. Haywood, Jr., of Wake Co., *Speaker of the House of Commons*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Thomas Ruffin, of Orange Co., <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,500
William Gaston, of Newbern, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,500
Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, <i>do.</i>	2,500
Th. P. Devereux, of Raleigh, } <i>Reporters</i> , { \$300, with the copy-	
Wm. H. Battle, of Louisburg, } right of the Reports.	

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts.

Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.	Frederick Nash, of Hillsborough.
R. M. Saunders, " Raleigh.	R. M. Pearson, " Mocksville.
John M. Dick, " Greensboro'.	John L. Bailey, " Elizabeth City.
John D. Toomer, " Fayetteville.	

John R. J. Daniel, of Raleigh, *Attorney-General*.

John F. Poindexter, of Stokes Co., *Solicitor-General*.

David Outlaw, Alexander Troy, James R. Dodge, and James W. Gwynn, *Solicitors*.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 9 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals : —

Duncan McDonald,	Thomas G. Polk,	John J. Pasteur,
James J. McKay,	Micajah T. Hawkins,	James Whitfield,
Richard C. Cotton,	Joseph Winston,	David Newland.

Able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ministers of the gospel, physicians, surgeons, officers and students of literary seminaries, millers, ferrymen, members of fire-companies, and persons having scruples of conscience against bearing arms.

Military duty must be performed annually on, at least, three days ; and the companies must be kept under drill, at least, two hours each day. Volunteer companies must be called out, at least, five times every year.

The fine for non-appearance at the drill of a company, of the commander of a company, is \$6 ; of any other commissioned officer, \$4 ; of a non-commissioned officer or private, \$1 to \$2 : — for non-appearance at a review, regimental, or battalion muster, of a field-officer, \$20 ; of commissioned officers below the rank of field-officers, \$10 ; of non-commissioned officers and privates, \$1 to \$4 — Persons residing in town, and within a mile of the muster-ground, are subject to double the penalty, both with respect to company trainings and reviews.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
PIERCE M. BUTLER, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires			
December, 1838,)			\$ 3,500
William Dubose,		<i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>	
B. H. Saxon,	of Abbeville Dist.	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees.
John T. Seibles,	of Lexington Dist.	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	Fees.
Henry Bailey,	of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	900
W. E. Hayne,	do.	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
P. G. Mills,		<i>Superint. Public Works,</i>	1,200
William Laval,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
Joseph Black,	of Columbia,	do.	1,600
Charles J. Colcock,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of State of S. C.,</i>	3,000
Patrick Noble,	of Abbeville,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
David L. Wardlaw,	do.	<i>Speaker of the House of Represen.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnson,	of Newbury,	1830,	\$ 3,000
William Harper,	of Fairfield,	1835,	3,000
David Johnson,	of Columbia,	1835,	3,500
Benj. Fanueil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837,	3,500

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	of Charleston,	1791,	\$2,572
Robert Gantt,	of Greenville,	1815,	3,500
John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818,	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829,	2,500
Baylis J. Earle,	of Greenville,	1830,	2,500
A. Pickens Butler,	of Edgefield,	1834,	2,500
J. B. O'Neill,	of Newberry,	1835,	3,000
W. R. Hill,	of Columbia, <i>Reporter,</i>		1,500

In December, 1835, a change was made in the judiciary of this State, though the judges remained the same. The old Court of Appeals, composed of three judges, was abolished, and two of the judges were made chancellors in equity, and the other, one of the common law judges, or a judge of the Sessions and Common Pleas.

Appeal Courts of Law are held by the Law Judges at *Charleston*, on the 1st Monday in February; and at *Columbia* on the first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in November. Appeal Courts of Equity are held by the Chancellors at the same times and places.

A Court for the Correction of Errors, composed of all the Judges of Law and Equity, is held to consider all questions on which either of the Appeal Courts is divided.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals: —

1st Division, George McDuffie.	4th Division, John McQueen.
2d do.	5th do. T. F. Jones.
3d do. John Buchanan.	

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
GEORGE R. GILMER, of Oglethorpe Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term of } office expires, November, 1839,)		\$ 4,000
William A. Tennille, of Washington Co.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,000
Thomas Haynes, Hancock Co.,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
John G. Park, Gwinnett Co.,	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
—————, Burke Co.,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	2,000

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

		Salary.
Robert M. Echols, of Walton Co.,	<i>President of the Senate,</i>	
John T. Lamar, Bibb Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Senate,</i>	\$ 500
Joseph Day, Jones Co.,	<i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>	
Joseph Sturgis, Muscogee,	<i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>	500

JUDICIARY.

The State is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

		Salary.
Ch. S. Henry, of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of the Eastern Circuit,</i>	\$ 2,100
John Schley, Louisville, do.	<i>Middle Circuit,</i>	2,100
Garnet Andrews, Wilkes, do.	<i>Northern Circuit,</i>	2,100
Th. W. Harris, Walton Co., do.	<i>Western Circuit,</i>	2,100
John P. Polhill, Milledgeville, do.	<i>Ockmulgee Circuit,</i>	2,100
C. B. Cole, Twiggs Co., do.	<i>Southern Circuit,</i>	2,100
Angus M.D. King, Monroe, do.	<i>Flint Circuit,</i>	2,100
Joseph Sturgis, Muscogee Co., do.	<i>Chattahoochee Cir.</i>	2,100
Owen H. Kenan, Coweta Co., do.	<i>Cherokee Circuit,</i>	2,100
Hiram Warner, Talbotton, do.	<i>Coweta Circuit,</i>	2,100
Ebenezer Starns, Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 250 and perquisites.

John C. Nicoll, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer,* Savannah.
John W. Wilde, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer,* Augusta.

Inferior Court. — An inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 12 divisions. — Able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers ; also pilots, ferrymen, and members of fire-companies.

Military duty is required to be performed not less than 7, nor more than 9 days annually; 4 company parades, 1 battalion, 1 regimental, 1 brigade, and 1 division; and once by the order of the governor.

Officers are required to appear with the equipments of the officers of the United States army of the same rank; non-commissioned officers and privates with a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, when furnished by the United States; when not thus furnished, with an efficient firelock, or musket, bayonet, &c. — The fine for non-appearance is not more than \$20, at the discretion of a court of inquiry.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

[The following notice of Internal Improvement has been furnished by the Engineer of the Central Railroad.]

The Central Railroad, from Savannah to Macon was noticed in the Almanac for 1838. Since the date of that account the work has been continued with vigor, and at this time the road-bed is graded for a distance of 70 miles. Locomotive engines are running 30 miles, and an arrangement has been made, by which the mail and passengers are about to be conveyed for that distance on the Macon route.

The work is under contract to the eastern part of the County of Burke, and is located and advertised to be let on the 1st of August, to a point 100 miles from Savannah.

It is contemplated, that during the coming year, the road will be finished to the vicinity of Sandersville, a distance of 125 miles from Savannah. Examinations and surveys have been made, showing that a very favorable route may be obtained, and the distance not exceed 190 miles.

The Monroe Railroad was begun in 1836, and extends from the city of Macon to Forsyth, in Monroe County, a distance of 25 miles. The grading is very nearly completed, the iron obtained, and it is expected that engines will be in operation in the month of September. Surveys are in operation for the extension of this road about 60 miles, to the

Western and Atlantic Railroad. This is a state work. An appropriation was made by the legislature in 1837; an eminent engineer was appointed, who commenced the surveys in the summer of that year, and laid his report before that body at its last session. A further appropriation was made, making in all nearly a million of dollars. The work was commenced early in the spring, and at this time (July 1st) 52 miles are under contract, with a force at work of upwards of 1,000 men; and about 50 miles more are about to be offered for contract.

The eastern terminus of this road is in De Kalb County, about 8 miles east of the Chattahoochee River, and the western at or near Ross's landing on the Tennessee river; an act of the Tennessee legislature having been passed, authorizing the continuation of the road into that State. The probable length of this road is 120 miles.

On the completion of the three roads above named, a communication will be effected continuously from the Tennessee to the Atlantic ocean at Savannah.

The Georgia Railroad commences at Augusta, and is to be extended to Athens, Madison, and Greensborough. About 100 miles of road-bed is graded, and the road is completed and engines running to Crawfordsville, about 70 miles from Augusta. A branch has been made about three miles from the main road to Warrenton. It is contemplated to extend this road to the Western and Atlantic road. A communication will thus be completed from the river Tennessee to Charleston, by the South Carolina Railroad.

The Chattahoochee Railroad.—The contemplated course of this road is from Macon to Columbus, and thence to West Point, in Troup County, on the Chattahoochee river. The corporation is organized, and a portion of the capital subscribed, and it is in contemplation to make an early commencement of that part of the work from Columbus to West Point.

The Ockmulgee and Flint Railroad, is designed to connect the Ockmulgee and Flint Rivers, at the head of steamboat navigation, and by this means effect a communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. Great efforts are making for an early commencement of the work.

The Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company was incorporated in 1835. Surveys have been made showing a favorable route, and it is intended to make a commencement of the work during the coming year.

Brunswick Canal.

This canal extends from tide-water on the Alatomaha to the town of Brunswick, a distance of 12 miles. The work has been in progress about a year with a large force. The canal is to be filled by tide-water, and is estimated at a cost of about half a million of dollars. The stock is principally owned in the Northern States.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary:
ARTHUR P. BAGBY, of Claiborne, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office } expires 1st Monday in December, 1839,)		\$3,500
Thomas B. Tunstall,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000 and fees.
Jefferson C. Vandyke,	<i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,000
William Hawn,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,000
John D. Phelan,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	425 and perquisites.

The Governor and other principal executive officers reside at Tuscaloosa. The Secretary of State is elected for two years; and the Comptrollers and Treasurer annually; — all by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

The *Senate* consists of 30 members, elected for three years, one third annually; the *House of Representatives*, of 98 members, elected annually. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Henry W. Collier,	of Tuscaloosa,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,250
Henry Goldthwaite,	of Mobile,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,250
John J. Ormond,		<i>do.</i>	2,250

Circuit Courts.

				Salary.
Ptolemy T. Harris,	of St. Stephens,	<i>Judge of the</i>	1st Circuit,	\$ 2,000
Ezekiel Pickens,	of Selma,	<i>do.</i>	2d do.	2,000
Peter Martin,	of Tuscaloosa,	<i>do.</i>	3d do.	2,000
John J. Coleman,	of Florence,	<i>do.</i>	4th do.	2,000
George W. Lane,	of Huntsville,	<i>do.</i>	5th do.	1,500
Anderson Cranshaw,	of Butler C. H.,	<i>do.</i>	6th do.	2,000
Samuel Chapman,	of Sumter C. H.,	<i>do.</i>	7th do.	2,000
Abraham Martin,		<i>do.</i>	8th do.	2,000
Eli Shortridge,	of Talladega,	<i>do.</i>	9th do.	2,000

The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for 6 years. — The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, — and only upon points of law, taken up from the Circuit or County Courts by writ of error. This court sits at Tuscaloosa, the seat of government, on the 1st Mondays of January and June; and it commonly sits 6 or 8 weeks at each term. The opinions of the Court are delivered in writing, and published by the Reporter.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals and *certioraris* brought up from inferior tribunals. This Court has also full chancery powers, the Circuit Judge being indeed the Chancellor.

This State is divided into 9 circuits, each circuit comprising about 6 counties. There are two ridings; one called the spring, and the other the fall term; and each term occupies about 8 weeks. Each circuit has a solicitor or State's attorney, who prosecutes throughout the circuit all offenders, and receives for his services \$ 250 and fees.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The University of Alabama, Spring Hill College, and Lagrange College, are noticed on pages 244 - 5.

South Alabama Institute, situated near Marion, in Perry county, was opened in 1835, and has 4 instructors, 75 students, and a library of 400 volumes. Rev. Beverly Crawford, A. M., Chairman of the Faculty.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 10 divisions, 20 brigades, and 81 regiments. The divisions are under the command of the following Major-Generals:—

1st Division,	Benjamin Pattison.	6th Division,	Gilbert Shearer.
2d do.	George W. Crabb.	7th do.	Horatio Philpott.
3d do.	John C. Pickens.	8th do.	Jacob T. Bradford.
4th do.	Joseph Bates, Jr.	9th do.	
5th do.	John P. Booth.	10th do.	

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and of the United States, persons who have held military commissions and performed the duties of their office for five successive years, ministers of the gospel, officers and students of the University of Alabama, ferrymen, post-riders, millers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed four times in a year, on two days for company drill, or parade, one day for regimental muster, and one day for battalion muster. The officers are required to attend preparatory drills on the day previous to the regimental and battalion musters;—in the latter, both the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The commissioned officers are required to appear with a sword and uniform; the non-commissioned officers and privates with a firelock.

The fine for non-appearance for a major, or brigadier-general, is \$ 15 to \$ 100; of a colonel, \$ 10 to \$ 100; of a lieutenant-colonel or major, \$ 8 to \$ 75; of a captain, \$ 4 to \$ 50; of a lieutenant or ensign, \$ 3 to \$ 30; of a non-commissioned officer, \$ 2 to \$ 10; of a private, \$ 1 to \$ 3.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

ALEXANDER G. McNUTT, <i>Governor</i> ; — (term of office from Jan- uary, 1838, to January, 1840,)		Salary.
		\$3,000
Barry W. Benson,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	2,000
James Phillips,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	2,000
A. B. Saunders,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	2,000

The regular meeting of the Legislature is on the 1st Monday of January biennially.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
William L. Sharkey, of Vicksburg,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$2,000
Daniel W. Wright, of Columbus,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Publius R. R. Pray,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
T. F. Collins, of Jackson,	<i>Attorney-General, till</i>	} 1,000
November, 1842,		

This Court, which has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a Court of Errors and Appeals, holds its sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the 1st Monday in December and January.

Superior Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
Edward Turner, of Franklin Co.	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$2,000
R. L. Dixon,	<i>Clerk.</i>	

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a Court of Equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the 1st Monday in January and July.

Circuit Court.

Judges.		Salary.	District Attorneys.
George Coalter,	1st District,	\$2,000	John D. Freeman.
D. O. Shattuck,	2d do.	2,000	B. F. Caruthers.
James Walker,	3d do.	2,000	C. C. Cage.
Buckner Harris,	4th do.	2,000	E. G. Peyton.
Thomas S. Sterling,	5th do.	2,000	John Watts.
—————,	6th do.	2,000	Henry S. Bennett.
C. R. Clifton,	7th do.	2,000	J. H. Rollins.
Fred. W. Huling,	8th do.	2,000	S. B. Isaacs.
Stephen Adams,	9th do.	2,000	Reuben Davis.

The State is divided into 9 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen every four years from November, 1833, by

the electors of each district ; and a circuit court is holden in each county twice every year. This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases, in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$ 50.

Criminal Court, established in 1836.

John I. Guion, Judge, Salary, \$ 2,000

This court has jurisdiction in the five southwestern counties, which border on the Mississippi, viz. Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson. This is the only criminal court in the State ; in the other counties the circuit courts have criminal jurisdiction.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 55 regiments and 5 divisions, commanded by the five following Major-Generals ; — 1st, A. P. Cunningham ; 2d, John A. Quitman ; 3d, Hugh W. Dunlap ; 4th, E. L. Acee ; 5th, Willis W. Cherry.

BANKS.

According to " Besançon's Annual Register of the State of Mississippi," for 1838, there are 24 banks and banking companies, having a nominal capital of \$ 62,512,000.00 ; capital paid in, \$ 18,884,340.00.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to Besançon's Register, there are published in this State 37 newspapers, 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 32 weekly ; also " The South-western Journal," a miscellaneous magazine, published semi-monthly.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
A. B. ROMAN, of New Orleans, <i>Governor</i> ; (from Jan. 1839 to Jan. 1843,)			\$ 7,500
Wm. C. Claiborne, of New Orleans, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,			2,500
F. Gardere,	do.	<i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.	
Louis Bringier,	do.	<i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	800
P. F. Smith,	do.	<i>Adjutant and Inspector-General</i> ,	} 2,000
_____,		<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	
			3,000

Senate ; 17 members, elected for four years.

House of Representatives ; 50 members, elected (the present members in 1838) for two years. Pay of each \$ 6 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Francis X. Martin,	of New Orleans,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 5,000
Henry A. Bullard,	of Opelousas,	<i>do.</i>	5,000
Henry Carleton,	of New Orleans,	<i>do.</i>	5,000

District Courts.

A. M. Buchanan,	of New Orleans,	<i>Judge 1st District.</i>	\$ 5,000
Thomas C. Nicholls,	of Donaldsonville,	<i>do. 2d do.</i>	3,000
Thomas Gibbes Morgan,	of Baton Rouge,	<i>do. 3d do.</i>	3,000
Thomas J. Cooley,	of Point Coupee,	<i>do. 4th do.</i>	3,000
Seth Lewis,	of Opelousas,	<i>do. 5th do.</i>	3,000
H. Boyce,	of Alexandria,	<i>do. 6th do.</i>	3,000
E. H. Wilson,	of Monroe,	<i>do. 7th do.</i>	3,000
Jesse R. Jones,	of Covington,	<i>do. 8th do.</i>	3,000
Frederick H. Davis,	of Concordia,	<i>do. 9th do.</i>	3,000

*Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans.*John F. Canonge, *Judge.*

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY, AT BATON ROUGE.

Number of convicts in the Penitentiary December 31, 1837, 112.

Income during the year ending Dec. 31, 1837, . . \$ 45,464.85

Expenditure " " . . 42,222.69

Balance of revenue for the year above the expenditure, \$ 3,242.16

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

NEWTON CANNON,	<i>Governor; (term of office expires)</i>	Salary.
October, 1839,)		\$ 2,000
Luke Lea, Jun.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 750 and fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of the State,</i>	

The legislature consists of a *Senate* of 25 members, and a *House of Representatives* of 75 members; all elected for two years. The members of the present legislature were elected in August, 1837. — Pay of the Senators and Representatives, \$ 4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for the term of 12 years; and those of the inferior courts, in the same manner, for the term of 8 years.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William B. Turley,	of Bolivar,	Judge, <i>Western Division</i> ,	\$1,800
William B. Reese,	of Knoxville,	do. <i>Eastern Division</i> ,	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester,	do. <i>Middle Division</i> ,	1,800

Court of Chancery.

Pleasant M. Miller,	of Jackson,	Chancellor, <i>Western Division</i> ,	1,500
Th. L. Williams,	of Knoxville,	do. <i>Eastern do.</i>	1,500
L. M. Bramlett,	of Pulaski,	do. <i>Middle do.</i>	1,500

Circuit Courts.

The State comprises 11 circuits, and the judges were elected in January, 1836.— Salary of each judge, \$ 1,300.

1. Samuel Powell,	of Rogersville.	7. Mortimer A. Martin.
2. Edward Scott,	of Knoxville.	8. Edmund Dillahunt, of Columbia.
3. Charles F. Keith,	of Athens.	9. John W. Cooke, of Paris.
4. Abraham Caruthers,	of Carthage.	10. John Read.
5. Samuel Anderson,	of Murfreesboro'.	11. Austin Miller.
6. Wm. T. Brown,	of Nashville.	

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

JAMES CLARK, of Winchester, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires in September, 1840,)	Salary.
	\$ 2,500
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Bardstown, <i>Lieut.-Governor & Speaker of the Senate</i> : — \$ 6 a day while presiding over the Senate.	
James M. Bullock, of Shelbyville, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
Benjamin Selby, Frankfort, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,500
John M. Foster, do. <i>Register of the Land-Office</i> ,	1,500
James Davidson, do. <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Thomas S. Theobald, do. <i>Keeper of the Peniten.</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ the profits.)	
Peter Dudley, do. <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	150
Ambrose W. Dudley, do. <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ,	150
George A. Robertson, do. <i>State Librarian</i> ,	250

The Senate consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one-fourth

being elected every year. The *House of Representatives* consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August. — Pay \$3,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
George Robertson,	of Lexington,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,000
Ephraim M. Ewing,	of Russellville,	<i>Judge,</i>	2,000
Thomas A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
Jacob Swigert,	of Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Owen G. Cates,	do.	<i>Attorney-Gen.</i>	400 and fees.
James C. Coleman,	do.	<i>Sergeant,</i>	\$2 a day while attending the court, and fees.
James G. Dana,	do.	<i>Reporter.</i>	

Louisville Chancery Court.

			Salary.
George M. Bibb,	of Louisville,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$ 3,000
Albert T. Burnley,	do.	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Charles J. Clarke,	do.	<i>Master,</i>	Fees.
William A. Cocke,	do.	<i>Marshall.</i>	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

The State is divided into 16 Circuits or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$1,500.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. John Green,	Danville.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. James Simpson,	Winchester.
3. Daniel Mayes,	Lexington.	11. Kenas Farrow,	Mount Sterling.
4. James Pryor,	Newcastle.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrordsburg.
5. John J. Marshall,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Joseph Eve,	Barbourville.
8. Christopher Tompkins,	Glasgow.	16. James Campbell,	Salem.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 14 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals, viz. Sutton, Estill, Pratt, Martin, McConnell, Chambers, Buster, Sterritt, Matson, Moseley, Smith, Taylor, Davis: — one vacancy.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ordained ministers of the gospel, officers and students of public seminaries of learning, and keepers of prisons.

Military duty is required to be performed on not less than three, nor

more than four days, annually, at the discretion of the commanders of the brigades and regiments.

Soldiers are required to appear with such equipments as are appropriate to the corps to which they belong, whether artillery, cavalry, infantry, or riflemen. — The fine for non-appearance is not less than \$1, nor more than \$3.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following information is furnished by an obliging correspondent, as supplementary to the notices on this subject, in the volumes of the Almanac for 1836 and 1837.

Board of Internal Improvement. — James S. Morehead of Frankfort, *President.* — Salary, \$1,000. — James R. Skiles of Bowling-Green, Manlius V. Thompson of Georgetown, Archibald Woods of Richmond, *Members.* Pay, \$3 a day, and expenses, while on duty. — Austin P. Cox of Frankfort, *Secretary.* Salary, \$1,000.

			Salary.
Sylvester Welsh,	<i>Chief-Engineer,</i>		\$4,000
M. R. Staley,	Resident Engineer on Kentucky River Nav.		3,000
Alonzo Livermore,	do.	on Green River	do. 3,000
N. B. Buford,	do.	on Licking River	do. 2,500
Antis Snyder,	do.	on Surveys,	2,500
W. B. Foster,	do.	do.	2,500
H. I. Eastin,	do.	on Turnpike Roads,	1,600

The system of Internal Improvement of the State consists in the construction of Turnpike Roads, Railroads, and Slack-water Navigation. Of these the river improvements only are exclusively State works.

Turnpike Roads. — For the construction of turnpike roads, 31 companies have been incorporated and gone into operation, and in 27 of these works the State has taken one half of the amount of the sums subscribed, and in 4 of them two thirds of the amount. The roads are constructed on the plan of McAdam, with a covering of broken limestone of from 9 to 12 inches thick.

The following view exhibits the condition of these roads on the 1st of January, 1838. Number of miles completed, 303; under contract and in progress of construction, 215; whole distance contemplated by existing charters, 798 miles. Amount paid by the State, \$1,041,190; sum estimated as necessary to complete the works, \$1,360,580: — making an investment of the State, in turnpike roads, of \$2,401,770. Great care has been taken to locate the roads judiciously, and to construct them in the best manner. The cost of those which are completed has generally been from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a mile; and they yield a net income of only about 4 per cent.

Railroads. Of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, the portion between Lexington and Frankfort (23 miles), has been in operation several years. Cost, \$544,798, or \$19,457 per mile, including real estate, buildings, &c. It is terminated by an inclined plane at Frankfort, 4,000 feet long, and 240 feet in height. The portion between Louisville and Portland (3 miles) is also in operation. Of the remaining portion of the road between Louisville and Frankfort, (66 miles,) 27 miles have been put under contract for grading, and 20 miles are nearly completed. The cost of the whole 66 miles, when completed, is estimated at about \$1,000,000. The State subscribed the sum of \$200,000, and has, in addition, guarantied the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$150,000. The progress of this work has been retarded, in consequence of the derangement of the pecuniary affairs of the country; but measures have been taken to raise funds for the completion of the work, which it is expected will be accomplished in the course of two years.

Charters have been granted for the construction of the following railroads, viz. Henderson and Nashville; Green River; Russelville and Clarksville; Louisville, Knoxville, and Nashville; Madisonville and Pond River; Middletown; Paris; Covington and Latonia Springs; and Falmouth and Lexington; but no contracts for the construction of any part of these roads have been entered into.

For some notice of the railroad which has been projected to extend from Charleston, S. C., to the Ohio, see the American Almanac for 1837. According to the surveys made in 1837, the distance by the most eligible route, from Charleston to Lexington, is stated at 640 miles; and the estimated cost of the railroad \$10,000,000.

Slack-Water Navigation. The three principal rivers of this State, viz. Green, Kentucky, and Licking rivers, are to be rendered navigable for steamboats by means of locks and dams; and these works are to be constructed wholly at the expense of the State.

Green River Navigation. The system of State improvements of river navigation was first commenced on this river; and the works were begun in 1834. There are 5 locks and dams under contract and in progress, four of them on Green River, and one on Big Barren River. The locks are 160 feet long, and 36 feet wide in the chamber, — average lift 15 feet; the dams from 300 to 700 feet long. These works will extend the navigation to Bowling-Green, 175 miles from the mouth of the river. Sum paid by the State up to January 1, 1838, on these works, \$265,193; sum necessary for completing them, estimated at \$207,963: — total, \$473,156. Green River is susceptible of this kind of improvement as far as Greensburg, 124 miles above the mouth of Big Barren River; by means of 12 locks and dams, at a cost estimated at \$582,125. A similar character is given of the Big Barren as

far as Peters Creek, 57 miles above Bowling-Green, requiring 11 locks and dams; cost estimated at \$381,300.

Kentucky River Navigation. This improvement is to extend from the entrance of the river into the Ohio to the Three Forks, 257 miles, with a lockage of 216 feet, comprising 17 locks and dams. The locks are to be 175 long, and 38 feet wide in the chamber, — lift from 9 to 16 feet; the dams from 350 to 500 long, and from 20 to 25 feet high, — minimum depth 6 feet. Estimated cost of the works, when completed, \$2,297,409. The first five locks and dams, on the lower part of the river, have been put under contract, and are now in progress, and are expected to be completed in 1839. They will open a steamboat navigation of about 100 miles. Sum paid on this work up to January 1, 1838, \$79,451; sum supposed to be necessary to complete this portion of the improvement, \$621,953: — total, \$701,404.

Licking River Navigation. It is designed to extend this improvement from the mouth of Licking River, opposite to Cincinnati, to West Liberty, 231 miles, with a lockage of 310 feet, and 21 locks and dams. The locks are to be 130 feet long, and 25 wide in the chamber; the dams from 200 to 450 feet long, and from 16 to 27 feet high. Total estimated cost of the improvement, \$1,826,481. Five locks and dams on the lower portion of the river, were placed under contract last autumn. This will complete the navigation to Falmouth, 51 miles from the mouth of the river. Cost of this portion estimated at \$482,851.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

[The following Executive Officers all reside at Columbus.]

		Salary in 1839.
JOSEPH VANCE, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1838,)	}	\$1,500
Carter B. Harlan, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,		1,000
John A. Bryan, <i>Auditor of State</i> ,		1,200
Joseph Whitehill, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ,		1,200
J. L. Doran, <i>Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office</i> ,		600
Nathaniel Medbury, <i>Warden of the State Penitentiary</i> .		
William Doherty, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,		
Christopher Niswanger, <i>Quartermaster-General</i> .		
Rufus Hodges, <i>Paymaster-General</i> .		
Samuel Lewis, <i>Superintendent of Common Schools</i> .		
Zachariah Mills, <i>Librarian to the State Library</i> ,		400

[The State Library was established in 1817, and contains 5,500 volumes.]

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

				Salary.
Ebenezer Lane,	of Norwalk,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	reëlected 1837,	\$1,500
Reuben Wood,	Cleveland,	<i>Asso. Judge,</i>	elected 1833,	1,500
Peter Hitchcock,	Burton,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i> 1835,	1,500
Frederick Grimké,	Chillicothe,	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i> 1836,	1,500

The Judges of the Supreme Court, the President and Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Superior Court of Hamilton Co., are elected by the legislature, for seven years. Of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission is Chief Judge. Two of the four Judges form a quorum, who hold a court in each county once every year.

Superior Court of Hamilton County.

David K. Este, of Cincinnati, *Judge,* Salary, \$1,500

This court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Hamilton, of all civil causes at common law and in chancery.

Courts of Common Pleas.

				Salary.
Wm. L. Helfenstein,	of Dayton,	<i>Judge 1st Circuit,</i>		\$1,200
Ozias Marion,	Marion,	<i>do. 2d do.</i>		1,200
Van R. Humphrey,	Hudson,	<i>do. 3d do.</i>		1,200
C. W. Searl,	Newark,	<i>do. 4th do.</i>		1,200
George W. Belden,	Canton,	<i>do. 5th do.</i>		1,200
John H. Keith,	Somerset,	<i>do. 6th do.</i>		1,200
Benjamin Hinkson,	Wilmington,	<i>do. 7th do.</i>		1,200
Thomas Irvin,	Gallipolis,	<i>do. 8th do.</i>		1,200
Oliver Spencer,	Cincinnati,	<i>do. 9th do.</i>		1,200
John W. Price,	Hillsborough,	<i>do. 10th do.</i>		1,200
Ezra Dean,	Wooster,	<i>do. 11th do.</i>		1,200
John R. Swan,	Columbus,	<i>do. 12th do.</i>		1,200

The several Courts of Common Pleas are held, three times a year, by a President Judge and three Associate Judges in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only twice a year. The Associate Judges receive the sum of \$2.50 a day, for each day's actual attendance upon the Courts.

-MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 23 divisions. — All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except certain judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ferrymen, mail-carriers, regular ministers of the gospel, persons who have held military commissions and performed the duties required for five years, and privates who have been members of light

Number of public schools,	4,336		
" private schools,	2,175	Total,	6,511
" months public schools have been taught,			22,168
" months private " "			8,564
" male teachers employed,			4,757
" female " " "			3,205
Amount paid teachers of public schools, as reported,			\$ 286,757

Sources of Revenue for Public Schools.

Amount of tax reported,	\$ 119,230
True amount not less than \$ 140,000.	
Amount of ground rents, and interest on the various school funds in the State Treasury included,	88,712
Amount of subscription paid into public schools,	105,131
Amount from all other sources,	4,657
Total amount paid for support of public schools, being \$ 30,973 more than has been reported,	\$ 317,730
Total amount for support of private schools,	148,008
Number of school-houses,	4,378
Amount paid this year for building and repairing school-houses,	\$ 60,421
" raised by tax,	61,590
" raised by subscription,	1,199
" owing for school-houses,	82,929
Number of school lots secured in fee or lease,	3,590

Present Resources for School Purposes.

Virginia Military Fund, in money or land, productive,	\$ 204,612.04
United States Military Fund,	109,193.88
Connecticut Western Reserve School Fund,	158,659.00
Amount of proceeds of Section 16, paid in and funded,	645,774.64
" " Salt Land, also funded,	35,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,153,239.56
This sum, except \$ 6,800, bears 6 per cent. interest, and produces,	\$ 68,786.34
Estimated amount of proceeds of Section 16, not yet paid in, and not on interest,	400,000.00
Estimated school land unsold, 220,000 acres at \$ 4,	880,000.00
The proceeds of the last item cannot be estimated at more than	20,000.00
	<hr/>
Total of school funds, in money and land,	\$ 2,433,239.56

Total proceeds of school lands and funds, \$ 88,786.34

*Estimated amount of school tax, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill

on the dollar, 140,000.00

Interest on amount of surplus revenue paid in, 100,363.00

Amount paid in by subscription and other

sources, 109,788.00

Total amount to be paid in to public schools

for tuition for the year 1837-8, . . . \$ 438,937.34

Mr. Lewis remarks in his Report; "There are now 3,370 districts without school-houses, and in many places the houses now provided are wholly unfit. — In almost every place, either in town or country, complaints are made, that good teachers cannot be had. — Whatever I may be compelled to say of the present condition of schools, they are certainly improving in every part of the State."

In March, 1838, an important act relating to Common Schools was passed by the legislature, the third section of which is as follows: —

"There shall be a State Common School Fund established, consisting of the interest on the surplus revenue, at five per cent., the interest on the proceeds of salt lands, the revenue from banks, insurance, and bridge companies, and other funds to be annually provided by the State, to the amount of \$ 200,000 per annum; and that said sum of \$ 200,000 shall be annually distributed among the several counties in this State, in the month of December, according to the number of white youth, (unmarried,) between the ages of four and twenty years, resident in each county."

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

An obliging correspondent has forwarded statistical information respecting most of the colleges and some other institutions of Ohio. A part of this information has been inserted in the table of the *Colleges in the United States*. (See pages 124-123.) Other particulars are given in the following table.

Name.	Col. Stu-d'ts.	Prep. Dep. Stud.	Annual Income.			Cost of Build-ings.	Presi-dents' Salary.	Professors' Salary.	Annual Expense.
			From funds.	Tui-tion.	Total.				
Ohio Univ.	41	52	\$4,000	\$1,300	\$5,300	\$20,000	\$1,000	\$ 700	\$ 110
Miami Univ.	88	72	5,400	3,000	8,400	42,300	1,200	600 to 1,000	150 to 200
W. Res. Col.	51	41	2,000	2,000	4,000	25,000	900	700	150
Kenyon Col.	56	94						600	
Granville In.	12	58				14,000	800	500 to 700	
Marietta Col.	50	150	2,000	3,000	5,000	12,000	1,200	600	90 to 120
Woodward, C.	10	130	2,000	1,800	4,000	4,000	1,200	600 to 1,000	
Lane Th. Sem.	30		4,200			30,000			60 to 100
Willo. Md.Col.	40					8,000			

* This includes some special taxes, in a few towns, besides the one and a half mill on the dollar.

The annual tuition at the University of Ohio, is \$ 24; at Marietta College, \$ 25.

In addition to the above institutions, there are, in this State, Franklin College at New Athens, Cincinnati College, Oberlin Institution, two Medical Schools, and a Law School, at Cincinnati, and the Reformed Medical School at Worthington.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
DAVID WALLACE, of Indianapolis, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office } expires in December, 1840,) } \$ 1,500	
David Hillis, of Madison, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ; — Pay \$ 3 a day, during the session of the General Assembly.	
William J. Brown, of Rushville, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; elected by the Gen. Assembly for 4 years ending Jan., 1841, \$ 600 and perquisites.	
Nath. B. Palmer, of Madison, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ; elected for 3 years ending Jan., 1841, 400 and perquisites.	
Morris Morris, of Indianapolis, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ; term of 3 years expires Jan., 1841, 400 and perquisites.	
David D. Owen, <i>State Geologist</i> ; appointed by the Governor, \$ 1,500 and contingent expenses.	
Jesse L. Williams, <i>Chief Engineer</i> ,	\$ 4,000
Samuel Merrill, <i>President of the State Bank</i> ; appointed by the legislature for 5 years,	1,500
Douglass Maguire, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure,	100
Wm. H. Wernwag, <i>Quartermaster-General</i> ; ap- pointed by the Governor during pleasure,	50
Hensley and Patterson, <i>Keepers of the Penitentiary</i> ,	Profits.
Samuel H. Peck, <i>Visitor of the Penitentiary</i> ,	50

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Isaac Blackford, of Vincennes, <i>Chief Judge</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Charles Dewey, of Charlestown, <i>Judge</i> ,	1,500
Jeremiah Sullivan, of Madison, <i>do.</i>	1,500
Henry P. Coburn, of Indianapolis, <i>Clerk</i> ,	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years, and the senior in commission is the Chief Judge. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis, in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except that the legislature may give it original jurisdiction in capital cases, and cases in chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested or prejudiced.

Circuit Courts.

President Judges.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

1st Circuit.	Isaac Naylor, of Crawfordsville.	Wm. T. Bryant, of Rockville.
2d do.	J. H. Thompson, "Salem.	John W. Payne, "Corydon.
3d do.	Miles C. Eggleston, Brookville.	Courtland Cushing, "Madison.
4th do.	Elisha Embree, "Princeton.	J. A. Breckenridge, "Booneville.
5th do.	William W. Wick, Indianapolis.	Wm. Quarles, "Indianapolis.
6th do.	Samuel Bigger, "Rushville.	Samuel W. Parker, "Connersville.
7th do.	E. M. Huntington, Terre Haute.	John Cowgill, "Greencastle.
8th do.	Charles W. Ewing, Fort Wayne.	Thomas Johnson, "Fort Wayne.
9th do.	Samuel C. Sample, South Bend.	Jos. L. Jennegan, "Goshen.

The President Judges and the Prosecuting Attorneys, are elected by the legislature for 7 years; and the Associate Judges and Clerks of the Court, are elected by the people, for the same period. The President Judges receive each a salary of \$1,000; the Attorneys, each a salary of \$150 and perquisites. The Judges hold two terms in each county annually. There are two Associate Judges in each county, who receive \$3 a day, during the session.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of Internal Improvement consists of ten members, elected by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly; and they receive \$3.50 a day. The following are the members; David H. Maxwell of Bloomington, *President*, Daniel Taudes of Indianapolis, Samuel Lewis of Fort Wayne, John Woodburn of Madison, John G. Clendenning of Paoli, John A. Graham of Booneville, Elisha Long of Brookville, Thomas H. Blake of Terre Haute, and James B. Johnson of Lafayette. — James Morrison of Indianapolis, *Secretary*. Salary \$1,000.

Board of Fund Commissioners.

The members of this Board are the following; Caleb B. Smith of Connersville, Isaac Coe of Indianapolis, and James Farrington. They are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and receive \$2 a day, and their contingent expenses. — William Hubbard, *Clerk of the Board*. Salary \$1,000.

The Almanac for 1837 contains a notice of the important works of internal improvement, which have been undertaken by this State. Operations on all the lines have been steadily and vigorously prosecuted.

The following information is furnished by a correspondent, under the date of August 9, 1838.

During the session of the legislature of 1835 - 6, a law was enacted, authorizing the commencement and prosecution of the present State System of Internal Improvement, embracing various public works in the several grand divisions of the State, all of which are to belong exclusively to the State, and to be constructed wholly at State expense. This system, as modified at the last session of the Legislature, embraces 840 miles of canals, 90 miles of railroads, and 335 miles of McAdamized turnpike roads, the whole of which, it is supposed, will cost near \$20,000,000. About 400 miles of these improvements, embracing portions of each work, have been placed under contract, and are either finished or in progress. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 80 miles have been navigated for the last year, and 20 miles of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad are now in readiness for the cars. The total expenditure on the public works during the year 1837, amounted to \$1,300,000, and it will probably be about the same for 1838. The construction of these improvements is confided by law to the Board of Internal Improvement, and the management of the Internal Improvement Fund to the Board of Fund Commissioners.

BANK OF INDIANA.

The State of Indiana has but one Bank, with 11 branches, hereafter to be increased to 15. The capital paid in is now \$2,045,837.50. The State owns half the stock, and the legislature elects a President for five years, and four directors for four years, who, with one director elected by each branch, constitute a Supervisory Board, which governs the branches. All discounts are made by the branches, and each branch divides its own profits and sustains its own losses, all being ultimately responsible for each other. The parent board meets quarterly, controls the discounts of the branches, makes the dividends, examines their proceedings, and settles difficulties between them. The President and four directors, on the part of the State, appoint three directors for each branch. The private stockholders elect the other branch directors, from seven to ten in each branch. The capital will probably be increased, for the next ten years, at the rate of a million dollars a year.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 10 divisions, commanded by the following Major-Generals; 1st, John J. Neely; 2d, John Carr; 3d, Jonathan McCarty; 4th, William Marshall; 5th, Milton Stapp; 6th, John Scott; 7th, Robert Hanna; 8th, Joseph Orr; 9th, H. G. Sexton; 10th, Hugh F. Feeny.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty; except various judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, ferrymen, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on three days, one regimental, one battalion, and one company parade or muster. — The equipments required, are a musket or rifle, a cartouch-box or a pouch. and a powderhorn. The fine for non-appearance is \$0.50, but not generally collected.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
JOSEPH DUNCAN, of Jacksonville, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office from 1st Monday, Dec., 1834, to 1st Monday, Dec., 1838,)			\$ 1,000
William H. Davidson, of Carmi, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ;			\$ 6 a day,
during the session of the legislature.			
Alexander P. Field, of Vandalia, <i>Secretary of State</i> (including clerk hire),			1,100
Levi Davis,	do.	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	800
John D. Whiteside,	do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	800
Usher F. Linder,	do.	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	350 & fees.
<i>Canal Commissioners,</i>	3	} All elected by the legislature biennially. — Pay of each \$ 5 a day, while actually employed.	
<i>Fund Commissioners,</i>	3		
<i>Commissioners of Public Works,</i>	7		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William Wilson,	of Carmi,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	of Jacksonville,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	of Springfield,	<i>do.</i>	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	of Chicago,	<i>do.</i>	1,000

This court holds its terms at the seat of government on the 2d Monday in December, and the 1st Monday in June.

Circuit Courts.

Jesse B. Thomas, 1st Circuit.	James H. Ralston, 5th Circuit.
Sidney Breese, 2d do.	Daniel Stone, 6th do.
Walter B. Scates, 3d do.	John Pierson. 7th do.
Justin Harlan, 4th do.	

The salary of the several Circuit Judges is \$ 1,000. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected by the legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior. There are six State's Attorneys, who are elected by the legislature biennially. — Salary \$ 250 and fees.

Municipal Courts of Chicago and Alton.

			Salary.
Thomas Ford,	Chicago,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,000
William Martin,	Alton,	<i>do.</i>	1,000

MILITIA.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are required to perform military duty, except ministers of the gospel, various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States; also persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, who support their own poor, and perform extra service on the public highways.—Military duty is required to be performed on three days annually.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
LILBURN W. BOGGS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term, from 3d Monday in } November, 1836, to 3d Monday in November, 1840,) }	\$ 1,500
F. Cannon, <i>Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate,</i>	
Peter G. Glover, <i>City of Jefferson, Secretary of State,</i>	730 and fees.
John Walker, <i>do. Treasurer,</i>	730 and fees.
Hiram H. Baber, <i>do. Audit. of Public Acc's,</i>	730 and fees.
Daniel Dunklin, <i>Surreyor-General.</i>	
William B. Napton, <i>Attorney-General.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
John C. Edwards,	<i>do.</i>	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Salary.	Judges.	Salary.
William Scott, 1st Circuit,	\$ 1,000	J. F. Ryland, 6th Circuit,	\$ 1,000
Th. Reynolds, 2d do.	1,000	C. H. Allen, 7th do.	1,000
Ezra Hunt, 3d do.	1,000	L. E. Lawless, 8th do.	1,000
P. H. McBride, 4th do.	1,000	— Jones, 9th do.	1,000
A. A. King, 5th do.	1,000	John D. Cook, 10th do.	1,000

XXV. MICHIGAN.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
STEVENS T. MASON,	of Detroit, <i>Governor</i> ; — (term expires January 1, 1840.)		\$ 2,000
Edward Munday,	of Ann Arbor, <i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> — \$ 6 a day, during the session of the legislature.		
Randolph Manning,	of Detroit, <i>Secretary of State,</i>		1,000
Henry Howard,	of Detroit, <i>Treasurer,</i>		800
John D. Pierce,	of Marshall, <i>Superintend. of Pub. Instruct.,</i>		1,500
Robert Abbott,	do. <i>Auditor-General,</i>		500
Kintzing Pritchette,	do. }	} <i>Bank Commissioners,</i> }	1,200
Alpheus Feltch,	of Monroe, }		1,200
— Fitzgerald,	of Niles, }		1,200
Calvin Jackson,	of Marshall, <i>Priv. Sec. to the Governor,</i>		500

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William A. Fletcher,	of Ann Arbor, <i>Chief Justice,</i>		\$ 1,600
George Morell,	of Detroit, <i>Associate Justice,</i>		1,500
Epaphroditus Ransom,	of Kalamazoo, <i>do.</i>		1,500
Elon Farnsworth,	of Detroit, <i>Chancellor,</i>		1,500
Peter Morey,	of Detroit, <i>Attorney-General,</i>		500

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the term of 7 years.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 8 divisions, 16 brigades, and 32 regiments. The divisions are commanded by the following Major-Generals; 1st, John R. Williams; 2d, George Miles; 3d, Charles C. Hascall; 4th, John Stockton; 5th, Joseph W. Brown; 6th, Isaac E. Crary; 7th, Edwin N. Bridges; 8th, Horace H. Comstock.

SCHOOL FUND.

In the American Almanac for 1838, some account is given of the liberal provision which has been made for the support of schools, and of a university, in this new and flourishing State. The following statement relating to the School Fund, is extracted from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated Jan. 9, 1838.

"This fund consists chiefly of lands reserved from sale, and given by an ordinance of Congress to the State, for the support of schools. Before the sale of these lands commenced, they amounted in all to 1,148,160 acres. In this estimate are included all the school lands lying

within the present boundaries of the State. Of this amount, 704,000 acres are situated within the peninsular portion of the State, and the balance, 444,160 acres, are located on the west of Lake Michigan. Under the act, for the disposition of the university and school lands, 34,399 acres have been sold, at an average price of \$ 11.97.1 per acre, amounting to \$ 411,794.33, the interest of which, at seven per centum, is \$ 28,825.60, payable between the 5th of July and the 24th of October next. We have then this result, the unsold school lands, 1,114,294 acres at \$ 5 per acre, a safe estimate, will produce

	\$ 5,571,470.00
34,399 acres, at \$ 11.97.1 per acre, as sold,	411,794 33

<i>Total,</i>	\$ 5,983,264.33
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“To the interest, \$ 28,825.60, add an equal sum, to be raised in the several counties, and we shall have for distribution, on and after the 1st of January, 1839, \$ 57,651.20 for the support of schools. The proposed ten per centum would be a deduction of only \$ 2,882.56, still leaving, for the support of district schools, \$ 54,768.64. The distribution of this sum, if judiciously expended, will produce a sensible change in the condition and prospects of our schools. The only difficulty to be apprehended is, the want of a sufficient number of suitably qualified and competent teachers. And it is not to be disguised, that this is a serious difficulty, and one which time only, and the most efficient measures, can remove.”

XXVI. ARKANSAS.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES CONWAY, of Little Rock, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires November, 1840,)	\$ 2,000
Robert A. Watkins, of Little Rock, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; (term of office from 1836 to 1840,)	700

The Legislature meets biennially, at Little Rock, on the first Monday in November. — Senators, 17. Samuel C. Roane, *President*. Representatives, 54.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Daniel Ringo, of Little Rock,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,800
Th. I. Lacey,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
Townson Dickenson,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both Houses, for a term of 8 years.

Circuit Court.

Judges. — Charles Caldwell, Lewis B. Tully, John C. P. Tollieson, — Handy, James Hoge, De Lafayette Royseton. — Salary of each, \$1,200.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases which are not otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at the common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before Justices of the Peace, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly; and original jurisdiction in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over one hundred dollars. — The judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 4 years.

XXVII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the first Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law; and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>	do.

Criminal Court of the District.

Thompson F. Mason,	of Alexandria,	<i>Judge,</i>	Salary. \$ 2,000
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Orphans' Court.

Nathaniel P. Causin,	Washington,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,000
Edward N. Roach,	do.	<i>do.</i>	800
H. C. Neale,	do.	<i>Register.</i>	
Alexander Moore,	Alexandria,	<i>do.</i>	

XXVIII. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

RICHARD K. CALL, <i>Governor</i> ; (appointed in 1836 ; term of office expires in April, 1839,)	Salary. \$ 2,500
John P. Duval, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 27 members, who are elected annually by the people on the 2d Monday in October. It meets annually at Tallahassee, the seat of government and residence of the Governor, on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

JUDICIARY.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>
Western	Dillon Jordan,	Pensacola,	\$1,800	George Walker.
Middle,	Th. Randall,	Tallahassee,	1,800	Ch. S. Sibley.
Eastern,	Rob. R. Reid,	St. Augustine,	1,800	Th. Douglass.
Southern,	James Webb,	Key West,	2,300	William Marvin.
Apalachicola,	R. C. Allen,			W. H. Brockenborough.

Marshals. — George Willis, Samuel H. Duval, Jos. S. Sanchez, Ch. M. Wells, and Peter W. Gautier, Jun.

The *Court of Appeals*, consisting of the judges of the several Superior Courts, is held annually at Tallahassee, on the 1st Monday in January.

The territory comprises 20 counties ; and the County Courts are held semi-annually by the judges in the respective counties, who have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

XXIX. WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

HENRY DODGE, of Dodgeville, <i>Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs</i> ; (term from 1836 to 1839,)	Salary. \$2,500
Wm. B. Slaughter, City of the Four Lakes, <i>Secretary</i> ; (term from 1837 to 1839,)	1,200

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected for 2 years. Their pay is \$3 a day, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel. The government was organized in 1836. By an Act of the Assembly, *Madison*, on the Four Lakes, is hereafter to be the seat of government.

JUDICIARY.

Charles Dunn, of Elk Grove, 1st District, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary. \$1,800
David Irvin, 2d do. <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,800
Wm. C. Frazier, of Milwaukie, 3d do. do.	1,800
Moses M. Strong, <i>Attorney</i> . Edward James, <i>Marshal</i> .	

By act of Congress of June, 1838, the tract of country lying west of the Mississippi, which formed a part of Wisconsin Territory, was erected into a separate government, under the title of the Iowa Territory. The portion lying east of the Mississippi, now forms Wisconsin Territory, and comprises 13 counties, which contained, according to the census of 1838, a population of 18,149.

MILITIA.

All able-bodied, white male, citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers, ferrymen, ministers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on four days annually. The equipments requisite are, a musket, bayonet, belt, and cartridgebox. The fine for non-appearance, is from \$2 to \$10.

XXX. IOWA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs</i> ;— (term from July, 1838, to July, 1841,)	Salary. \$2,500
William B. Conway, <i>Secretary</i> ; — (term from July, 1838, to July, 1842,)	\$1,200

JUDICIARY.

Charles Mason,	of Iowa,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,500
Thomas S. Wilson,	do.	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Joseph Williams,		<i>do.</i>	1,500

Cyrus S. Jacobs, *Attorney.* Francis Gehon, *Marshal.*

The Judges are appointed for 4 years; and the territory is divided into three judicial districts, and the judges perform circuit duties.

The legislative power is vested in the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, which consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected annually. — Pay of the members, \$3 a day, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel. — The sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated by the government of the United States, to erect public buildings at the seat of the territorial government (which is to be fixed upon by the Governor and Assembly), and \$5000 for a territorial library.

This country was erected into a separate territorial government by act of Congress in June, 1838; the commencement of the government dating from the 4th of the succeeding July.

The territory comprises the country lying west of the Mississippi and north of the State of Missouri, to the British possessions, in lat. 49 N. For the distance of from 100 to 200 miles west of the Mississippi, and from the southern border to Prairie du Chien, comprising the southeast part of the territory, the portion which is more or less settled, it is a beautiful, fertile, healthy, and undulating country, interspersed with timber lands and prairies, abounding in springs and mill streams. It is of late settling more rapidly than any other part of the western country, with enterprising and industrious inhabitants. But none of the land has been purchased; the people being all what are termed *squatters*.

Counties, with their Population, in 1838.

Cedar,	557	Jackson,	881	Louisa,	118
Clayton,	274	Johnson,	237	Muscatine,	1,247
Clinton,	445	Jones,	241	Scott,	1,252
Des Moines,	4,605	Lee,	2,839	Slaughter,	283
Du Buque,	2,381	Linn,	205	Van Buren,	3,174
Henry,	3,058				

The total population, according to the census, has been stated at 22,859; but the sum of the above is only 21,797.

There are *land offices* at Dubuque and Burlington; and *newspapers* are published at Dubuque, Burlington, and Fort Madison.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The British dominions of North America are divided into the five provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (including the island of Cape Breton,) Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.

The constitution of government of the provinces has been modelled on that of the mother-country; each of the provinces having a Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown; and a House of Commons or Representatives chosen by the inhabitants.

In Lower Canada the Legislative Council, appointed for life, consisted of 34 members, and the House of Assembly, elected for four years, by forty-shilling freeholders for the counties, and five-pound freeholders or ten-pound annual renters for the towns, was composed of 88 members. On account of recent political disturbances and insurrection in Canada, a bill was passed by both Houses of the British Parliament in February, 1838, "to suspend the meeting of the House of Assembly;" and the Earl of Durham was appointed Governor-General, with extraordinary powers, to reorganize the government.

In Upper Canada the Legislative Council consists of 17 members, and the House of Assembly of 50. Bills passed by the two Houses become a law when agreed to by the Governor; though in certain cases the royal sanction is required, and in others, reference must be had to the imperial parliament. The supreme legislative authority is, therefore, vested in the king and the two houses of the British parliament; limited, however, by capitulations, and by their own acts; the act 31 of Geo. III. ch. 13, declares, that no taxes shall be imposed on the colonies but for the regulation of trade; and that the proceeds of such taxes shall be applied for the use of the province, in such manner as shall be directed by any laws made by his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. This point has been one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction in the Canadas, the colonists demanding the exclusive control over the money raised within the provinces.

In Lower Canada, the laws are partly English and partly French; but in Upper Canada, and also in the other provinces, they are wholly English; and the constitutions of the other provinces resemble that of Upper Canada.

EARL DURHAM, *Governor-General, and Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all the British Provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America.*

Charles Buller, *Chief Secretary.*

Provinces.	Pop. in 1834, or latest census.	Exports, 1834. Official.	Imports, 1834. Value.	Lieutenant-Governors.
Lower Canada,	549,005	£ 613,598	£1,339,624	{ Sir George Arthur.
Upper Canada,	336,461			
New Brunswick,	119,457	220,418	519,061	Sir John Harvey.
N. Scotia, with C. Breton,	142,548	88,014	235,244	{ Sir Colin Campbell.
Prince Edward's Island,	32,292			
Newfoundland,	60,088	181,566	353,981	Captain Prescott, R. N.
<i>Total,</i>	1,239,851	£1,103,596	£2,497,910	

Statistical Table, from Martin's British Colonies.

	Square miles.	Acres cultivat.	Acres occupied.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.
Lower Canada,	250,000	2,065,913	4,000,000	116,686	389,700	543,343
Upper Canada,	100,000	1,630,965	3,540,000	36,530	160,000	300,000
New Brunswick,	27,704	500,000	1,500,000	12,000	90,000	120,000
N. Scotia, with C. Breton,	18,742	1,400,000	2,500,000	25,000	200,000	300,000
Prince Edward's Island,	2,131	200,000	1,000,000	7,000	32,000	50,500
Newfoundland,	35,913	100,000	100,000	1,000	10,000	10,000

TEXAS.

GOVERNMENT.

A formal declaration of the independence of Texas was made early in March, 1836, a republican government was established, and David G. Burnet was elected *President*, and Lorenzo D. Lavala, *Vice-President*. On the 17th of March a convention unanimously adopted a constitution, which much resembles, in its general principles, that of the United States.

On the 1st of September, 1836, an election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives took place. Gen. S. Houston received 3,385 votes for President, and Gen. M. B. Lamar, 2,733 for Vice-President, to hold their offices two years from October, 1836.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,	<i>President</i> , (term expires Oct. 1838,)	\$10,000
Mirabeau B. Lamar,	<i>Vice-President</i> ,	3,500
	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	3,500
Col. Hockley,	<i>Secretary of War</i> ,	3,500
Henry Smith,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> ,	3,500
S. Rhodes Fisher,	<i>Secretary of the Navy</i> ,	3,500
R. Barr,	<i>Postmaster-General</i> ,	3,500
	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,	3,500

The first Congress under the Constitution held its first session at Houston, the seat of government, Oct. 1st, 1836.

The powers of the government are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial departments; the Representatives to be chosen annually, until Congress shall otherwise provide by law; and the Senators for the term of three years. The House of Representatives to consist of not less than 24, nor more than 40 members, until the population shall amount to 100,000 souls; after which, the whole number shall not be less than 40, nor more than 100. The Senate never to be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of Representatives.

The executive authority is vested in a chief magistrate, styled the President of the Republic of Texas. The first to hold his office for two years, and all succeeding presidents to be elected for three years, and be ineligible for the next following term.

The judicial powers are confided to one superior court and such other courts as Congress may establish; the judges to hold their offices for four years, and be reëligible.

Mr. Morfit estimates Texas, according to its present limits, to be nearly four times as large, in extent of surface, as the State of Virginia, and its population to amount to about 65,000 inhabitants; the army, in September, 1836, at 2,500; — the public debt at \$1,250,000.

Newspapers. — At the beginning of the year 1838, there were 5 weekly newspapers published in Texas; at Houston, Matagorda, Velasco, Nacodoches, and Brazoria.

MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico was divided by the constitution of 1824 into 19 States, 4 Territories, and the Federal District; but a decree of 1835 provided for a new division of the country into departments. Before the declaration of independence, February 24th, 1821, Mexico, or New Spain, was a viceroyalty of Spain, and was divided into 12 Intendencies and 3 Provinces.

Intendencies.	States.	Sq. m.	Popula.	Capitals.
Vera Cruz,	{ Tabasco,	14,676	75,000	Tabasco.
	{ Vera Cruz,	27,660	150,000	Xalapa.
Oaxaca,	Oaxaca,	32,650	660,000	Oaxaca.
La Puebla,	La Puebla,	18,440	900,000	La Puebla.
	{ Mexico,	35,450	1,500,000	Tlalpan.
Mexico,	{ Queretaro,	7,500	100,000	Queretaro.
	{ Federal District,		200,000	Mexico.
Valladolid,	Mechoacan,	22,466	460,000	Valladolid.
Guadalajara,	Xalisco,	70,000	870,000	Guadalajara.
Guanaxuato,	Guanaxuato,	8,000	500,000	Guanaxuato.
Zacatecas,	Zacatecas,	19,950	200,000	Zacatecas.
Durango, or	{ Durango,	54,500	150,000	Durango.
New Biscay,	{ Chihuahua,	107,500	190,000	Chihuahua.
	{ San Luis Potosi,	19,000	300,000	San Luis Potosi.
S. Luis Potosi,	{ Tamaulipas,	35,100	150,000	Aguayo.
	{ New Leon,	21,000	100,000	Monterey.
	{ Coahuila & Texas,	193,600	90,000	Mondova.
Sonora,	Occidente,	254,700	300,000	Ville del Fuerte.
Honduras,	Yucatan,	79,500	570,000	Merida.
	Chiapas (Guatem.)	18,750	92,000	Ciudad Real.
	<i>Territories.</i>			
	New Mexico,	200,000	60,000	Santa Fe.
	California,	425,000	50,000	Monterey.
	Colima,		10,000	Colima.
	Tlascala,		10,000	Tlascala.
	Total,		7,687,000	

Population of Mexico computed at about 8,000,000; — Whites, 1,500,000, Indians, 4,000,000, Mixed Races, 2, 500,000.

The independence of Mexico was declared on the 24th of February, 1821, and the "Plan of Iguala," so called from the place where it was formed, was agreed upon; and on the 24th of February, 1822, a Congress assembled to settle the principles of the Constitution.

On the 18th of May, 1822, *Augustine Iturbide*, a military chieftain, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, with the title of *Augustine I.*; but he was compelled to abdicate in March, 1823.

In 1824, the Mexicans adopted a constitution of government, formed closely on the model of that of the United States. Mexico was constituted a federal republic, composed of 19 States and 4 Territories, each

State having a local or separate government. The supreme executive power was vested in a President, chosen for four years by the legislatures of the States; the legislative power in a Congress composed of a Senate, consisting of two senators from each State, elected by the state legislatures; and a House of Representatives, consisting of one member for every 80,000 inhabitants, elected by the people for two years. In October, 1835, the Congress issued decrees suppressing the State legislatures, and providing for the division of the country into departments.

Succession of Presidents of Mexico.

		Inaugurated.
Fernandez Guadalupe Victoria,	<i>President,</i>	April, 1825
Nicholas Bravo,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	do. 1825
Vicente Guerrero,	<i>President,</i>	do. 1829
Anastasio Bustamente,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	do. 1829

[Dec. 23, 1829, Guerrero abdicated the presidency, and Bustamente became *Acting-President*: — Guerrero was shot, Feb. 14th, 1831.]

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,	<i>President,</i>	May, 1833
Gomez Farias,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	do. 1833

[May 15, 1836, Santa Anna was taken prisoner by General Houston: — General Barragan, *Acting-President*.]

Anastasio Bustamente,	<i>President,</i>	April, 1837
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Ministry, November, 1837.

José Maria Bocanegra,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Manuel Maria Perez,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
José Antonio Romero,	<i>Minister of the Interior and Justice.</i>
Ignacio Mora y Villamil,	<i>Minister of War and Marine.</i>

CENTRAL AMERICA.

This country, which was formerly a province of Spain, and styled the Captain-generalship of Guatemala, was declared independent by the people, on the 15th of December, 1821, and was incorporated with Mexico; but on the fall of Iturbide, it disconnected itself from Mexico, and was formed into a separate independent republic, November 22d, 1824, under the title of Federal Republic of Central America; and the government was organized in April, 1825. It comprises 5 States. The following table is extracted from the "Narrative of an Official Visit to Guatemala," by G. A. Thompson, made in 1825, and published in 1829.

States.	Population.	Capitals.	Populat'n.
Guatemala,	850,000	Guatemala,	50,000
Honduras,	280,000	Chiquimula,	37,000
San Salvador,	330,000	San Salvador,	39,000
Nicaragua,	330,000	Leon,	38,000
Costa Rica,	180,000	Cartago,	26,000
Ports of Truxillo, Omoa, Golfo, } and Garrison of Peten, }	30,000		
<i>Total,</i>	2,000,000		

The statements in the above table differ from other accounts, and their correctness may be questionable. The population of Guatemala, according to an enumeration made by order of the government, in 1778, was 805,339; and an imperfect census of the country was made in 1803, which gave a population of 1,000,000. Humboldt stated it, in 1808, at 1,200,000. Of the population, the whites or creoles are computed to comprise one fifth, the mixed classes two fifths, and the Indians two fifths.

The government is a federal republic, the constitution being modelled on that of the United States. The Congress consists of a Senate, composed of two members chosen by each of the States, and of a House of Representatives, elected by the people, — one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants. The President and Vice-President are elected by the people for four years. The Catholic is the established religion, no other being tolerated. Slavery is abolished both in this country and in Mexico.

This country has of late been the seat of anarchy and civil war; and on the 24th of February, 1838, the city of Guatemala was attacked and captured by the insurgents under General Carrero, and Señor Salazar, who had been *Vice-President* of the republic since the 1st of May, 1835, was killed.

Don Manuel José Arce, (April, 1825,) *President.*

Government : — June, 1838.

General Francis Morazan, (since October, 1830,) *President.*

Diego Vigil, *Vice-President.*

Miguel Alvares, *Secretary of State.*

José Antonio Gimenes, *Sec. of Finance.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The government of the British West Indies is modelled on the constitution of the mother country. The several islands have a Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Council appointed by the crown; and the most of them have also a House of Representatives chosen by the people.

Table of the British West Indies, including British Guiana, with the Amount of Produce in Sugar, Rum, and Coffee, in 1834, according to McCulloch; — also the Governors.

Islands.	Sugar.	Rum.	Coffee.	Governors.
	cwt.	gallons.	lbs.	
Jamaica, . . .	1,256,253	2,924,067	18,268,883	Major-General Sir L. Smith, <i>Gov.</i>
Bahamas, . . .	4		45,579	Col. Francis Cockburn, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i>
Barbadoes, . . .	394,527	2,170	77,868	Major-Gen. { Sir Evan J. { M. Macgre- { gor, <i>Gov.</i> {
St. Vincent, . . .	213,017	93,397	197	
Grenada, . . .	194,542	247,049	10,332	
Tobago, . . .	79,018	272,787		
Antigua, . . .	257,177	71,445	224	Lt.-Col. Sir { W. M. G. { Colebrook, { <i>Gov.</i> {
Montserrat, . . .	26,631	20,480		
St. Christopher's, . . .	105,355	79,080	185	
Nevis, . . .	59,748	23,286		
Virgin Islands, . . .	21,926	3,478		Henry Light. Lt.-Governors. Sir H. Macleod.
Dominica, . . .	54,876	27,764	893,492	
St. Lucia, . . .	63,306	4,707	96,004	
Bermudas, . . .		2		
British { Demarara, . . .	687,232	1,273,693	1,481,930	Col. Sir Dudley Hill, <i>Lt.-Gov.</i> Sir Andrew Leith Hay, <i>Gov.</i>
Guiana, { Essequibo	90,699	61,277	1,045,668	
Honduras, . . .		4	163	Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smith, <i>Governor.</i> Col. Macdonald, <i>Superintendent.</i>

Statistical Table of the British West Indies, including British Guiana and Honduras.

[From McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire."]

Islands.	Whites.	Free Color'd.	Apprenticed laborers.	Total Pop. in 1834.	Exports, 1834. Official Value.	Imports, 1834. Official Value.
Antigua, . . .	1,980	33,432		35,412	£ 446,746	£ 159,288
Barbadoes, . . .	14,959	5,146	82,807	102,912	648,446	394,764
Dominica, . . .	840	3,606	14,384	18,830	135,396	37,700
Grenada, . . .	801	3,786	23,536	28,123	315,611	90,712
Jamaica, . . .	no census	s taken.	311,692	311,692	3,346,359	2,193,346
Montserrat, . . .	330	974	6,355	7,659	4,208	7,212
Nevis, . . .	700	2,000	8,722	1,422	90,454	12,169
St. Christopher's, . . .	1,612	3,000	20,660	25,272	166,709	77,432
St. Lucia, . . .	881	3,919	13,348	18,148	110,816	33,034
St. Vincent, . . .	1,301	2,824	22,997	27,122	331,467	110,509
Tobago, . . .	280	3,000	11,621	14,901	139,668	49,122
Tortola, . . .	477	1,296	5,192	6,965	31,719	2,077
Anguilla, . . .	365	327	2,388	3,080		
Trinidad, . . .	4,201	18,724	22,359	45,284	625,897	323,435
Bahamas, . . .	4,657	4,211	9,705	18,573	67,736	81,577
Bermudas, . . .	4,264	4,456	8,720	8,720	6,710	33,909
British { Demarara, . . .	3,006	6,360	65,556	74,922	1,416,936	481,324
Guiana, { Essequibo,						
Honduras, . . .	570	1,651	19,359	21,580	223,925	55,766
	250	1,788	1,920	3,958	263,432	672,259
Total, . . .				784,575	£ 8,410,107	£ 4,818,635
White population of Jamaica supposed about				36,000		
				820,575		

The West Indies have heretofore been a great mart of that infamous traffic, the slave-trade, — a traffic, which, according to McCulloch, was commenced by the Portuguese in 1442; and this nation seems disposed to be last to relinquish it. “The importation of negroes into the West Indies and America,” says McCulloch, “having once begun, gradually increased, until the extent and importance of the traffic rivalled its cruelty and guilt. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who engaged in it; and such was the ardor with which our countrymen followed his example, that they exported from Africa more than 300,000 slaves between the years 1680 and 1700; and between 1700 and 1786, 610,000 Africans were imported into Jamaica only; to which, adding the imports into the other islands and the continental colonies, and those who died on their passage, the number carried from Africa will appear immense.”

By means of the noble exertions of Wilberforce, Clarkson, Sharp, and others, an act was passed, in 1806, by the British parliament, for abolishing the slave-trade; and the present age has witnessed another act, highly honorable to the British nation, for the total abolition of slavery, at great expense, throughout the British colonies. By this memorable act, which was passed by parliament in 1833, the slaves were, on the 1st of August, 1834, made apprenticed laborers, to continue such, a part of them, till the 1st of August, 1838, and a part till the 1st of August, 1840, when they are all to become completely free. To indemnify the owners of the slaves, parliament voted them the sum of £ 20,000,000 as a compensation, payable in certain fixed proportions, according as each colony should be ascertained to have complied with the terms of the act.

Soon after the passing of this act, the slaves in the islands of Antigua and the Bermudas were made free by the colonial governments; and acts have been recently passed by the legislatures of Barbadoes, Jamaica, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, St. Vincent, and Tortola, liberating all the slaves, or apprenticed laborers, in those islands, on the 1st of August, 1838. Movements of a similar nature have taken place in the other islands; and Lord Glenelg, the British Colonial Secretary, recently stated in parliament, that “when the House should meet again, he had no doubt that the complete and unqualified termination of apprenticeship would take place.”

DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVE COMPENSATION.

Table, showing the average Value of a Slave in each Colony; the Number of Slaves in each, by the last Registration; the total Value of the Slaves; and the Proportion of the £20,000,000 to which each Colony is entitled, according to the statement of the Commissioners.

	Average value of a Slave from 1822 to 1830.			No. of Slaves by the last Registra.	Relative value of the Slaves.			Proportion of the £20,000,000 to which each Colony is entitled.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bermuda,	27	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,203	114,527	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	50,584	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·41
Bahamas,	29	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,705	290,573	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	128,340	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·47
Jamaica,	44	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	311,692	13,951,139	2	3	6,161,927	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·58
Honduras,	120	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,920	230,844	0	0	101,958	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·92
Virg. Islands,	31	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,192	165,143	9	2	72,940	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·76
Antigua,	32	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,537	964,198	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	425,866	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·13
Montserrat,	36	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,355	234,466	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	103,558	18	5·38
Nevis,	39	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,722	341,893	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	151,007	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·35
St. Christoph.	36	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,660	750,840	7	1	331,630	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·82
Dominica,	43	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,384	624,715	2	0	275,923	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·30
Barbadoes,	47	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82,807	3,897,276	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,721,345	19	7·87
Grenada,	59	6	0	23,536	1,395,684	16	0	616,444	17	7·03
St. Vincent,	58	6	8	22,997	1,341,491	13	4	592,508	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ ·93
Tobago,	45	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,621	529,941	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	234,064	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·55
St. Lucia,	56	18	7	13,348	559,890	10	4	335,627	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·19
Trinidad,	105	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,359	2,352,655	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,039,119	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·11
Brit. Guiana,	114	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	84,915	9,729,047	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,297,117	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ·30
C. of G. Hope,	73	9	11	38,427	2,824,224	7	9	1,247,401	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ·76
Mauritius,	69	14	3	68,613	4,783,183	15	3	2,112,632	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ·06
								Defic. fractions, ·08		
Total,				780,993	45,281,738	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,000,000	0	0

HAYTI.

The island of Hayti, which now forms an independent negro republic, was formerly called St. Domingo and Hispaniola, and belonged, the western part of it, to France, and the eastern, to Spain. In 1791, an insurrection of the negroes broke out in the French colony, and on the 1st of July, 1801, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed, the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture being at that time the leader. Toussaint died in 1803, and the command devolved upon Dessalines, one of the chiefs, who was appointed governor for life, but afterwards assumed, in 1804, the title of *Jaques I., Emperor of Hayti*. His tyrannical reign was terminated by assassination in 1806. Christophe, the second in command, assumed the administration of affairs; in 1807 he was appointed chief magistrate for life; and in 1811, he assumed the title of *King*

Henry I. But he found a formidable rival in *Petion*, who possessed himself of the south part of the island, which was formed into a republic, of which he was, in 1816, appointed *President* for life. *Petion* died in 1818, and *Christophe* in 1820. Since that time the whole island has been united into one republic under *Jean Pierre Boyer*, who was appointed *President* for life; but the government is a sort of military democracy. The population, by a census of 1824, was stated at 935,335; including 113,328 national guards.

There is a House of Representatives, chosen for six years by the parishes; and a Senate, consisting of 24 members, named for life by the House of Representatives, from a list of candidates presented by the President.

In 1825, April 17th, a treaty was concluded between France and Hayti, by which the independence of the latter was acknowledged, on condition of receiving 150,000,000 francs, to be paid in five annual instalments.

On the 1st of February, 1838, a new treaty of peace was concluded, at Port au Prince, between this republic and the kingdom of France. The balance due from Hayti to France was fixed at 60,000,000 francs, to be paid by annual instalments from 1838 to 1863.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

	Sq. m.	Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Total Pop.
Cuba,	43,500	(1827) 311,051	106,494	286,942	704,487
Porto Rico,	4,000	(1830) 162,311	127,287	34,240	323,838
<i>Total,</i>		473,362	233,781	321,182	1,028,325

The exports of these islands consist of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, tobacco, and cigars, with honey, hides, cotton, fruits, &c. Value of the exports of Cuba, in 1833, \$ 13,996,100; imports \$ 18,511,132. Population of Cuba, by a census of 1831, 830,000; of Havana, the capital of Cuba, in 1827, 112,000.

In 1838, the government of Spain levied a subsidy of \$ 2,500,000 on the island of Cuba, to assist in defraying the expenses of the civil war. General Espeleta, *Captain-General of Cuba*.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

	Fr. People.	Slaves.	Total.	Capitals.
Martinique, .	23,417	96,299	119,716	St. Pierre.
Guadeloupe, .	22,324	97,339	119,663	Basse Terre.
French Guiana, .	3,760	19,102	22,862	Cayenne.
<i>Total,</i>	49,501	212,740	262,241	

Almost one half of the free inhabitants are people of color.

		Imports. — Francs.		Exports. — Francs.	
		Total Value.	Yearly Aver.	Total Value.	Yearly Aver.
Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana,	1822	194,398,336	17,672,576	218,880,839	19,898,258
	to	175,214,936	15,928,630	226,385,990	20,580,636
	1832	20,508,387	2,050,838	20,599,029	2,059,902
<i>Total,</i>		390,121,659	35,652,044	465,865,858	42,538,796

DUTCH, DANISH, AND SWEDISH WEST INDIES.

		Whites.	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Total.
Dutch, {	Surinam, South America,	3,075	2,029	51,937	57,041
	Curaçoa, and Buen Ayre,				13,712
	St. Eustatia,				12,350
					82,103
Danish, {	St. Croix or Santa Cruz,	2,500	1,200	31,300	34,000
	St. Thomas and St. John's,				11,400
					45,400
Swedish,	St. Bartholomew,				8,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

The extensive countries on the continent of America, which were formerly in a state of colonial dependence upon Spain, now form the republics of Mexico, Central America, and Texas, in North America, and New Grenada, Venezuela, Equator, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, Uruguay, and Paraguay, in South America.

Soon after the invasion of Spain by the French, in 1808, a revolutionary spirit began to manifest itself in the Spanish colonies; and before long, all these colonies, one after another, declared themselves independent, and formed republican constitutions, most of which were modelled, in a great measure, upon the constitution of the United States. The people, however, were little accustomed to free institutions, and were ill prepared, by character, education, and habits, to sustain a republican government; and their condition, since the declarations of independence, has been, for the most part, a state of revolution, disorder, and misrule. But the history and statistics of these republics are very imperfectly known; there is much diversity in the different accounts which have been given of them; and there are doubtless errors in the following brief notices.

I. NEW GRENADA.

Departments.	Pop. 1827.	Capitals.	Population.
Isthmus or Panama,	80,000	Panama, .	12,000
Magdalena, .	337,000	Carthagena, .	18,000
Boyacca, . .	440,000	Tunga, .	
Cundinamarca, .	330,000	Bogota, . .	40,000
Cauca, . . .	170,000	Popayan, .	25,000
<i>Total,</i>	1,357,000		

Population and extent of New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator (which formerly composed the republic of *Colombia*), in 1834.

	New Grenada, by census, 1834.	Venezuela, offi- cial statem. 1834.	Equator. Estimate.	Total.
Whites, .	1,058,000	200,000	157,000	1,415,000
Indians, .	376,050	207,000	393,000	976,050
Free Colored, Slaves, .	168,700 84,350	433,000 60,000	42,000 8,000	643,700 132,350
<i>Total Pop.,</i>	1,687,100	900,000	600,000	3,187,100
Square Miles,	380,000	450,000	325,000	

The late republic of *Colombia* was formed by the union of three states or provinces, formerly known by the names of the Vice-royalty of New Grenada, the Captain-generalship of Caraccas (Venezuela), and the Presidency of Quito, which was for many years united with New Grenada. A declaration of independence of the Vice-royalty was made by a congress in 1811; in Dec., 1819, a union was decreed, of New Grenada and Venezuela, into one republic, under the name of Colombia. On the 17th of July, 1821, a general congress met at Rosario de Cucuta to form a constitution, which was completed and adopted on the 30th of August. The legislative power was vested in a Senate of 36 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 94 members; and *Simon Bolivar* was elected *President*, and *Santander*, *Vice-President*. Bolivar and Santander were both reëlected, for a second term, commencing on the 1st of January, 1827.

In 1828, Bolivar assumed supreme power; the republic was disturbed by violent factions, and, in 1829, Venezuela separated from it. In 1830, a general convention met at Bogota, to frame a new constitution; Bolivar resigned, and took leave of public life; on the 4th of May, 1830, *Señor Joachim Mosquera* was elected *President*; and *General Domingo Caicedo*, *Vice-President*; but on the 4th of September, Mosquera resigned, and *Urdanata* was appointed temporary President, until the arrival of Bolivar, whose return to power was decreed by a meeting of soldiers and citizens; but Bolivar died at Carthagena, Dec. 17th, the same year. Venezuela again joined Colombia for a short time; but in November, 1831, a new separation took place, and since that time the late republic of Colombia has been divided into three republics, New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator, whose constitutions are similar to that of Colombia, formed at Rosario de Cucuta.

Government of New Grenada.

General Santander, }	term from Oct. 7, 1832,	{ <i>President</i> .
Joachim Mosquera, }	to Oct. 7, 1836,	{ <i>Vice-President</i> .
José Ignacio de Marquez,	(Oct., 1836, to Oct., 1840,)	<i>President</i> .

II. VENEZUELA.

This republic, formerly known by the name of the Captain-generalship of Caraccas, lately formed a part of the republic of Colombia. The country is watered by the great river Orinoco and its branches.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Venezuela,	900,000	CARACCAS,	23,000
Orinoco,		Varinas,	5,000
Maturin,		Cumana,	12,000
Zulia,		Maracaibo,	20,000

In 1829, Venezuela separated itself from Colombia, and constituted itself an independent republic, under the presidency of General Paez. After the resignation of Bolivar, in 1830, it again joined Colombia, but this union was of short duration. In November a new separation took place, and Colombia was divided into the three republics, of New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator.

GOVERNMENT.

General José Antonio Paez, }	1831 to 1835,	{ <i>President.</i>
Andres Navarrete,		{ <i>Vice-President.</i>
Dr. Vargas, (February, 1835, to February, 1839, 4 years,)		<i>President.</i>

III. EQUATOR, OR ECUADOR.

This is one of the three republics formed from the territory, which before 1831 constituted the republic of Colombia, and it comprehends the ancient kingdom or presidency of Quito, and formerly constituted a part of the vice-royalty of New Grenada. It derives its name from its situation, it being intersected towards the north by the equator.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Equator or Quito,	600,000	QUITO,	70,000
Guayaquil,		Guayaquil,	20,000
Assuay,		Cuenca,	20,000

Vicente Rocafuerte, *President of the Republic.*

IV. PERU.

The republic of Peru, formerly the seat of the Incas, and afterwards a vice-royalty of Spain, celebrated for its ancient civilization and for wealth, comprises the country sometimes called Lower Peru, to distinguish it from Upper Peru, which now forms the republic of Bolivia.

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.
Lima,	LIMA,	70,000
Arequipa,	Arequipa,	30,000
Puno,	Puno,	16,000
Cuzco,	Cuzco,	46,000
Ayacucho,	Guamanga,	39,000
Junin,	Guanuco,	
Libertad,	Truxillo,	13,000

Population, according to enumerations made about 1802, 1,076,000 ; — 136,000 Spaniards, 609,000 Indians, 244,000 mestizos, 41,000 free negroes, and 40,000 negro slaves. — Population, stated by Humboldt, at 1,400,000, by Balbi, at 1,700,000. — Square miles computed at about 500,000.

The independence of Peru was declared on the 15th, and more formally on the 28th, of July, 1821 ; and *General San Martin*, who, at the head of a Chilian force, had obtained possession of Lima, was declared Protector of the new Republic, with supreme power, both civil and military. In May, 1822, a congress, assembled at Lima by the Protector, formed the plan of a constitution ; and soon after San Martin resigned his authority, and *La Mar* was elected President. In September, 1823, *Bolívar* entered Lima, and was declared *Liberator*, and invested with supreme military power ; and a constitution, on the model of that of the United States, was adopted by the Peruvian congress ; but the state of the country was, for some time, disordered.

In 1827, *La Mar* was again elected President ; but in June, 1829, he was deposed, and the congress chose *General Gamarra*, President, who was succeeded, Dec. 20th, 1833, by *Obregoso*. — In 1837, Peru was placed under the protection of *Santa Cruz*, President of Bolivia.

V. BOLIVIA.

Population of the Departments and Capitals, as stated in "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," Paris, 1826.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Potosí,	315,000	Potosí,	35,000
Chuquisaca or Charcas,	246,000	CHUQUISACA,	16,000
Cochabamba,	510,000	Orepesa,	25,000
La Paz,	400,000	La Paz,	40,000

1,496,000 ; of which 1,004,000 are Indians.

Santa Cruz, Moxos, and }
Chiquitos, }

Total, 1,716,000

The statistics and present state of Bolivia are very imperfectly known; and the population of both of the chief towns, and of the whole country, is variously estimated. Balbi states the population at 1,300,000; Brackenridge, at 1,716,000; some, as low as 650,000. More than three fourths of the inhabitants are supposed to be aborigines; and, though in a low state of civilization, they have been converted to the Catholic faith. The country has been computed to comprise 350,000 square miles. It is very unfavorably situated for carrying on commerce with foreign nations.

This republic, originally called Upper Peru, and once forming a portion of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, dates from the battle of Ayacucho, December 9th, 1824, in which the republicans under General Sucre completely defeated the royalists. On the 11th of August, 1825, a constituent congress, assembled at Chuquisaca, decreed to form a new republic, to be named *Bolivia*, in honor of *Bolívar*, and to call a capital *Sucre*, the name of the general in whom the government was vested for the time being, with the title of "Captain-General and Grand Marshal of Ayacucho." The congress, having solicited Bolívar to prepare a constitution or fundamental code, dissolved itself on the 6th of October.

The constitution, which was proposed by Bolívar, and adopted by the congress, in 1826, vested the executive power in a President, chosen for life, with the privilege of naming his successor, and the legislative power, in three bodies, a Senate, Tribune, and Censors. But this constitution was soon abolished.

Sucre, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, resigned his discretionary power, and was elected President; but he sent in his resignation to the congress which assembled on the 3d of August, 1828, and returned to Colombia; and in June, 1830, he was assassinated near Pasto. — On the retirement of Sucre, General Velasco filled the office of President till the meeting of the convention on the 16th of December. This body displaced Velasco, and elected *General Blanco*, President, and *General Looyza*, Vice-President. A revolution soon followed, which resulted in the deposition and death of Blanco, Jan. 1st, 1829. A temporary government was established, with Velasco at its head, till a new President could be elected, and Santa Cruz was chosen.

Government.

General Santa Cruz,

(elected, 1829,)

President.

VI. CHILI.

The republic of Chili comprises a territory lying along the shores of the Pacific ocean, extending about 1200 miles in length, from north to south, and from 100 to 200 miles in breadth. It is supposed to be the only American State formerly subject to Spain, whose commerce has increased since the separation from the mother country. It is divided into 8 provinces. Santiago is the capital, and Valparaiso the principal commercial port. — Population estimated by Caldeleugh and Miers at only about 600,000; by Balbi, at 1,400,000; and others at 1,500,000.

Provinces.	Capitals.	Population.
Santiago,	SANTIAGO,	50,000
Aconcagua,	San Felipe,	5,000
Coquimbo,	Coquimbo,	10,000
Colchagua,	Curico,	2,000
Maule,	Cauquenes,	2,000
Conception,	Conception,	8,000
Valdivia,	Valdivia,	3,000
Chiloé,	San Carlos,	

The occupation of Spain, by the French troops, in 1809, caused a revolutionary movement in Chili as well as in other parts of Spanish America. After various military movements, *San Martin* invaded the country with an army from La Plata, and, by the aid of O'Higgins and others, liberated the country by the battles of Chacabuco (Feb. 12th, 1817), and Maypu (April 5th, 1818), and established independence. *Bernardo O'Higgins* was placed at the head of the government, with the title of *Supreme Director*.

January 23d, 1823, O'Higgins was compelled to resign, and was succeeded by *General Ramon Freire*, as *Supreme Director*. In July, 1826, Freire resigned his office, and *Admiral Manuel Blanco* was appointed in his place; but before the expiration of two months he retired from office. — In 1827, the form of the government was changed, and the following persons have since held the offices of President and Vice-President.

Don José Maria Benevente, May, 1827, *President*.

Don Francisco Antonio Pinto, “ “ *Vice-President*.

Don J. de Vicuña, 1829, *Vice-President*. (Expelled, 1830.)

General Joaquin Prieto, April, 1831, *President*.

Don Diego Portales, April, 1831, *V.-President*. (Assassinated, Feb. 1838.)

VII. LA PLATA, BUENOS AYRES, OR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

This country was erected into a Spanish vice-royalty, in 1778, by the name of the Vice-royalty of Rio de la Plata. On its declaration of independence, in 1816, it assumed the name of the United Provinces of South America; in 1825, that of the United Provinces of La Plata; and in 1826, that of the Argentine Republic; and it has also long been known by the name of Buenos Ayres, from the name of its chief city.

The population has been variously stated. Balbi states the population of La Plata at only 700,000; of Paraguay, at 250,000; and of Banda Oriental, or Uruguay, at 70,000; — total, 1,020,000; Humboldt, at 1,100,000; Hassel and Brackenridge at 2,000,000; but, according to a census said to have been taken in 1827, the population of the Argentine Republic, exclusive of Paraguay and Uruguay, is stated at 2,379,888; in the *Encyclopædia Americana*, it is stated at 2,000,000; — 600,000 Spanish creoles, 600,000 mestizos, 800,000 Indians, and 25,000 negroes. The population of the capital, Buenos Ayres, is stated at from 70,000 to 100,000.

In 1810, the first insurrection against the government of Spain broke out at Buenos Ayres; and, in 1811, a congress assembled in that city, and placed the executive power in the hands of a triumvirate.

In 1814, *Pozadas* was appointed Supreme Director of the republic, with a Council of Seven.

In 1816, a congress assembled at Tucuman, declared the countries on the La Plata independent, and named *Pueyrredon*, Director; — having transferred its sessions to Buenos Ayres, it assumed the title of the United Provinces of South America.

In 1819, a congress assembled at Buenos Ayres, formed a constitution, modelled on that of the United States, and *Rondeau* was elected Supreme Director, and Rivadavia was placed at the head of foreign affairs.

For some time the principal functions of the government were discharged by a constituent congress, the executive power being entrusted to the provincial government of Buenos Ayres.

In February, 1826, *Rivadavia* was elected President. — The republic became involved in war with Brazil on account of *Banda Oriental*, which was first ceded to Brazil, and afterwards declared (Aug. 1828) independent. — Rivadavia having resigned, the congress was dissolved, each of the provinces became again independent, and *Dorrego* was chosen Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres. *General Lavalle*, at the head of the Unitarios, caused Dorrego to be shot, and himself to be proclaimed President, Dec. 1st, 1828. A bloody civil war ensued, and, in August, 1829, Lavalle was compelled to resign, and his successor was *General Juan José Viamont*, who was succeeded, Dec. 8th, 1829, by *General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas*, who was declared Dictator, Aug. 2d, 1830; but, before the end of the year, *General Quiroga* made himself Dictator or Governor.

Government.

General Quiroga,	(1830,)	<i>Governor.</i>
General Ramon de Balcarce,	(1833,)	<i>do.</i>
General Juan José Viamont,	(1834,)	<i>do.</i>
General Don Juan M. de Rosas, (1835, for 5 years,) <i>Gov. of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Republic.</i>		

VIII. ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

This country, which lies north of the Rio de la Plata, east of the river Uruguay, and south of Brazil, formerly constituted a part of the vice-royalty, afterwards the republic, of La Plata; and was known by the name of *Banda Oriental*. After the declaration of the independence of the United Provinces, it became the subject of an obstinate war between the new republic and the Empire of Brazil; and the contest was ended by articles of agreement between the parties, signed at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27th, 1828, establishing the independence of the country, which took the title of the *Republic of Monte Video*, so named from its capital; but it has since assumed the title of the *Oriental Republic of Uruguay*.

The republic comprises 9 departments. The population is stated by Balbi, at 70,000, by Murray, at 75,000, and by Schäffer, at 175,960.

According to the constitution, formed in 1830, the legislative power is vested in two bodies, a Senate of 9 members, and a House of Representatives of 29 members; and the Code Napoleon was established as the law of the country.—The first two governors of the republic were *General Rondeau* and *General Lavalleja*.

Government.

General Fructuoso Ribeira,	(1833,)	<i>President.</i>
General Oribe,	(March 1, 1835,)	<i>do.</i>
General Fructuoso Ribeira,	(1836,)	<i>do.</i>

IX. PARAGUAY.

This republic is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Parana, having the Empire of Brazil on the east, and the Argentine Republic on the west. The population is stated by some at 150,000, by others, at 200,000; by Balbi, at 250,000; by Humboldt, at 300,000; and the Weimar Almanac raises it even to 600,000, viz. creoles, 60,000, mestizos, 200,000, and subdued Indians, 340,000. It is divided into eight departments. The military force is said to consist of an army of 5,000 men, and a militia of 20,000. *Assumption* is the capital.

In 1810, the Junta of Buenos Ayres sent a body of troops to Paraguay to depose the Spanish governor, but they were compelled to retreat. But the inhabitants themselves soon after deposed the governor, and took the government into their own hands. In 1813, they proclaimed Paraguay a republic, under two consuls, *Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia* and *Fulgencio Yegros*. At the end of the year, *Dr. Francia* caused himself to be named *Dictator*, for three years, and at the end of this term, for life. On the 24th of September, 1826, a formal declaration of independence was made, though the country had for 14 or 15 years been governed independently of Spain. — The government of *Dr. Francia*, which has heretofore been administered in the most despotic manner, has been, for some years, much milder; and he has introduced among the people industry and the arts.

X. BRAZIL.

Brazil comprises the eastern portion of South America, and is an empire of vast extent, computed by some to contain 2,500,000, and by others, 3,000,000 square miles. But more than half of the country is in the possession of independent or unsubdued Indians, who are not included in the account of the population.

Provinces.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Para,	143,073	Para,	28,216
Rio Negro,	48,237	Barrado Rio Negro,	3,000
Maranham,	182,986	San Luis de } Maranham, }	26,538
Piaui,	46,296	Oeyras,	1,700
Seara,	272,713	Aracati,	26,000
Rio Grande del Norte,	68,736	Natal,	18,200
Parahiba,	246,232	Parahiba,	15,672
Pernambuco, . . .	602,205	Pernambuco, . . .	62,325
Alagoas,	256,956	Porto Calvo, . . .	
Seregipe,	267,523	Seregipe,	36,000
Bahia,	559,650	Bahia,	120,000
Espirito Santo, . .	73,996	Vittoria,	12,500
Rio Janeiro, . . .	589,650	Rio JANEIRO, . . .	160,000
San Paulo,	610,631	San Paulo,	30,000
Minas Geraes, . . .	928,933	Villa Rica,	8,200
Gojas,	150,000	Villa Boa,	7,000
Matto Grosso, . . .	82,000	Villa Bella,	25,000
Fernando,	600		
<i>Total,</i>	5,130,418		

The population of Brazil has of late been stated from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000. The statement in the above table is given according to

Schäffer, for the year 1823, from the Weimar Almanac. According to an official report made to the King of Portugal, in 1819, the population of the country was stated for the year 1817, as follows :

Whites,	843,000	Negro Slaves,	1,728,000
Free people of mixed blood,	426,000	Slaves of mixed blood,	202,000
Indians,	259,400	<i>Total Slaves,</i>	<u>1,930,000</u>
Free Negroes,	159,500	<i>Total Population,</i>	<u>3,617,900</u>

Brazil has more foreign commerce than any other country in America, except the United States. Its principal ports are Rio Janeiro, Bahia, or St. Salvador, Pernambuco, Para, San Luis de Maranhão, and San Pedro.

Bonaparte having declared war against Portugal, the Regent, (who after the death of his mother, in 1816, became King of Portugal by the title of John VI.) with the royal family, left Europe for Brazil, where they arrived, January 22d, 1808. After the fall of Bonaparte, John raised Brazil to the rank of a kingdom, in 1815 ; and, in 1821, he returned to Portugal, leaving his son *Pedro*, in Brazil, as Prince Regent. On the 12th of October, 1822, Brazil was declared independent, and the Prince was crowned Emperor of Brazil. On the death of John VI., in 1826, Pedro declared his daughter *Maria* Queen of Portugal ; and on the 6th of April, 1831, he abdicated the throne of Brazil in favor of his son *Pedro II.*, who was born October 2d, 1825, who is now Emperor of Brazil, the government being conducted by a regency.

According to the constitution, which was formed in 1823, and adopted in 1824, Brazil is a hereditary monarchy, with a Legislative Assembly consisting of two Houses, a Senate, appointed by the Emperor, and a House of Representatives elected by the people. The Catholic faith is the religion of the State, but all other Christians are tolerated, though not allowed to build churches, or perform divine service in public.

Ministry in the Autumn of 1837.

Pedro de Araujo Lima,	<i>Secretary of State, & Act. Min. Justice.</i>
Miguel Calmon du Pine Almeida,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Joaquim José Rodrigues Tobres,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Sebastiao do Rego Barros,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Antonio Perigrino Monteiro,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden & Norway	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Pr. Ep.
William I.	King	Holland or Netherlands	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'n*
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Frederick	do.	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Cath.*
Ern. Augustus,	do.	Hanover	June 5, 1771	July 20, 1837	66	Prot.
Paul Frederick	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Sept. 15, 1800	Feb. 1, 1837	27	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen.	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen-Hild.	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Joseph	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sept. 29, 1834	45	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	23	do.
Henry	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	July 30, 1778	Aug. 23, 1830	52	Reform'd
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther II.	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	April 22, 1837	36	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 22, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 25, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	41	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Charles	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	Feb. 20, 1785	Oct. 17, 1831	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	do.
Louis Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	do.
Maria II.	do.	Portugal	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena and Massa	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Otho	do.	Greece	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833	18	do.*
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 23, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*.

STATES OF EUROPE

In 1837, with the Form of Government, Square Miles, and Population, according to the "Penny Cyclopædia."

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Andorra, Pyrenees, <i>Republic</i> ,	With two syndics and a council,	190	15,300
*Anhalt-Bernburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	States having limited powers,	336	45,500
*Anhalt-Cothen, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	310	36,400
*Anhalt-Dessau, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	337	57,600
*Austria, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy, except Hungary, &c.	255,226	34,100,000
*Baden, <i>Gr. Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	5,712	1,240,060
*Bavaria, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	28,435	4,300,000
Belgium, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	12,569	4,230,000
*Bremen, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; — senate and convention,	67	57,800
*Brunswick, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	1,525	250,000
Church, States of, <i>Popedom</i> ,	Absolute elective sovereignty,	17,018	2,590,000
Cracow, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and chamber of representatives,	490	124,300
† Denmark, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy; — with provin. states,	59,762	2,097,400
France, <i>do.</i>	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	202,125	33,600,000
Frankfort, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; — senate and legislative body,	91	56,000
Great Britain, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; — lords & commons,	116,700	25,300,000
Greece, <i>do.</i>	Absolute monarchy,	10,206	810,000
*Hamburg, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; — senate and common council,	149	153,000
*Hanover, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	14,600	1,679,000
*Hesse-Cassel, <i>Electorate</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	4,386	699,000
*Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>Gr. Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	3,198	765,000
*Hesse-Homburg, <i>Langraviate</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	154	24,000
*Hohenzollern-Hechingen, <i>Pr.</i>	Limited, — one chamber,	136	21,000
*Hohenzoll.-Sigmaringen, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	383	42,800
Holland, with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	13,890	2,820,000
Ionian Islands, <i>Republic</i> ,	Under Brit. protec.; council & chamber,	998	242,000
*Lichtenstein, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited mon., with one chamber,	52	5,800
*Lippe-Detmold, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	432	79,000
*Lubeck, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; — senate and common council,	142	46,500
Lucca, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty, with one chamber,	410	145,000
*Mecklen.-Schwerin, <i>Gr. Du.</i>	Limited mon., with one chamber,	4,701	472,000
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	1,094	85,300
Modena and Massa, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,073	390,000
Monaco, <i>Principality</i> ,	Do. do.	50	6,700
*Nassau, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	1,736	372,700
*Oldenburg, <i>Gr. Duchy</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,470	260,000
Parma, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Do. do.	2,184	440,000
Portugal, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; — 1 chamber of rep.	34,500	3,400,000
*Prussia, <i>do.</i>	Absolute monarchy; — provincial States,	106,302	13,800,000
*Reus, <i>Principality</i> of,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	588	83,400
† Russia, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	2,041,809	51,100,000
San Marino, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,500
Sardinia, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	28,830	4,500,000
*Saxony, <i>do.</i>	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	5,705	1,680,000
*Saxe-Altenburg, <i>Duchy</i> .	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	491	113,700
*Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, <i>do.</i>	Do. do. do.	791	132,000
*Saxe-Meining.-Hildburg., <i>do.</i>	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	880	146,400
*Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, <i>do.</i>	Do. do.	1,403	243,000
*Schwartzburg, <i>Principal. of</i> ,	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	756	118,500
*Schauenburg-Lippe, <i>Princip.</i>	Do. do. do.	205	26,000
Sicilies, <i>The Two, Km.</i>	Limited monarchy, with a council,	41,521	7,650,000
Spain, <i>do.</i>	Limited monarchy, with a legislature,	176,480	11,963,000
Sweden and Norway, <i>do.</i>	Limited mon., with a diet and storting,	284,530	4,150,000
Switzerland, <i>Republic</i> ,	Confederation of republics; — a diet,	17,208	2,116,000
§ Turkey, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	183,140	12,000,000
Tuscany, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	8,302	1,330,000
*Waldeck, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber.	455	56,000
*Wurtemberg, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	7,568	1,610,000
<i>Total,</i>		3,708,871	233,884,800

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† The *Continental* part, 21,472 sq. miles, 2,040,000 inhabitants; the *Islands*, 38,290 sq. m. 57,400 inhabitants.

‡ Including the governments of Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Saratof, Astrachan, and part of Orenburg: — also the kingdom of Poland, with 47,670 square miles, and 4,100,000 inhabitants.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	According to Balbi.			Weimar Almanac. — 1837.		
	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop. to sq. m.	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop.
Europe,	227,700,000	3,700,000	61.5	232,200,649	3,134,652	74
Asia,	390,000,000	16,045,000	24.3	654,610,049	17,238,881	37.3
Africa,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5.3	101,313,478	10,787,063	9.3
America,	39,000,000	14,730,000	2.6	43,800,120	14,755,000	2.9
Oceania, (Australia,) Polynesia, (Indian Archipelago,) }	20,300,000	4,105,000	4.9	1,473,955	3,347,840	0.4
<i>Total,</i>	737,000,000	49,834,000	14.8	1,033,398,251	49,263,436	20.9

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND COUNTRIES OF ASIA,

As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1837.

<i>States and Empires.</i>	<i>Islands.</i>
Chinese Empire, 386,866,112	Sumatra, <i>Independent part,</i> 7,000,000
Empire of Japan, 30,000,000	Borneo, <i>do.</i> 4,000,000
Russia in Asia, 12,407,190	Celebes, <i>do.</i> 3,000,000
Empire of Annan, 12,000,000	Philippine Isls. <i>do.</i> 1,980,000
Arabia, 12,000,000	Mindanao, <i>do.</i> 1,000,000
Turkey in Asia, 11,064,600	Moluccas, <i>do.</i> 980,000
Persia, 11,000,000	Smaller Sunda Islands, 1,950,000
Lahore or Seiks, 8,000,000	Laccadives and Maldives, 110,000
Afghanistan, 7,800,000	Other Asiatic Islands, 524,000
Turkestan, 5,000,000	
Sindia or Singhia, 4,000,000	<i>Foreign Possessions.</i>
Birman Empire, 3,500,000	British Possessions, 124,168,000
Siam, 2,700,000	Dutch <i>do.</i> 6,741,700
Nepal, 2,500,000	Spanish, <i>do.</i> 2,182,967
Belouchistan, 1,700,000	Portuguese <i>do.</i> 577,600
Sind or Sindh, 1,000,000	French <i>do.</i> 130,000
Malacca, 600,000	Danish <i>do.</i> 28,000
<i>Total Population,</i> 654,610,049.	

POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF AFRICA,

As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1837.

Independent States.

Abyssinia, , 4,500,000	Senegambia, 10,000,000
Ashantee, 3,000,000	Sennaar, 1,500,000
Barca, 300,000	Soudan, Sahara, &c., 20,000,000
Bornou, 2,000,000	Fellatahs, 2,000,000
Dar Fur, 200,000	Tripoli, 1,500,000
Guinea, 7,000,000	Tunis, 3,000,000
Morocco, 8,500,000	Interior and Eastern Africa, 29,000,000

Foreign Possessions.

British Possessions, 162,000	Spanish Possessions, 11,481
Danish <i>do.</i> 3,000	Turkish <i>do.</i> { Egypt, 2,514,000
Dutch, <i>do.</i> 15,000	{ Nubia, 1,185,000
French <i>do.</i> 1,905,430	United States, 25,000
Portuguese <i>do.</i> 663,000	

Total Population of Africa, 95,284,911.

Note. The correctness of most of the above statements relating to Asia and Africa is not to be relied on.

I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES XIV., King of Sweden and Norway; b. at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY, b. Nov. 8, 1781:—Issue: *Joseph Francis OSCAR, Prince Royal, Duke of Sudermania*; b. July 4, 1799; m. June 19, 1823, the Princess *Josephine*, daughter of the late Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807:—Issue:

1. *Charles Lewis Eugene*, (Hereditary Prince,) Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.
2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.
3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.
4. *Charlotte Eugenie Augusta Amelia Albertine*; b. April 24, 1830
5. *Charles Augustus Nicholas*, Duke of Dalecarlia; b. Aug. 24, 1831.

GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway have different constitutions, though under the government of one and the same king, who is, of all the constitutional monarchs of Europe, one of the most limited. The legislative body of Sweden, styled the Diet or States General, consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the burgesses, and the peasantry. In Norway nobility is abolished, and the legislative body, styled the *Storting*, consists of two houses.

POPULATION.

Sweden, 1831,	2,888,196.	Stockholm, city,	77,273.
Norway, 1832,	1,139,849.	Christiania, do.	18,305.
St. Bartholomew's, W. India, Swedish Colony,		8,000.	

UNIVERSITIES.

Upsal, Sweden,	Students in 1836-7,	1,381
Lund, do.	do. 1833,	596
Christiania, Norway,	do. 1833,	500

Religion. The religion of Sweden is Lutheran: the form of church government episcopal; and there are very few dissenters. It has one archbishop (of Upsal), 13 bishops, 192 provosts, and 2,742 parishes.

II. RUSSIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798; — succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1, 1825 (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne, — died 1831): — Issue:—

1. ALEXANDER, Grand Duke, *Hereditary Prince*; b. April 29, 1818.
2. *Mary*, Grand Duchess; b. Aug. 18, 1819.
3. *Olga*, Grand Duchess; b. Sept. 11, 1822.
4. *Alexandra*, Grand Duchess; b. June 24, 1825.
5. *Constantine*, Grand Duke; b. Sept. 21, 1827.
6. *Nicholas*, Grand Duke; b. Aug. 8, 1831.
7. *Michael*, Grand Duke; b. Oct. 25, 1832.

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar; b. Feb. 16, 1786.

Anne, Princess of Orange; b. Jan. 18, 1795.

Michael, Grand Duke; b. Feb. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Paulina*, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807: — Issue; *Maria* (b. 1825), *Elizabeth* (b. 1826), *Catherine* (b. 1827), and *Anne* (b. 1834).

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and it is conducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry, and a Senate: the last of which is a body partly deliberative and partly executive; but there is no representative body. The established religion is the Greek church, but all others are tolerated.

POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN TERRITORIES.

Russia in Europe,	44,563,600
The kingdom of Poland, subject to Russia,	4,083,000
Russia in Asia,	12,407,190
Russian Possessions in America,	50,000
<i>Total</i> ,	61,123,790

Statistical View of the Russian Universities in 1835 - 6.

	Prof. and Function- aries.	Students.	Libraries. Vols. and MSS.	Zoology. Speci- mens.	Medals.	Botany. Speci- mens.	Mineral- ogy. Speci- mens.
Charkov,	56	342	31,435	6,462	19,957	11,510	
Dorpat,	68	567	60,473	2,949		12,594	11,590
Kasan,	89	252	29,874	4,306	8,843	1,776	14,139
Kiow,	61	120	44,474	14,790	19,760	5,329	19,288
Moscow,	120	419	50,712	33,266	6,289	17,627	3,800
St. Petersburg,	64	285	21,854	9,100	293	6,000	7,837

III. DENMARK.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI., King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania ; b. Jan. 28, 1768 ; declared co-regent with his Father, *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne, March 13, 1808 ; m. July 31, 1790, MARIA SOPHIA FREDERICA, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, b. October 28, 1767 : Issue : —

1. *Caroline*, Princess Royal ; b. Oct. 28, 1793 ; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina* ; b. Jan. 17, 1808 ; m. to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, Nov. 1, 1823.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, cousin to the King ; *Crown Prince* ; b. Sept. 18, 1786 ; m. (I.) Feb. 18, 1806, CHARLOTTE, Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin : — Issue : *Frederick Charles Christian*, b. Oct. 6, 1808 ; (II.) May 22, 1815, *Caroline Amelia*, daughter of Duke Frederick Christian of Holstein, b. June 28, 1796.

The *Government* of Denmark is an absolute hereditary monarchy.

POPULATION OF THE KINGDOM AND COLONIES, 1836.

Denmark Proper,	1,564,300	Santa Cruz, St. Thomas,	
Holstein and Lauenburg,	475,800	and St. John's, W. In-	
Iceland,	50,800	dies,	47,300
Faroe Islands and Green-		Tranquebar in Asia, and	
land,	11,300	Guinea in Africa,	28,000
<i>Total, (in Europe,)</i>	<i>2,040,000</i>	<i>Total, (Foreign Colonies,)</i>	<i>75,300</i>

Religion. The religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated. The national church is under the superintendence of 8 bishops, 1 general superintendent, 62 provosts, and 1,488 ministers. The bishoprics are in the gift of the crown. The number of parishes is 1,907. Of a population of 2,040,000, 1,300 are Reformed Lutherans, 2,100 Roman Catholics, 900 Mennonites, 1,500 Moravians, and 1,700 Jews ; the remainder Lutherans.

Education. There are two universities, Copenhagen (600 students) and Kiel (300 students), 30 gymnasiums, 13 seminaries for educating teachers, 2,500 primary schools, and 2,000 others on the Lancastrian plan. — There are 70 or 80 periodical journals ; and from 200 to 250 new publications are annually issued.

IV. BELGIUM.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, formerly Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; b. Dec. 16, 1790; m. (I.) May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV. of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817; elected King of the Belgians, June 4, 1831; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831; m. (II.) Aug. 9, 1832, LOUISE, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, b. April 3, 1812. — Issue: — 1. *Leopold Louis Philip Maria Victor, Prince-Royal*; b. April 9, 1835. — 2. *Philip Ferdinand Eugene George*, b. March 24, 1837.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The legislature is composed of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives or Deputies. The number of Deputies is apportioned to the population, and cannot exceed the proportion of 1 deputy to 45,000 inhabitants; and the number of senators is equal to half the number of deputies. The deputies are elected for four years, and the senators for eight years, by citizens paying a direct tax determined by the electoral law; the requisite sum cannot exceed 100 florins, nor be less than 20 florins. The Chambers assemble by their own right, every year, on the 2d Tuesday in November, unless convoked earlier by the king.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF BELGIUM, — *including the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg.*

Provinces.	Pop. 1835.	Electors.	Repre.	Senators.	Schools, 1832.	Scholars, 1832.
Antwerp, . . .	353,936	4,440	9	4	341	26,906
S. Brabant, . . .	566,809	5,889	14	7	592	38,690
W. Flanders, . . .	516,904	6,608	15	8	547	36,946
E. Flanders, . . .	747,569	9,606	18	9	875	54,994
Hainault, . . .	626,942	6,327	15	8	888	64,719
Liege, . . .	380,189	3,726	9	5	492	29,889
Limburg, . . .	326,737	3,359	9	4	404	29,392
Namur, . . .	220,332	2,960	5	3	416	30,636
Luxemburg, . . .	316,504	4,934	8	4	831	43,250
<i>Total, . . .</i>	<i>4,154,922</i>	<i>47,853</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>5,386</i>	<i>355,422</i>

UNIVERSITIES,

With the Number of Students in 1832 and 1835.

	Medicine.	Law.	Other sci.	Total, 1832.	Total, 1835.
Ghent,	141	151		292	150
Liege,	97	147	108	352	370
Louvain,	129	125	141	395	350
Brussels,					300
<i>Total,</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>1,039</i>	<i>1,170</i>

Religion. The great mass of the inhabitants are Catholics, the number of Protestants being only from 15,000 to 20,000; but all religions are tolerated. The Catholics are under the charge of one Archbishop (of Malines,) and 5 Bishops, (of Bruges, Ghent, Liege, Namur, and Tournay.) The salary of the Archbishop is 100,420 francs; the salaries of the Bishops from 56,300 to 77,300 francs. Number of Curés of the 1st class, 81; of the 2d class, 165; inferior clergy, 4,422. The allowances of the inferior clergy vary from 8 guineas to 30. The salaries are paid out of the public treasury.

V. HOLLAND OR NETHERLANDS.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Holland (Netherlands), Prince of Orange-Nassau; b. Aug. 24, 1772; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, December 3, 1813; assumed the crown, March 16, 1815; m. October 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, b. November 18, 1774; d. Oct. 12, 1837;— Issue:—

1. WILLIAM, *Prince Royal and Prince of Orange*, Field-Marshal; b. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795;— Issue: *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick*, b. Feb. 28, 1797; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia;— Issue: *Wilhelmina*, b. Aug. 5, 1823; *Frederick*, b. July 6, 1833.

3. *Marienne*; b. May 9, 1810; m. Sept. 14, 1830, to Albert of Prussia.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King and the States-General, a body consisting of two Chambers, which meet annually. The first Chamber is composed of not less than 40 nor more than 60 members, of 40 years of age and upwards, nominated by the king for life. The second Chamber contains 110 members, elected by the people every three years.

POPULATION OF HOLLAND IN 1835.

North Holland, 420,345	Guelderland, 323,167	Friesland, 217,882
South Holland, 492,918	Overyssel, 186,062	North Brabant, 355,150
Zealand, 140,342	Drenthe, 67,230	Luxemburg, } 302,654
Utrecht, 134,364	Groningen, 166,164	Gr. duchy, 1831, }
Total, 2,806,278.		

POPULATION OF THE DUTCH COLONIES.

In Asia, — Batavia, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Macassar, Sumatra, and Timor,	6,561,700
In America, — Surinam, St. Eustatia, and Curaçao,	90,000
<i>Total</i> ,	<u>6,651,700</u>

EDUCATION.

The three universities of Holland had, in 1835, 1,527 students; — Leyden, 771, Utrecht, 491, Groningen, 265. — Number of scholars in the Latin schools, 1,255; number of primary schools, 2,832; total number of pupils in the primary schools, 304,599.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Great Britain is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. In the descent of the crown, the constitutional rule recognises the right of primogeniture among the males, and of the males in preference to the females; but, upon failure of the male line, the crown descends to the eldest of the female issue. The descent is limited to such heirs only as are Protestant members of the church of England, and are married to none but Protestants.

“By statute 12 George III. ch. 11, no descendants of George II. (except the issue of princesses married into foreign families) can contract matrimony without the previous consent of the King, unless, being of the age of 25, they give a twelvemonth's notice of such intention to the privy council, and, before the expiration of that period, no disapprobation is expressed by Parliament.”

In the government of Great Britain the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the Sovereign, the legislative in the Sovereign and Parliament. The Sovereign has the power of appointing all the great officers of state; and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his or her name; but the ministers only are responsible for them.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, (daughter of the late *Duke of Kent*, — b. Nov. 2, 1767; died Jan. 23, 1820, — by *Victoria Maria Louisa*, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Leopold, King of the Belgians; b. Aug. 17, 1786); — b. May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle William IV., June 20, 1837.

Queen Dowager.

Adelaide, consort of William IV., late King of England; sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792.

Uncles and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Augusta Sophia*; b. Nov. 8, 1768; — unmarried.
2. *Elizabeth*; b. May 22, 1770; m. April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.
3. *Ernest Augustus*, (King of Hanover,) Duke of Cumberland; b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778; — Issue: *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.
4. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex; b. Jan. 27, 1773; (— m. at Rome, April 4, and at London, Dec. 5, 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, who died 1830. — This marriage, being contrary to the 12 Geo. III., was declared void, in 1794.)
5. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge; b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 5, 1797; — Issue; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819; 2. *Augusta Caroline*, b. July 19, 1822; 3. *Mary Adelaide*, b. Nov. 27, 1833.
6. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester; b. April 25, 1776; — m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin, *William Frederick*, Duke of Gloucester, who died Nov. 30, 1834.
7. *Sophia*, b. Nov. 3, 1777; — unmarried.

MINISTRY.

The Ministry under *Earl Grey* went out of office in July, 1834; and a new ministry was formed, with *Lord Melbourne* at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with *Sir Robert Peel* at its head. In April, 1835, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues resigned, and *Lord Melbourne* was reinstated in office. For a view of the succession of the several ministries for the preceding 27 years, see the American Almanac for 1834, page 294.

	Salary.
Viscount Melbourne,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , £5,000
Lord Cottenham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> , 14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	<i>Lord President of the Council</i> , 2,000
Viscount Duncannon,	<i>Lord Privy Seal; Commissioner</i>
	<i>of Woods and Forests</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Th. Spring Rice,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , 5,000
Lord John Russell,	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i> 5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Sec. State for Foreign Affairs</i> , 5,000
Lord Glenelg,	<i>Sec. State for Colonial Affairs</i> , 5,000

	Salary.
Earl of Minto,	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i> £4,500
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control,</i> 3,500
Rt. Hon. Sir Ch. Poulett Thompson,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Trade,</i> 2,000
Viscount Howick,	<i>Secretary at War,</i> 2,580
Lord Holland,	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,</i> 4,000

* * The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell,	<i>Paym.-Gen. & Treas. of Navy,</i> 3,000
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian,	<i>Master-Gen. of the Ordnance,</i> 3,500
Earl of Lichfield,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i> 2,500
Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere,	<i>Master of the Mint, &c.,</i> 2,000
Lord Hill,	<i>Commander-in-Chief,</i> 3,458
Earl of Albemarle,	<i>Master of the Horse,</i> 3,350
Rt. Hon. R. Cutlar Ferguson,	<i>Judge-Advocate-General,</i> 2,000
Rt. Hon. John A. Murray,	<i>Lord Advocate for Scotland.</i>
Sir John Campbell,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Sir R. M. Rolfe,	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

IRELAND.

	Salary.
Marquis of Normanby,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant,</i> £20,000
Lord Plunket,	<i>Lord-Chancellor,</i> 8,000
Viscount Morpeth,	<i>Secretary of State,</i> 5,500
Stephen Woulfe,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Maziere Brady,	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The House of Lords consists of Lords Temporal, who are Peers of the Realm, and whose honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary ; and Lords Spiritual, consisting of Archbishops and Bishops.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, viz. dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification ; of 16 representative peers from Scotland ; 28 representative peers from Ireland ; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops ; and 4 representative Irish bishops. The number of each, in 1838, was as follows : —

Dukes, (3 Royal Dukes,)	24	Peers of Scotland, (elected,)	16
Marquises,	20	Peers of Ireland, (elected for life,)	28
Earls,	111	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts	18	Irish Representative Archbishops	
Barons,	196	and Bishops,	4

Total, 443

A List of the House of Peers, with the Title, Family Name, Date of Creation, and Birth of the present Peer.

The *Titles* here given are those by which the Noblemen sit in the House of Peers. Those marked thus (*) are *Scotch Peers*; — thus (†), *Irish Peers*.

Royal Dukes. — 3.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.	Created.	B'n
Title.	Name.						
Cumberland	Ernest Augustus	1799	1771	*Airlie	David Ogilby	1639	1765
Sussex	Frederick Augustus	1801	1772	Albemarle	W. C. Keppel	1696	1772
Cambridge	Adolphus Frederick	1801	1774	Amherst	Wm. P. Amherst	1826	1773
				Ashburnham	B. Ashburnham	1730	1797
				Aylesford	Heneage Finch	1714	1786
				†Bandon	James Bernard	1795	
				Bathurst	Henry Bathurst	1772	1790
				Beauchamp	J. R. B. Pindar	1815	
				†Bellmore	S. L. Corry	1797	1774
				Berkeley	Cropley Berkeley	1679	
				Beverley	Algernon Percy	1790	1778
				Bradford	G. A. F. Bridgeman	1815	1789
				Brooke & War'k	See Warwick		
				Brownlow	John Cust,	1815	1779
				Buckinghamsh.	G. R. T. H. Hampden	1746	1789
				Burlington	G. A. H. Cavendish	1831	1808
				Cadogan	George Cadogan	1800	1788
				†Caledon	Dupré Alexander	1800	1777
				Camperdown	R. D. D. Huldane	1831	1785
				Cardigan	J. Th. Brudenell	1661	1797
				Carlisle	George Howard	1661	1773
				Carnarvon	H. J. G. Herbert	1793	1800
				Cathcart	W. S. Cathcart	1814	1755
				Cawdor	J. F. Campbell	1827	1790
				†Charlemont	F. W. Caulfield	1760	1775
				†Charleville	Ch. Wm. Bury	1806	1801
				Chesterfield	G. A. F. Stanhope	1628	1805
				Chichester	H. T. Pelham	1801	1804
				Clarendon	J. C. Villiers	1776	1757
				†Clonbroch	Robert Dillon	1790	1807
				Cornwallis	James Mann	1753	1778
				Coventry	Wm. G. Coventry	1697	1784
				Cowper	G. A. F. Cowper	1718	1806
				Craven	William Craven	1801	1809
				Dartmouth	William Legge	1711	1784
				De Grey	Thomas Philip	1264	1781
				De La Warr	G. J. West	1761	1791
				Denbigh	B. P. Fielding	1622	1796
				Derby	Edward Stanley	1484	1775
				Devon	Wm. Courtenay	1553	1777
				Digby	Edward Digby	1790	1773
				Doncaster	Walter F. Scott	1662	1806
					[D. Buccleuch, Sc.]		
				Ducie	Thomas Morton	1837	1776
				Durham	J. G. Lambton	1832	1792
				Efingham	Th. Alexander	1837	1767
				Egremont	— Wyndham	1749	1785
				Eldon	John Scott	1821	1805
				*Elgil	Thomas Bruce	1633	1766
				†Enniskillen	John W. Cole	1789	1768
				Essex	G. C. Coningshy	1660	1757
				Falmouth	Edward Boscawen	1821	1787
				Ferrers	Washington Shirley	1711	1760
				Fitzwilliam	C. W. Fitzwilliam	1746	1786
				Fortescue	H. Fortescue	1789	1753
				†Glengall	Richard Butler	1816	1794
				†Gosford	Arch. Acheson	1806	
				Graham	James Graham	1722	1799
					[D. Montrose, Sc.]		
				Granville	F. J. Gower	1833	1773
				Grey	Charles Grey	1806	1764
				Guilford	Francis North	1752	1772
				Harborough	Philip Sherard	1719	1779
Dukes. — 21.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.	Created.	B'n
Title.	Name.						
Beaufort	Henry Somerset	1682	1792				
Bedford	John Russell	1694	1766				
Brandon	Alex. Hamilton	1711	1767				
Buckingham	R. G. C. Temple	1822	1776				
Cleveland	Wm. Harry Vane	1833	1766				
Devonshire	W. S. Cavendish	1694	1799				
Dorset	Ch. S. Germain,	1720	1767				
Grafton,	G. H. Fitzroy	1675	1760				
Leeds	G. W. F. Osborne	1694	1775				
Manchester	Wm. Montagu	1719	1771				
Marlborough	G. S. Churchill	1702	1766				
Newcastle	H. P. F. P. Clinton	1756	1785				
Norfolk	B. Edw. Howard	1383	1765				
Northumb'land	Hugh Percy	1766	1785				
Portland	W. H. C. Bentinck	1716	1768				
Richmond	Charles Lenox	1675	1791				
Rutland	John H. Manners	1703	1778				
St. Albans	W. de V. Beaucherk	1683	1801				
Somerset	E. A. Seymour	1546	1775				
Sutherland	G. G. Lev. Gower	1833	1786				
Wellington	Arthur Wellesley	1814	1769				
Marquises. — 23.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.	Created.	B'n
Title.	Name.						
Abercorn	J. Hamilton	1790	1811				
Ailsa	Charles Bruce	1831					
Anglesey	H. W. Paget	1815	1768				
Aylesbury	C. B. B. Bruce	1821	1773				
Bath	J. A. Thynne	1789					
Breadalbane	John Campbell	1831	1796				
Bristol	F. W. Hervey	1826	1769				
Bute	J. C. Stuart	1796	1793				
Camden	J. J. Pratt	1812	1759				
Cholmondeley	G. J. Cholmondeley	1815	1792				
Exeter	Brownlow Cecil	1801	1795				
Hastings	G. A. F. Hastings	1816	1808				
Hertford	F. C. S. C. Conway	1793	1777				
Lansdowne	Henry Petty	1814	1780				
Northampton	S. J. A. Compton	1812	1790				
Normanby	Henry Phipps	1836	1797				
Salisbury	J. B. W. G. Cecil	1789	1794				
†Thomond	Wm. O'Brien	1800	1766				
*Tweeddale	George Hay	1694	1787				
Townshend	G. Townshend	1787	1778				
†Westmeath,	G. T. J. Nugent	1822	1785				
Westminster	Robert Grosvenor	1831	1767				
Winchester	Ch. J. Paulet	1551	1774				
Earls. — 135.		Created.	Born.	Title.	Name.	Created.	B'n
Title.	Name.						
Abergavenny	Henry Neville	1784	1755				
Abingdon	M. Bertie	1682	1784				

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
Brougham & V	Henry Brougham	1830	1779	Forester	J. G. Forester	1821	1801
Byron	George A. Byron	1643	1789	Gage	H. H. Gage	1790	1791
Calthorpe	G. G. Calthorpe	1796	1787	Gardner	A. H. Gardner	1806	1810
Camden	G. C. Pratt	1835		Gifford	R. F. Gifford	1824	1817
Carberry	John Freke	1715	1765	Glenelg	Charles Grant	1835	1782
Carew	R. S. Carew	1838		Glenlyon	G. A. F. Murray	1821	1815
Carleton	Henry Boyle	1786	1771	Godolphin	F. G. Osborne	1831	1777
	[E. Shannon, Ire.]			Granard	George Forbes	1806	1760
Carrington	Robert Smith	1797	1752		[E. Granard, Ire.]		
Carteret	John Thynne	1784		Grantley	Fletcher Norton	1782	1796
Carysfort	John Proby	1801	1780	*Gray	Francis Gray	1437	1765
	[E. Carysfort, Ir.]			Grey of Groby	Geo. H. Grey	1603	1827
Chaworth	J. C. Brabazon	1831	1772	Hamilton	R. M. Hamilton	1831	1793
	[E. of Meath, Ire.]				[L. Belhaven, Sc.]		
Churchill	F. A. Spencer	1815	1779	Harris	Wm. G. Harris	1815	1782
Clanwilliam	Richard Meade	1828	1795	Hatherton	E. J. Littleton	1835	1791
	[E. Clanwm., Ire.]			Hawke	E. W. Hawke	1776	1799
Clifford	H. Ch. Clifford	1672	1790	Hay	T. R. H. Drummond	1711	1785
Clifton	Henry Bligh	1608	1795		[E. Kinnoull, Sc.]		
	[E. Darnley, Ire.]			Heytesbury	Wm. A. Court	1828	1779
Clinton	Ch. R. Trefusis	1298	1791	Hill	Rowland Hill	1814	1772
Clanbrassil	Robert Jocelyn	1821	1788	Holland	H. R. Vassal Fox	1762	1773
	[E. of Roden, Ire.]			Hopetown	John Hope	1809	1803
Clements	N. Clements	1831	1768		[E. Hopetown, Sc.]		
	[E. Leitrim, Ire.]			Howland	Francis Russell	1695	1788
Cloncurry	V. B. Lawless	1831	1773		[M. Tavistock.]		
Colchester	Charles Abbot	1817	1798	Howard de W.	Ch. A. Ellis	1597	1799
*Colville of Cul.	J. Colville	1609	1768	Howden	J. F. Caradoc	1831	1762
Cottenham	Ch. C. Papys	1836	1781	Hunsdon	Lucius Carey	1831	1803
Cowley	H. Wellesley	1828	1773		[V. Falkland, Sc.]		
Crewe	John Crewe	1806	1812	Innes	Jas. H. R. Innes	1837	1816
Dacre	Thomas Brand	1307	1774		[D. Roxburgh, Sc.]		
Dalhousie	J. A. Ramsay	1815	1812	Kenlis	Th. Taylor	1831	1787
	[E. Dalhou., Scot.]				[M. Headfort, Ire.]		
Delamere	Th. Cholmondeley	1821	1767	Kenyon	George Kenyon	1788	1776
Delisle & Dud.	P. C. Sidney	1835	1800	Ker	J. W. R. Ker	1821	1794
De Mauley	W. F. S. Ponsonby	1838			[M. Lothian, Sc.]		
Denman	Th. Denman	1834	1779	Kilmarnock	Wm. G. Hay	1831	1801
De Ros	H. W. Fitzgerald	1264	1792		[E. of Errol, Sc.]		
De Saumarez	James Saumarez	1831	1789	Kingston	George King	1821	1771
De Tabley	George Warren	1826	1811		[E. Kingston, Ir.]		
Dinorben	Wm. L. Hughes	1831	1767	Kintore	A. A. K. Falconer	1838	1794
Dorchester	Guy Carleton	1736	1811		[E. Kintore, Sc.]		
Dormer	J. T. Dormer	1615	1790	Langdale	H. Bickersteth	1836	1783
Douglas	Arch. Douglas	1790	1773	Lauderdale	James Maitland	1806	1759
Dover	G. J. W. Agar Ellis	1831	1797		[E. Lauderdale, Sc.]		
Downes	Ulysses Burgh	1822	1788	Lilford	Th. A. Powis	1797	1801
Dunalley	Henry Prittie	1600	1775	Lismore	C. O'Callaghan	1838	1775
Duncannon	J. W. Ponsonby	1834	1781		[E. Lismore, Ire.]		
Dunmore	George Murray	1831	1762	Loftus	John Loftus	1801	1770
	[E. Dunmore, Sc.]				[M. of Ely, Ire.]		
Dunsany	Edward Plunket	1490	1775	Lovat	Th. A. Frazer	1837	
Dynevor	G. T. Rice	1780	1765	Lovel & Holl.	John Percival	1762	1767
Ellenborough	Edward Law	1802	1790		[E. Egmont, Ire.]		
Erskine	D. M. Erskine	1806	1773	Ludlow	George J. Ludlow	1831	1758
Farnham	John Barry	1756	1767		[E. Ludlow, Ire.]		
Feversham	Th. Duncombe	1826	1764	Lyndhurst	John S. Copley	1827	1772
Fife	James Duff	1827	1776	Lynedoch	Th. Graham	1814	1750
	[Earl Fife, Ire.]			Lyttleton	Wm. H. Lyttleton	1794	1782
Fingall	A. J. Plunkett	1831	1759	Manners	T. Manners Sutton	1807	1756
	[E. Fingall, Ire.]			Maryborough	W. Wellesley Pole	1821	1763
Fisherwick	G. A. Chichester	1790	1769	Melbourne	Wm. Lamb	1815	1779
	[M. Donegal, Ire.]				[V. Melbourne, Ir.]		
Fitzgerald	W. Fitzgerald	1835		Meldrum	George Bourne	1815	1761
Fitzgibbon	J. Fitzgibbon	1799	1792		[E. Aboyne, Sc.]		
	[E. of Clare, Ire.]			Melrose	Th. Hamilton	1827	1760
Foley	Th. H. Foley	1776	1808		[E. Hadington, S.]		
*Forbes	Jas. Ochoacar	1436	1767				

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Cre- ated</i>	<i>B'n.</i>
Mendip	H. W. Agar Ellis [V. Clifden, Ire.]	1794	1761	*Saltoun	A. G. Frazer	1445	1785
Methuen	Paul Methuen	1838		Sandys	Arthur Hill	1802	1792
Middleton	H. Willoughby	1712	1761	Say and Sele	G.W.E. T. Fienes	1603	1769
Minster	F. N. Conyngham [M. Conyng., Ire.]	1821	1797	Scarsdale	Nathaniel Curzon	1761	1751
Monson	J. George Monson	1728	1809	Seaford	Ch. R. Ellis	1826	1771
Montagu	H. J. Montagu Scot	1786	1776	Sefton	W. P. Molineux [E. Sefton, Ire.]	1831	1772
Moore	Charles Moore [M. Drogheda, Ir.]	1801	1770	Seagrave	W. F. Berkeley	1831	1786
Montfort	Henry Bromley	1741	1773	Sheffield	G. A. F.B. Holroyd [E. Sheffield, Ire.]	1802	1802
Mounteagle	H. P. Browne [M. of Sligo, Ire.]	1806	1788	Sherborne	John Dutton	1784	1779
Mostyn	Edward P. Lloyd	1831	1768	*Sinclair	Charles Sinclair	1449	1768
Northwick	John Rushout	1797	1770	Skelmersdale	E. B. Wilbraham	1828	1771
Oriel	T. H. Skeffington [V. Ferrard, Ire.]	1821	1765	Somerhill	U. J. de Burgh [M. Clanricarde, Ir.]	1826	1802
Ormonde	James Butler [M. Ormonde, Ire.]	1821	1774	Sondes	L. R. Watson	1760	1792
Osborne	F. G. d'Arcy [M. Carmerthen.]	1838	1798	Southampton	Charles Fitzroy	1780	1804
Paget	Henry Paget	1549	1797	Stafford	G.W.S. Jerningham	1640	1771
Panmure	William Maule	1331	1771	Stewart of G.	George Stewart [E. Galloway, Sc.]	1796	1800
Penhurst	P. C. S. Smythe [V. Strangford, Ir.]	1824	1780	Stourton	William Stourton	1448	1776
Petre	W. F. H. Petre	1603	1793	Stuart	Francis Stuart [E. Moray, Scot.]	1796	1771
Plunket	Wm. C. Plunket	1827	1765	Stuart de Roth.	Charles Stuart	1828	1780
Poltmore	G. W. Bampfylde	1831	1786	Sudeley	Ch. H. Tracy	1839	
Ponsonby	Fred. Ponsonby [E. Besboro', Ire.]	1749	1758	Suffield	Edward Harbord	1786	1781
Ponsonby	John Ponsonby	1806	1770	Sundridge and	G. W. Campbell [D. Argyll, Scot.]	1766	1778
Portman	Ed. B. Portman	1837	1799	Hamilton	H. S. Chichester	1831	
Prudhoe	Algernon Percy	1816	1792	Templemore	J. H. Abbot	1827	1796
Ranfurly	Thomas Knox [E. Ranfurly, Ir.]	1826	1754	Tenterden	E. F. R. Curzon	1766	1768
Ravensworth	Thomas H. Liddell	1821	1775	Teynham	E. T. H. Thurlow	1792	1814
Rayleigh	J. J. Strutt	1821	1796	Thurlo	H. de la P. Beresford [M. Waterford, I.]	1786	1811
*Reay	Eric Mackay	1628	1777	Tyrone	G. B. Mostyn	1523	
Redesdale	J. Thomas Mitford	1802	1805	Vaux of Harro.	G. C. Vernon	1762	1779
Ribblesdale	Thomas Lister	1797	1828	Vernon	Th. Wallace	1828	
Rivers	George Pitt Rivers	1802	1810	Wallace	Th. de Grey	1780	1778
Rodney	George Rodney	1782	1782	Walsingham	W. Humble Ward	1835	1781
Rolle	John Rolle	1796	1756	Ward	Richard Wellesley [M. Wellesley, Ir.]	1797	1760
Rosebery	A. J. Primrose [E. Rosebery, Sc.]	1828	1783	Wellesley	F. W. C. Douglas [E. Wemyss Sc.]	1821	1772
Ross	George Boyle [E. Glasgow, Sc.]	1815	1766	Wemyss	Robert Lawley	1831	
Rossie	G. W. F. Kinnaird [E. Kinnaird, Sc.]	1831	1807	Wenlock	Ch. C. Western	1833	1767
Rossmore	W. W. Westenra	1838	1765	Western	J. A. S. Mackenzie	1826	1776
St. Helen's	A. Fitzherbert	1801	1753	Wharncliffe	James Lindsay [E. Barcarras, Sc.]	1826	1784
St. John	St. Andrew St. John	1558	1811	Wigan	Henry Verney	1492	1773
Saltersford	J. G. Spotford [E. Courtown, Ir.]	1796	1765	Willo'by de B.	P. R. D. Burrell	1314	1782
				Willo'by de E.	J. Wodehouse	1797	1771
				Wodehouse	J. Wrotesley	1838	
				Wrottesley	Wm. D. Best	1829	1767
				Wynford			

* To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers, who sit in Parliament under *English Titles*, but who are commonly addressed by their higher Scotch or Irish Titles, the following List is subjoined.

Aberdeen, E., <i>see</i> Gordon	Donoughmore, E., <i>see</i> Hutchinson	Limerick, E., <i>see</i> Foxford
Aboyne, E., <i>see</i> Meldrum	Downshire, M., <i>see</i> Hillsboro'	Londonderry, M., <i>see</i> Vane
Argyll, D., <i>see</i> Sundridge	Drogheda, M., <i>see</i> Moore	Lothian, M., <i>see</i> Ker
Athol, D., <i>see</i> Strange	Eglintoun, E., <i>see</i> Ardrossan	Meath, E., <i>see</i> Chaworth
Balcarras, E., <i>see</i> Wigan	Egmont, E., <i>see</i> Lovell	Middleton, V., <i>see</i> Brodrick
Belhaven, L., <i>see</i> Hamilton	Ely, M., <i>see</i> Loftus	Montrose, D., <i>see</i> Graham
Besborough, E., <i>see</i> Ponsonby	Errol, E., <i>see</i> Kilmarnock	Moray, E., <i>see</i> Stuart
Brecknock, E., <i>see</i> Camden	Falkland, V., <i>see</i> Hunsdon	Roden, E., <i>see</i> Clanbrassil
Buccleuch, D., <i>see</i> Doncaster	Ferrard, V., <i>see</i> Oriel	Roxburgh, D., <i>see</i> Innes
Clanricarde, M., <i>see</i> Somerhill	Galloway, E., <i>see</i> Stewart	Shannon, E., <i>see</i> Carleton
Clare, E., <i>see</i> Fitzgibbon	Glasgow, E., <i>see</i> Ross	Sligo, M., <i>see</i> Mounteagle
Clifden, V., <i>see</i> Mendip	Haddington, E., <i>see</i> Melrose	Stafford, M., <i>see</i> Gower
Conyngham, M., <i>see</i> Minster	Hamilton, D., <i>see</i> Brandon	Strangford, V., <i>see</i> Penhurst
Cork, E., <i>see</i> Boyle	Headfort, M., <i>see</i> Kenia	Tavistock, M., <i>see</i> Howland
Courtown, E., <i>see</i> Saltersford	Kinnaird, E., <i>see</i> Rossie	Waterford, M., <i>see</i> Tyrone
Darnley, E., <i>see</i> Clifton	Kinnoul, E., <i>see</i> Hay	
Donegal, M., <i>see</i> Fisherwick	Leitrim, E., <i>see</i> Clementa	

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. Important changes were made in relation to the House of Commons by the Act of Parliamentary Reform of 1832, an account of which may be seen in the American Almanac for 1833.

The Septennial Act of 1715 extended the duration of Parliament to 7 years, unless dissolved by the King; but it seldom happens that a Parliament sits out this period. The union of Ireland was carried into effect January 1, 1801; and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *1st Imperial Parliament*; and the Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is styled the *11th Imperial*, or the *1st Reformed Parliament*. The following table exhibits the succession of Parliaments since the union with Ireland.

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	2	0	25
12th do. 2d do.	Feb. 19, 1835	July, 17, 1837	1	4	26
13th do. 3d do.	Oct. 15, 1837				

Distribution of the Members of the House of Commons.

		Members.	Registered Electors.
ENGLAND,	{ 40 Counties, have	144	344,564
	{ 185 Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, have	327	274,649
	<i>Total for England,</i>	471	619,213
WALES,	{ 12 Counties, have	15	25,815
	{ 14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each, have	14	11,309
	<i>Total for Wales</i>	29	37,124
SCOTLAND,	{ 33 Counties, have	30	33,115
	{ 76 Cities and Boroughs, have	23	31,332
	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	53	64,447
IRELAND,	{ 32 Counties, 2 each, have	64	60,607
	{ 34 Cities and Towns, have	41	31,545
	<i>Total for Ireland,</i>	105	92,152
<i>Total for the whole United Kingdom,</i>		658	

Alphabetical List of the House of Commons, in the order of places represented

Being the thirteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the second of Queen Victoria.
Assembled, October 15, 1837.

Rt. Hon. JAMES ABERCROMBY, *Speaker.*

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
1 Abingdon - - -	T. Duffield	34 Buckingham - -	Sir T. Freemantle
2 Albans, St. - - -	Hon. E. Grimston		Sir H. Verney
	G. A. Muskett	35 Bury - - - - -	R. Walker
3 Andover - - -	R. Etwall	36 Bury St. Edmunds	Lord Charles Fitzroy
	Sir J. W. Pollen		Earl Jermyn
4 Angleseyshire - -	W. O. Stanley	37 Calne - - - - -	Earl of Shelburn
5 Arundel - - - -	Lord Fitzalan	38 Cambridgeshire	Captain E. T. Yorke
6 Ashburton - - -	C. Lushington		R. J. Eaton
7 Ashton-under-Lyne	C. Hindley		R. G. Townley
8 Aylesbury - - -	W. Rickford	39 Cambridge Uni- {	H. Goulburn
	W. M. Praed	iversity {	Hon. C. E. Law
9 Banbury - - - -	H. W. Tancred	40 Cambridge - - -	Right Hon. T. S. Rice
10 Barnstaple - - -	J. P. B. Chichester		Professor Pryme
	F. Hodgson	41 Canterbury - - -	J. Bradshaw
11 Bassetlaw - - -	Hon. A. Duncombe		Lord A. Conyngham
	G. H. Vernon	42 Cardiff, &c. - - -	J. Nicholl
12 Bath - - - - -	Lord Powerscourt	43 Cardiganshire - -	Col. W. E. Powell
	L. Bruges	44 Cardigan, &c. - -	P. Pryse
13 Beaumaris, &c. -	Captain F. Paget	45 Carlisle - - - -	P. H. Howard
14 Bedfordshire - -	Lord C. J. F. Russell		W. Marshall
	Lord Alford	46 Carmarthenshire -	Col. Rice Trevor
15 Bedford - - - -	Captain Polhill		J. Jones
	Samuel Crawley	47 Carmarthen - - -	D. Morris
16 Berkshire - - -	R. Palmer	48 Carnarvonshire	J. R. O. Gore
	Lord Barrington	49 Carnarvon, &c. -	B. Hughes
	P. P. Pusey	50 Chatham - - - -	Hon. Captain Byng
17 Berwick-upon- {	R. Hodgson	51 Cheltenham - - -	Captain Berkeley
Tweed {	W. Holmes	52 Cheshire (North)	W. T. Egerton
18 Beverley - - - -	J. W. Hogg		E. J. Stanley
	G. L. Fox	53 Cheshire (South)	Sir P. G. Egerton
19 Bewdley - - - -	Sir T. E. Winnington		G. Wilbraham
20 Birmingham - - -	T. Attwood	54 Chester - - - - -	Lord R. Grosvenor
	J. Scholefield		John Jervis
21 Blackburn, - - -	W. Turner	55 Chichester - - -	J. A. Smith
	W. Fielden		Lord Arthur Lennox
22 Bodinin - - - -	Major Vivian	56 Chippenham - - -	J. Neeld
	Sir S. Spry		H. G. Boldero
23 Bolton - - - - -	P. Ainsworth	57 Christchurch - -	Sir George Rose
	W. Bolling	58 Cirencester - - -	Jos. Cripps
24 Boston - - - - -	Sir J. Duke		Colonel Masters
	J. S. Brownrigg	59 Clitheroe - - - -	J. Fort
25 Bradford - - - -	E. C. Lister	60 Cuckermouth - -	H. A. Aglionby
	W. Bustfield, Sen.		Edward Horsman
26 Breconshire - - -	Col. T. Wood	61 Colchester - - - -	R. Sanderson
27 Brecon - - - - -	C. M. R. Morgan		Sir G. H. Smyth
28 Bridgenorth - - -	T. C. Whitmore	62 Cornwall (East)	Lord Eliot
	H. H. Tracy		Sir R. H. Vivian
	Robert Pigot	63 Cornwall (West)	E. W. W. Pendarves
29 Bridgewater - - -	H. Broadwood		Sir C. Lemon
	P. Courtenay	64 Coventry - - - -	Edward Ellice
30 Bridport - - - -	Henry Warburton		W. Williams
	S. Jervis	65 Cricklade - - - -	J. Neeld
31 Brighton - - - -	Captain Pechell		A. Goddard
	Sir A. Dalrymple	66 Cumberland (East)	Major Aglionby
32 Bristol - - - - -	P. J. Miles		W. James
	Hon. F. Berkeley	67 Cumberland } (West) {	E. Stanley
33 Buckinghamshire -	Marquis of Chandos		S. Irtton
	G. V. Harcourt	68 Dartmouth - - -	Colonel Seale
	Sir W. L. Young		

Members.

69 Denbighshire - -	Sir W. W. Wynn
70 Denbigh - - -	Hon. W. Bagot
71 Derbyshire (North)	W. Jones
	Hon. G. H. Cavendish
	W. Evans
72 Derbyshire (South)	Sir G. Crewe
	F. Hurt
73 Derby - - -	Edward Strutt
	Hon. T. B. Ponsonby
74 Devizes - - -	Capt. J. W. D. Dundas
	T. S. Estcourt
75 Devonport - - -	Sir E. Codrington
	Sir G. Grey
76 Devonshire (North)	Lord Ebrington
	Sir T. Dyke Acland
77 Devonshire (South)	Sir J. Y. Buller
	E. M. Parker
78 Dorchester - - -	Hon. A. H. Cooper
	R. Williams
79 Dorsetshire - -	Lord Ashley
	H. C. Sturt
	Hon. J. Strangways
80 Dover - - - -	E. Rice
	Sir J. R. Reid
81 Droitwich - - -	J. S. Packington
82 Dudley - - - -	T. Hawkes
83 Durham (North)	H. Lambton
	Hon. H. T. Liddell
84 Durham (South)	J. Pease, Jun.
	J. Bowes
85 Durham City - -	Hon. A. Trevor
	W. C. Harland
86 Essex (North) - -	Sir J. T. Tyrell
	C. G. Round
87 Essex (South) - -	T. W. Bramston
	G. Palmer
88 Evesham - - - -	G. Rushout Bowles
	Lord Marcus Hill
89 Exeter - - - -	Edward Divett
	Sir W. W. Follett
90 Eye - - - - -	Sir E. Kerrison
91 Finsbury - - - -	Thomas Wakley
	Thomas S. Duncombe
92 Flintshire - - -	Sir S. R. Glynn
93 Flint, &c. - - -	W. D. Dundas
94 Frome - - - -	T. Sheppard
95 Gateshead - - -	C. Rippon
96 Glamorganshire	Lord Adare
	C. M. R. Talbot
97 Gloucestershire	Hon. A. H. Moreton
(East)	C. W. Codrington
98 Gloucestershire	Grantley Berkeley
(West)	R. B. Hale
99 Gloucester - - -	H. T. Hope
	J. Phillpotts
100 Grantham - - -	G. E. Welby
	Hon. F. Tollemache
101 Great Grimsby -	E. Heneage
102 Greenwich - -	Wolverley Attwood
	E. G. Barnard
103 Guilford - - -	C. B. Wall
	J. Y. Scarlett
104 Halifax - - - -	E. Protheroe
	Charles Wood
105 Hampshire	Sir W. Heathcote
(North)	Charles Shaw Lefevre
106 Hampshire	J. W. Fleming
(South)	H. C. Compton
107 Harwich - - -	Captain Ellice
	Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries

Members.

108 Hastings - - -	Hon J. Planta
	R. Holland
109 Haverfordwest	Sir R. Phillips
&c.	
110 Helston - - -	Lord Cantelupe
111 Herefordshire	Sir R. Price
	K. Hoskins
	E. T. Foley
112 Hereford - - -	E. B. Clive
	H. Birr
113 Hertfordshire -	Lord Grimston
	A. Smith
	R. Alston
114 Hertford - - -	Hon. W. F. Cowper
	Lord Mahon
115 Honiton - - -	Colonel Baillie
	J. Stewart
116 Horsham - - -	R. H. Hurst
117 Huddersfield -	W. Stansfield
118 Hull - - - - -	William Hutt
	Sir W. James
119 Huntingdon-	E. Fellowes
shire	G. Thornhill
120 Huntingdon - -	Colonel Peel
	Sir F. Pollock
121 Hythe - - - -	Lord Melgund
122 Ipswich - - - -	J. Gibson
	H. Tufnell
123 Ives, St. - - -	William T. Praed
124 Kendal - - - -	G. Wood
125 Kent (East) - -	Sir E. Knatchbull
	J. P. Plumtyre
126 Kent (West) - -	Sir W. Geary
	T. L. Hodges
127 Kidderminster	R. Godson
128 King's Lynn - -	Lord G. Bentinck
	Sir S. Canning
129 Knaresborough	H. Rich
	Hon. C. Langdale
130 Lambeth - - - -	Benjamin Hawes
	C. T. D'Eyncourt
131 Lancashire	Lord Stanley
(North)	J. W. Patten
132 Lancashire	Lord F. Egerton
(South)	R. B. Wilbraham
133 Lancaster - - -	T. Greene
	G. R. Martin
134 Launceston - -	Sir Henry Hardings
135 Leeds - - - -	E. Baines
	Sir Wm. Molesworth
136 Leicestershire	Lord C. Manners
(North)	E. B. Farnham
137 Leicestershire	H. Halford
(South)	C. W. Packe
138 Leicester - - -	T. Duckworth
	J. Easthope
139 Leominster - -	C. Greenaway
	Lord Hotham
140 Lewes - - - -	Sir C. Blunt
	Hon. H. Fitzroy
141 Lichfield - - -	Sir G. Anson
	Lord A. Paget
142 Lincolnshire	H. Handley
(Kesteven)	G. J. Heathcote
143 Lincolnshire	Lord Worsley
(Lindsey)	R. A. Christopher
144 Lincoln - - - -	Colonel Sibthorp
	E. L. Bulwer
145 Liskeard - - -	C. Buller

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
146	Liverpool - -	Lord Sandon	185 Oldham - -
		C. Cresswell	General Johnson
147	London - - -	Alderman M. Wood	John Fielden
		W. Crawford	186 Oxfordshire - -
		J. Pattison	Lord Norreys
		G. Grote	G. G. Harcourt
148	Ludlow - - -	Colonel Salwey	187 Oxford University
		Lord Clive	T. A. W. Parker
149	Lyme Regis - -	W. Pinney	T. G. B. Estcourt
150	Lymington - -	W. A. Mackinnon	Sir R. H. Inglis
		J. Stewart	D. Maclean
151	Macclesfield - -	J. Brocklehurst	188 Oxford City - -
		T. Grimsditch	W. Erle
152	Maidstone - -	J. M. Fector	189 Pembrokeshire -
		B. D'Israeli	Sir James Graham
153	Maldron - - -	Quintin Dick	190 Pembroke, &c.
		J. Round	191 Penryn - - -
154	Malmesbury -	Lord Andover	Sir R. M. Rolfe
155	Malton - - -	Lord Milton	J. W. Freshfield
		J. W. Childers	192 Peterborough -
156	Manchester - -	C. Poulett Thomson	J. N. Fazakerley
		Mark Phillips	Sir R. Heron
157	Marlborough -	Lord E. Bruce	193 Petersfield - -
		H. B. Baring	C. J. Hector
158	Marlow (Great)	Sir W. Clayton	194 Plymouth - - -
		T. P. Williams	J. Collier
159	Marylebone -	Lord Teignmouth	T. B. Bewes
		Sir Samuel Whalley	195 Pontefract - -
160	Merionethshire	R. Richards	R. M. Milnes
161	Merthyr-Tydyil	J. J. Guest	W. M. Stanley
162	Middlesex - -	G. Byng	196 Poole - - - -
		T. Wood	C. Ponsonby
163	Midhurst - -	Hon. Fred. Spencer	G. Phillips
164	Monmouthshire	Lord G. Somerset	197 Portsmouth - -
		W. A. Williams	F. T. Baring
165	Monmouth - -	R. J. Blewitt	Sir G. T. Staunton
166	Montgomeryshire	Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn	198 Preston - - -
167	Montgomery, &c.	Colonel J. Edwards	P. H. Fleetwood
168	Morpeth - - -	Viscount Leveson	R. T. Parker
169	Newark-upon-Trent	Serjeant Wilde	199 Radnorshire - -
		W. E. Gladstone	W. Wilkins
170	Newcastle-under-Line	W. H. Miller	200 Radnor, &c. - -
		S. De Horsey	Richford Price
171	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	W. Ord	201 Reading - - - -
		J. H. Hinde	Serjeant Talfourd
172	Newport, Isle of Wight	J. H. Hawkins	C. F. Palmer
		R. Blake	202 Reigate - - - -
173	Norfolk (East)	Edm. Wodehouse	Lord Eastnor
		H. N. Borroughes	203 Richmond - - -
174	Norfolk (West)	W. Bagge	Hon. T. Dundas
		W. L. Chute	A. Speirs
175	Northallerton -	W. B. Wrightson	204 Ripon - - - -
176	Northamptonshire (North)	T. P. Maunsell	Sir E. Sugden
		Lord Maidstone	F. Pemberton
177	Northamptonshire (South)	Sir C. Knightley	205 Rochdale - - -
		W. R. Cartwright	J. Fenton
178	Northampton -	R. V. Smith	206 Rochester - - -
		R. Currie	T. B. Bernal
179	Northumberland (North)	Viscount Howick	T. B. Hobhouse
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180	Northumberland (South)	M. Bell	Hon. Wm. M. Noel
		C. Blackett	Sir G. Heathcote
181	Norwich - - -	Marquis of Douro	208 Rye - - - -
		Benjamin Smith	T. G. Moneypenny
182	Nottinghamsh. (South East)	Earl of Lincoln	209 Salford - - - -
		L. Rolleston	J. Brotherton
183	Nottinghamsh. (North West)	T. Houldsworth	210 Salisbury - - -
		H. G. Knight	W. B. Brodie
184	Nottingham - -	Sir R. C. Ferguson	Wadham Wyndham
		Sir John Hobhouse	211 Sandwich - - -
			Sir T. Troubridge
			Sir J. Carnac
			212 Scarborough -
			Sir F. W. Trench
			Sir C. Styles
			213 Shaftesbury - -
			G. B. Matthew
			214 Sheffield - - -
			John Parker
			H. G. Ward
			215 Shoreham - - -
			H. D. Goring
			Sir C. M. Burrell
			216 Shrewsbury - -
			R. Jenkins
			R. A. Slaney
			217 Shropshire (North)
			Sir R. Hill
			W. O. Gore
			218 Shropshire (South)
			Earl of Darlington
			Hon. R. H. Clive
			219 Somersetshire (East)
			Colonel Langton
			W. Miles
			220 Somersetshire (West)
			T. D. Acland
			E. A. Sanford
			221 Southampton -
			A. R. Dottin
			Lord Duncan
			222 South Shields -
			Robert Ingham
			223 Southwark -
			J. Humphery
			D. W. Harvey
			224 Staffordshire (North)
			W. B. Baring
			E. Buller

Members.

225 Staffordshire (South)	{ Colonel Anson
226 Stafford - - -	{ Lord Ingestrie
	{ Major Chetwynd
227 Stamford - - -	{ R. Farrand
	{ Colonel T. Chaplin
228 Stockport - - -	{ Marquis of Granby
	{ T. Marsland
	{ H. Marsland
229 Stoke-upon-Trent	{ Alderman Copeland
230 Stroud - - -	{ J. Davenport
	{ G. P. Scrope
231 Sudbury - - -	{ Lord John Russell
	{ Sir E. Barnes
	{ Sir J. Hamilton
232 Suffolk (East)	{ Lord Henniker
	{ Sir C. B. Vere
233 Suffolk (West)	{ H. Logan
234 Sunderland - - -	{ Colonel Rushbrooke
	{ Alderman Thompson
235 Surrey (East) - -	{ A. White
	{ Captain Alsager
236 Surrey (West)	{ H. Kemble
	{ W. J. Denison
237 Sussex (East) - -	{ Captain Perceval
	{ George Darby
238 Sussex (West)	{ Hon. C. C. Cavendish
	{ Lord J. G. Lennox
239 Swansea, &c. - -	{ Earl of Surrey
240 Tamworth - - -	{ J. H. Vivian
	{ Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel
241 Taunton - - -	{ Captain A'Court
	{ Henry Labouchere
242 Tavistock - - -	{ E. T. Bainbridge
	{ Lord Russell
243 Tewkesbury - - -	{ J. Rundle
	{ W. Dowdeswell
244 Thetford - - -	{ J. Martin
	{ Earl of Euston
245 Thirsk - - -	{ F. Baring
246 Tiverton - - -	{ S. Crompton
	{ J. Heathcoat
247 Totnes - - -	{ Lord Palmerston
	{ Lord Seymour
248 Tower Hamlets	{ Jasper Parrott
	{ William Clay
249 Truro - - -	{ Dr. S. Lushington
	{ E. Turner
250 Tynemouth - - -	{ J. E. Vivian
251 Wakefield - - -	{ Sir Ch. E. Grey
252 Wallingford - - -	{ Hon. W. S. Lascelles
253 Walsall - - -	{ W. L. Blackstone
254 Wareham - - -	{ F. Finch
255 Warrington - - -	{ J. H. Calcraft
256 Warwickshire (North)	{ J. I. Blackburne
257 Warwickshire (South)	{ W. S. Dugdale
	{ Sir J. E. Wilmot
258 Warwick - - -	{ Sir J. Mordaunt
	{ E. J. Shirley
259 Wells - - -	{ W. Collins
	{ Sir C. Douglas
260 Wenlock - - -	{ W. G. Hayter
	{ R. Blakemore
261 Westbury - - -	{ Hon. G. Forester
262 Westminster - - -	{ J. M. Gaskell
	{ J. I. Briscoe
263 Westmoreland - -	{ J. Temple Leader
	{ Colonel Evans
264 Weymouth, &c.	{ Lord Lowther
	{ Hon. H. C. Lowther
	{ Lord Villiers
	{ G. W. Hope

Members.

265 Whitby - - -	{ A. Chapman
266 Whitehaven - - -	{ M. Attwood
267 Wigan - - -	{ C. Staudish
	{ Richard Potter
268 Wight (Isle of)	{ Capt. A'Court Holmes
269 Wilton - - -	{ E. Baker
270 Wiltshire (North)	{ Sir F. Burdett
	{ Walter Long
271 Wiltshire (South)	{ J. Benett
	{ Hon. Sidney Herbert
272 Winchester - - -	{ J. B. East
	{ P. St. J. Mildmay
273 Windsor - - -	{ J. Ramsbottom
	{ R. Gordon
274 Wolverhampton	{ C. P. Villiers
	{ T. Thornley
275 Woodstock - - -	{ Marquis of Blanford
276 Worcestershire (East)	{ H. St. Paul
277 Worcestershire (West)	{ J. Barneby
	{ Gen. H. B. Lygon
278 Worcester - - -	{ H. J. Winnington
	{ E. H. Davies
279 Wycombe - - -	{ J. Bailey
	{ Hon. R. Smith
280 Yarmouth - - -	{ G. H. Dashwood
	{ C. E. Rumbold
281 Yorkshire (East Rid.)	{ W. Willsmere
	{ R. Bethel
282 Yorkshire (West Rid.)	{ H. Broadley
	{ Lord Morpeth
283 Yorkshire (North Rid.)	{ Sir G. Strickland
284 York - - -	{ Hon. W. Duncombe
	{ E. S. Cayley
	{ J. H. Lowther
	{ Hon. J. C. Dundas

Ireland.

285 Antrim County - -	{ Hon. Gen. O'Neill
	{ John Irvine
286 Armagh County - -	{ Viscount Acheson
	{ Col. W. Verner
287 Armagh - - -	{ W. Curry
288 Athlone - - -	{ J. O'Connell
289 Bandonbridge - - -	{ Sergeant Jackson
290 Belfast - - -	{ J. Tennent
	{ George Dunhar
291 Carlow County - -	{ J. A. Yates
	{ N. A. Vigors
292 Carlow - - -	{ W. H. Maule
293 Carrickfergus - - -	{ P. Kirk
294 Cashel - - -	{ S. Woulfe
295 Cavan County - - -	{ H. Maxwell
	{ J. Young
296 Clare County - - -	{ C. O'Brien
	{ Major M'Namara
297 Clonmel - - -	{ N. Ball
298 Coleraine - - -	{ E. Litton
299 Cork County - - -	{ Garrett Standish Barry
	{ E. B. Roche
300 Cork - - -	{ F. B. Beamish
	{ D. Callaghan
301 Donegal County - -	{ Sir E. S. Hayes
	{ Col. E. M. Conolly
302 Down County - - -	{ Lord Castlereagh
	{ Lord Hillsborough
303 Downpatrick - - -	{ D. Ker
304 Drogheda - - -	{ Sir W. Somerville
305 Dublin County - - -	{ Lord Brabazon
	{ G. Evans

<i>Members.</i>		<i>Members.</i>	
306 Dublin City -	D. O'Connell	347 Wexford County	J. Maher
307 Dublin University	J. Hutton		J. Power
	F. Shaw	348 Wexford -	C. A. Walker
	T. Lefroy	349 Wicklow County	Colonel Howard
308 Dundalk - - -	T. Reddington		J. Grattan
309 Dungannon - -	Lord Northland	350 Youghall - -	Hon. W. Howard
310 Dungarvon - -	Hon. C. O'Callaghan		
311 Ennis - - - -	H. Bridgman	<i>Scotland.</i>	
312 Enniskillen -	Hon. A. H. Cole		
313 Fermanagh - -	Viscount Cole	351 Aberdeen County	Captain Gordon
	M. Archdale	352 Aberdeen - - -	A. Bannerman
314 Galway County	T. Martin	353 Andrew's, St. -	E. Ellice, Jun.
	J. J. Bodkin	354 Argyll County	W. F. Campbell
315 Galway - - -	A. H. Lynch	355 Ayr County - -	J. Dunlop
316 Kerry County -	M. J. O'Connell	356 Ayr, &c. - - -	Lord James Stuart
	J. Blennerhassett	357 Banff County -	General Duff
317 Kildare County	R. M. O'Farrell	358 Berwick County	Sir H. P. Campbell
	G. Archbold	359 Bute County - -	Sir W. Rae
318 Kilkenny County	Hon. P. Butler	360 Caithness County	Sir G. Sinclair
	G. Bryan	361 Clackmannan	Admiral Adam
319 Kilkenny - - -	Jos. Hume	and Kinross }	
320 King's County -	Col. J. C. Westenra	362 Dumfries County	Sir J. Colquhoun
	N. Fitzsimon	363 Dumfries County	J. J. H. Johnstone
321 Kinsale - - -	Col. H. Thomas	364 Dumfries, &c. -	General Sharpe
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	S. White	366 Edinburgh County	W. Gibson Craig
323 Limerick County	Colonel Fitzgibbon	367 Edinburgh - -	Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby
	W. S. O'Brien		Sir J. Campbell
324 Limerick - - -	W. Roche	368 Elgin and Nairn	Hon. Fox Maule
	D. Roche	369 Elgin, &c. - -	Sir A. L. Hay
325 Lisburne - - -	Captain Meynell	370 Falkirk, &c. -	W. D. Gillon
326 Londonderry Co.	Sir R. Bateson	371 Fife County - -	Captain J. Wemyss
	Captain T. Jones	372 Forfar County -	Lord D. G. Hallyburton
327 Londonderry -	Sir R. A. Ferguson	373 Glasgow - - -	Lord W. Bentinck
328 Longford County	L. White		J. Dennistoun
	Colonel H. White	374 Greenock - - -	R. Wallace
329 Louth County -	R. M. Bellew	375 Haddington Co.	Sir T. B. Hepburn
	H. Chester	376 Haddington, &c.	R. Stewart
330 Mallow - - - -	C. D. O. Jephson	377 Inverness County	A. W. Chisholm
331 Mayo County - -	R. D. Browne	378 Inverness, &c. -	R. Macleod
	Sir W. Brabazon	379 Kilmarnock &c.	J. C. Colquhoun
332 Meath - - - -	Henry Grattan	380 Kincardine Co. -	Hon. H. Arbuthnot
	Morgan O'Connell	381 Kirkcaldy, &c. -	Robert Ferguson
333 Monaghan County	E. Lucas	382 Kirkeudbright -	Rt. Hon. R. Fergusson
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334 Newry - - - -	J. Ellis	384 Leith, &c. - - -	J. A. Murray
335 New Ross - - -	J. H. Talbot	385 Linlithgow Co. -	Hon. J. Hope
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	R. Fitzpatrick	388 Paisley - - - -	A. Hastie
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	O'Connor Don	390 Perth County -	Lord Stormont
339 Sligo County -	E. J. Cooper	391 Perth - - - -	Hon. A. Kinnaid
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340 Sligo - - - -	J. P. Somers	393 Ross & Cromarty	A. S. Mackenzie
341 Tipperary - - -	R. L. Sheil	394 Roxburgh County	Hon. J. E. Elliot
	R. O. Cave	395 Selkirk County -	A. Pringle
342 Tralee - - - -	Maurice O'Connell	396 Stirling County	W. Forbes
343 Tyrone County -	Lord Alexander	397 Stirling, &c. - -	Lord Dalmeny
	Hon. T. L. Corry	398 Sutherland Co. -	Hon. W. Howard
344 Waterford County	W. V. Stuart	399 Wick, &c. - - -	J. Loch
	J. Power	400 Wigtown County	C. Blair
345 Waterford - -	T. Wyse	401 Wigtown, &c. -	J. McTaggart
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Herbert, Hon. S.	271	Leader, J. T.	262	Northland, Lord,	309	Rice, Rt. Hon. T.	40
Heron, Sir R.	192	Lefevre, C. S.	105	O'Brien, C.	296	Rice, E.	80
Herries, Rt. Hon.		Lefroy, T.	307	O'Brien, W. S.	323	Rich, H.	129
J. C.	107	Lemou, Sir C.	63	O'Callaghan, Hon.		Richards, R.	160
Hill, Lord M.	68	Lennox, Lord A.	55	C.	310	Rickford, W.	8
Hill, Sir R.	217	Lennox, Lord J. G.	238	O'Connell, John,	288	Rippon, C.	95
Hillsborough, Lord,	302	Leveson, Lord,	168	O'Connell, D.	306	Roche, W.	324
Hinde, J. H.	171	Liddell, Hon. H. T.	83	O'Connell, M. J.	316	Roche, W.	324
Hindley, C.	7	Lincoln, Earl of	182	O'Connell, Mau.	342	Roche, E. B.	299
Hobhouse, Sir J.	184	Lister, E. C.	25	O'Connell, Morg.	332	Rolfé, Sir R. M.	191
Hobhouse, T. B.	206	Litton, E.	298	O'Connor Don,	338	Rolleston, L.	182
Hodges, T. L.	126	Loch, J.	399	O'Ferrall, R. M.	317	Rose, Sir G.	57
Hodgson, F.	10	Lockhart, M.	583	O'Neill, General,	285	Round, C. G.	86
Hodgson, R.	17	Logan, H.	233	Ord, W.	171	Round, J.	153
Hogg, J. W.	18	Long, W.	270	Ossulston, Lord,	79	Rumbold, C. E.	280
Holland, R.	108	Lowther, Lord,	263	Owen, Sir J.	189	Rundle, J.	242
Holmes, W.	17	Lowther, Hon. H.		Packe, C. W.	137	Rushbrooke, Col.	233
Holmes, A'Court	268	C.	263	Paget, Captain F.	13	Russell, Lord, C. F.	14
Hope, H. T.	99	Lowther, J. H.	284	Paget, Lord A.	141	Russell, Lord J.	230
Hope, Hon. J.	385	Lucas, E.	333	Packington, J. S.	81	Russell, Lord,	242
Hope, G. W.	264	Lushington, G.	6	Palmer, R.	16	Sanderson, R.	61
Horseý, S. de	170	Lushington, Dr. C.	248	Palmer, G.	87	Sandon, Lord,	146
Horsman, E.	60	Lygon, Col. H. B.	277	Palmer, C. F.	201	Sanford, E. A.	220
Hoskins, K.	111	Lynch, A. H.	315	Palmerston, Lord,	246	Salwey, Colonel,	148
Hotham, Lord,	139	Mackenzie, T.	389	Parker, M.	77	Scarlett, J. Y.	103
Houldsworth, T.	183	Mackenzie, A. S.	393	Parker, R. T.	198	Scholefield, J.	20
Houston, T.	592	Mackinnon, W. A.	150	Parker, J.	214	Scrope, G. P.	230
Howard, P. H.	45	Maclean, D.	188	Parker, T. A. W.	186	Seale, Col. J. H.	68
Howard, Hon. W.	398	Macleod, R.	378	Parnell, Sir H.	365	Seymour, Lord,	247
Howard, Colonel,	349	McNamara, Maj.	296	Parrott, J.	247	Sharpe, General	364
Howard, Hon. W.	350	McTaggart, J.	401	Patten, J. W.	131	Shaw, F.	307

Sheil, R. L.	341	Strangways, Hon.	Tyrell, Sir J. T.	86	Wilbraham, G.	53	
Shelburn, Earl of,	37	J. C. F.	79	Vere, Sir C. B.	232	Wilde, Serjeant,	169
Sheppard, T.	94	Strickland, Sir G.	232	Verner, Col. W.	236	Wilkins, W.	199
Shirley, E. J.	257	Strutt, E.	73	Verney, Sir H.	34	Williams, W.	164
Sibthorp, Col. C. D.	144	Stuart, Lord J.	356	Vernon, G. H.	11	Williams, R.	78
Sinclair, Sir G.	360	Stuart, W. V.	344	Vigors, N. A.	291	Williams, W.	64
Slaney, R. A.	216	Sturt, H. C.	79	Villiers, Lord,	264	Williams, T. P.	158
Smith, J. A.	55	Styles, Sir C.	212	Villiers, C. P.	274	Willshire, W.	280
Smith, A.	113	Sugden, Sir E.	204	Vivian, Major C.	22	Wilmot, Sir J. E.	256
Smith, Benjamin,	181	Surrey, Earl of,	238	Vivian, Sir R. H.	62	Winnington, Sir T.	
Smith, R. V.	178	Talbot, C. R.	96	Vivian, J. H.	239	E.	19
Smith, Hon. R.	279	Talbot, J. H.	335	Vivian, J. E.	249	Winnington, H. J.	277
Smyth, Sir G. H.	61	Talfourd, Serjeant,	201	Wakley, T.	91	Wodehouse, E.	175
Somers, J. P.	340	Tancred, H. W.	9	Walker, R.	35	Wood, Alderman,	147
Somerset, Lord G.		Tennent, J. E.	290	Walker, C. A.	348	Wood, C.	104
C. H.	164	Thomas, Col. H.	321	Wall, C. B.	103	Wood, G.	124
Somerville, Sir W.	304	Thompson, Ald.	234	Wallace, R.	374	Wood, Colonel T.	26
Speirs, A.	203	Thomson, Right		Warburton, H.	30	Wood, Captain T.	162
Spencer, Hon. F.	163	Hon. C. P.	156	Ward, H. G.	214	Worsley, Lord	143
Spry, Sir S. T.	22	Thornley, T.	274	Welby, G. E.	100	Woulfe, S.	294
Standish, C.	267	Thornhill, G.	119	Weinyss, Captain J.	371	Wrightson, W.	175
Stanley, W.	4	Tollenmache, Hon.		Westenra, Hon. H.		Wyndham, W.	210
Stanley, E. J.	52	F.	100	R.	333	Wynn, Sir W. W.	69
Stanley, E.	67	Townley, R. G.	38	Westenra, Col. J. C.	320	Wynn, Right Hon.	
Stanley, Lord,	131	Tracy, H. H.	28	Whalley, Sir S.	159	C. W.	166
Stanley, W. M.	195	Trench, Sir F. W.	212	White, S.	322	Wyse, T.	345
Stansfield, W.	117	Trevor, Hon. G. R. R.	46	White, A.	234	Yates, J. A.	291
Staunton, Sir G. T.	197	Trevor, Hon. A.	85	White, Col.	328	Yorke, Capt. E. T.	38
Stewart, R.	376	Troubridge, Sir T.	211	White, L.	328	Young, Sir W. L.	33
Stewart, J.	115	Tufnell, H.	122	Whitmore, T. C.	28	Young, J.	295
Stewart, J.	150	Turner, W.	21	Wilbraham, Hon.			
Stormont, Lord,	390	Turner, E.	249	R. B.	132		

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

[From Hamilton's Gazetteer, 2d edition.]

	British square Miles.	Population.
Bengal, Bahar, and Benares - - - - -	162,000	39,000,000
Additions in Hindostan since A. D. 1765 - - - - -	148,000	18,000,000
Gurwal, Kumeon, and the tract between the Sutuleje and Jumna - - - - -	18,000	500,000
<i>Total under the Bengal Presidency - - - - -</i>	<i>328,000</i>	<i>57,500,000</i>
Under the Madras presidency - - - - -	154,000	15,000,000
Under the Bombay presidency - - - - -	11,000	2,500,000
Territories in the Deccan, &c., acquired since 1815, consisting of the Peishwa's dominions, &c., and since mostly attached to the Bombay presidency - - - - -	600,000	8,000,000
<i>Total under the British Government - - - - -</i>	<i>553,000</i>	<i>83,000,000</i>
BRITISH ALLIES AND TRIBUTARIES.		
The Nizam - - - - -	96,000	10,000,000
The Nagpoor Raja - - - - -	70,000	3,000,000
The King of Oude - - - - -	20,000	3,000,000
The Guicowar - - - - -	18,000	2,000,000
Kotah, 6,500; Boondee, 2,500; Bopaul, 5,000 - - - - -	14,000	1,500,000
The Mysore Raja - - - - -	27,000	3,000,000
The Satara Raja - - - - -	14,000	1,500,000
Travancore, 6,000; Cochin, 2,000 - - - - -	8,000	1,000,000
Under the Rajas of Jondpour, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Bicanere, Jesselmere, and other Rajpoot chiefs, Holcar, Ameer Khan, the Row of Cutch, Bhurtpoor, Macherry, and numerous other petty chiefs, Seikes, Gonds, Bheels, Coolies, and Cattles, all comprehended within the line of British protection - - - - -	283,000	15,000,000
<i>Total under the British Government and its Allies - - - - -</i>	<i>1,103,000</i>	<i>123,000,000</i>

STATISTICAL TABLE.

	Sq. Miles.	Population in 1831.	Registered Electors.	M. P.	One Elector to Pop.	One M. P. to Pop.
England,	50,210	13,089,338	619,213	471	21	27,790
Wales,	8,125	805,236	37,124	29	24	27,042
Scotland,	29,787	2,365,807	64,447	53	38	44,634
Ireland,	31,202	7,784,536	92,152	105	84	74,138
<i>Total,</i>	119,324	24,044,917	812,936	658	29	36,648
Army, Navy, &c.,		277,017				
<i>Total,</i>		24,321,934				

NUMBER OF CONGREGATIONS OF DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND,

As stated in the Evangelical Almanac for 1837.

Congregationalists,	1,840	Calvinistic Methodists,	607
Baptists,	1,317	Other Methodists,	666
Orthodox Presbyterians,	60	Unitarians,	197
Wesleyan Methodists,	2,818	Quakers,	396
<i>Total,</i>			7,901
Home Missionary and other stations,			453
<i>Total,</i>			8,354

POPULATION OF IRELAND, CLASSED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

Provinces.	Established Church.	Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Protestants.	Total.
Armagh,	517,722	1,955,123	638,073	15,823	3,126,741
Dublin,	177,930	1,063,681	2,517	3,162	1,247,290
Cashel,	111,813	2,220,340	966	2,454	2,335,573
Tuam,	44,599	1,188,568	800	369	1,234,336
<i>Total,</i>	852,064	6,427,712	642,356	21,808	7,943,940

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND IN 1833.

	Daily Schools.	Scholars.		
Armagh, 1835,	4,482	276,441	Infant Schools,	2,985 ; Pupils, 89,005
Dublin, "	1,612	94,471	Daily do.	35,986 ; do. 1,187,944
Cashel, "	2,322	139,080	Sunday do.	16,828 ; do. 1,548,890
Tuam, "	1,241	73,421		
<i>Total,</i>	9,657	583,413		

MERCANTILE NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1830 & 1836.

Countries.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
England,	12,198	1,466,632	105,037
Scotland,	2,155	161,511	13,883
Ireland,	1,003	54,262	5,057
Guernsey and Jersey, . .	130	10,647	1,412
Man,	238	5,463	1,285
Colonies,	2,161	157,364	12,047
<i>Total, in 1830, . . .</i>	<i>17,885</i>	<i>1,855,879</i>	<i>138,721</i>
United Kingdom,	24,280	2,553,684	166,583
Colonies,	3,570	215,878	15,059
<i>Total, in 1836, . . .</i>	<i>27,850</i>	<i>2,769,562</i>	<i>181,642</i>

Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen, belonging to the Principal Ports, in 1832.

English Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	English Ports.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Men.
London,	2,669	565,174	32,786	Whitby,	258	41,347	2,089
Newcastle,	1,077	220,784	10,267	Scarborough,	168	27,734	1,413
Liverpool,	853	166,028	9,329	Plymouth,	336	27,524	1,668
Sunderland,	727	129,082	5,718	Dartmouth,	277	26,389	1,737
Whitehaven,	475	69,013	3,672	Beaumaris,	401	22,856	1,523
Hull,	557	68,892	4,348	Poole,	160	16,775	1,022
Bristol,	296	46,567	2,460	Lynn,	122	16,404	741
Yarmouth,	576	43,509	3,232	Exeter,	192	16,169	912
Scotch Ports.				Irish Ports.			
Aberdeen,	355	41,671	3,026	Belfast,	255	25,151	1,526
Glasgow,	241	41,533	3,253	Dublin,	299	22,972	2,172
Dundee and				Cork,	275	18,019	1,465
Perth,	349	37,990	2,619	Waterford,	106	11,455	688
Greenock,	367	37,791	2,553	Newry & Strang-			
Leith,	246	25,629	1,942	ford,	148	7,283	629

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAM-VESSELS, IN 1830 AND 1836.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
England, in 1830,	203	19,085	in 1836,	383	34,314
Scotland, " "	61	5,687	" "	95	11,588
Ireland, " "	31	5,491	" "	71	13,460
<i>Total,</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>30,263</i>		<i>454</i>	<i>59,362</i>

The *Navy* of Great Britain, in 1814, consisted of 1,022 ships, of which 250 were ships of the line; manned by 140,000 seamen and marines.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham, *Lord High Chancellor* ; salary, £14,000 : — Lord Langdale, *Master of the Rolls*, £7,000 : — Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*, £6,000.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice* ; £10,000 : — Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge, *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir N. C. Tindal, *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000 : — Sir James Allen Park, Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir John Vaughan, and Sir Th. Coltman, *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Lord Abinger, *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000 : — Sir Wm. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney, Sir James Parke, and Sir E. H. Alderson, *Barons*, £5,500 each.

Court of Admiralty. — Sir John Nicholl, *Judge*, £2,402 : — Sir John Dodson, *Queen's Advocate-general* : — Dr. Phillimore, *Admiralty Advocate*.

Scotland.

Court of Session. — 1st Division. Charles Hope, *Lord President*, £4,300 ; — Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies* ; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie* ; George Cranstoun, *Lord Corehouse*, *Judges*, £2,000 each.

2d Division. — David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*, £4,000 : — Sir William Miller, *Lord Glenlee* ; Alexander Maconochie, *Lord Meadowbank* ; J. H. Forbes, *Lord Medwyn*, *Judges*, £2,000 each. — Those of the Judges who are also Judges of the Justiciary or Criminal Court, have each an additional £600 a year.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000 : — Michael O'Loughlen, *Master of the Rolls*, £4,500.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Charles K. Bushe, *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,076. Charles Burton, P. C. Crampton, Louis Perrin, *Judges*, £3,692 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — John Doherty, *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*, £3,692 each.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Province of Canterbury.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Net Income.	Propos'd Income.	No. Benefices.	Gross Income.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., <i>Primate, Bishops.</i>	Canterbury,	£19,182	£15,000	346	£129,946
1824	Charles J. Blomfield, D. D.	London,	13,929	10,000	640	267,662
1826	Charles Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	11,151	7,000	419	153,995
1812	George Henry Law, D. D.	Bath and Wells,	5,946	5,000	430	120,310
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough,	3,103		293	98,331
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,542		1,251	373,976
1820	William Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph,	6,301		143	42,592
1824	Robert James Carr, D. D.	Worcester,	6,569	5,000	223	73,255
1824	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,464		123	35,064
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's,	1,897		409	60,653
1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	1,459		94	44,565
1828	Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	924		192	36,347
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford,	2,648		196	51,895
1830	John Henry Monk, D. D.	Glouces. & Bristol,	4,633		536	158,608
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,719		613	194,181
1834	Joseph Allen, D. D.	Ely,	11,105	5,500	150	56,495
1836	Samuel Butler, D. D.	Lichfield and Cov.	3,923		610	170,104
1836	William Otter, D. D.	Chichester,	4,229		267	82,673
1837	Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,	3,939		397	134,255
1837	Edward Stanley, D. D.	Norwich,	5,395		1,026	331,750
1837	Thomas Musgrave, D. D.	Hereford,	2,576		321	93,552

Province of York.

1791	<i>Archbishop.</i> Edward Harcourt, D. C. L.	York,	12,629	10,000	891	223,220
1831	<i>Bishops.</i> Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	19,066	8,000	192	74,557
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	2,213		124	22,487
1828	John Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester,	3,261		630	120,310
1836	Charles Th. Longley, D. D.	Ripon,				
1827		Sodor and Man,			23	3,727

The Bishops of Durham, London, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a Lord of Parliament.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in their Reports, recommended that two new sees should be formed in the province of York, viz. Ripon and Manchester*; that Gloucester and Bristol should be united; also, St. Asaph and Bangor; that Sodor and Man should be annexed to Carlisle; that the income of some of the sees should be reduced, and that of others increased; but that the income should not be reduced unless it exceed £5,500; nor increased where it amounts to £4,500.

The total gross income of the several *Sees* is stated by the Report of the Commissioners, at £181,631; net income, £161,292; — the number of *Benefices* 10,540; gross income, £3,197,145; net income, £3,004,639; — number of *Curates*, 5,232; — average annual net income of each person, £285; average annual stipend of the curates, £81.

* Manchester is not yet erected into a see.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D.	Armagh.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphin.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1810	Robert Fowler, D.D.	Ferns & L.
1822	Richard Laurence, D.C.L.	Cashel.	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Dromore.
1802	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam.	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
	Bishops.		1823	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath.	1831	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	Cloyne.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsay, D. D.	*Kildare.	1831	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1802	G. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.			*Raphoe.
1804	Stephen C. Sandes, D. D.	Killaloe & Kil.			*Clonfert & K.
1804	Ld. R.P. Tottenham, D.D.	*Clogher.			*Waterf. & L.
		*Killala & A.			*Ossory.
					*Cork & Ross.

According to the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland," the archbishoprics of *Cashel* and *Tuam* are to be annexed to Armagh and Dublin, and are to be suppressed as archbishoprics, and reduced to bishoprics; and the ten bishoprics to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to other sees. This change is to take effect whenever the sees become vacant by the decease of the present incumbents.

ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allowance.	Clergy.
1825	John Inglis, D. D.	Quebec,		
1824	Christopher Lipscomb, D. D.	N. Scotia,		
1824	Wm. Hart Coleridge, D. D.	Jamaica,		
1832	Daniel Wilson, D. D.	Barbadoes,		
1836	Thomas Carr, D. D.	Calcutta,	£ 5,000	37
1836	William Grant Broughton, D. D.	Madras,	2,500	24
1837	G. T. Spencer, D. D.	Bombay,	2,500	12
		Australia,	2,000	

VII. FRANCE.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French; — of the branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV; b. Oct. 6, 1773; — King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830, (on the deposition of Charles X.); — m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand I., late King of the Two Sicilies; b. April 26, 1782: — Issue: —

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal*, b. at Palermo, Sept. 3, 1810; m. May 30, 1837, *Helena*, Princess of Mecklenburg, sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, b. Jan. 24, 1814.

2. *Louise*; b. April 3, 1812; m. Aug. 9, 1832, *Leopold*, King of the Belgians.

3. *Maria* ; b. April 12, 1813.
4. *Louis Charles*, Duke of Nemours ; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina* ; b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville ; b. Oct. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry*, Duke of Aumale ; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier ; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Eugénie Adelaide Louise, Princess of Orleans ; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France comprises three powers or branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies ; and their threefold sanction is necessary in order to give validity to every law of the country ; but in other respects their functions are distinct and determinate.

The King.

The executive power is vested in the King. Participating with the other branches the right of proposing laws, he alone is authorized to promulgate them. He is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces both of land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices of government, and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for executing the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution.

The person of the King is inviolable and sacred ; but his ministers are responsible.

Chamber of Peers.

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary ; but, in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished ; and they are now nominated for life by the King, who can select them only from among those men who have held, for a certain time, high public offices, such as those of ministers, generals, counsellors of state, prefects, mayors of cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more, presidents of royal courts, members of the Institute, members of general councils, or of councils of commerce, &c.

The Chamber of Peers participates the legislative power with that of the Deputies and with the King. It is convoked at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies, and it can hold no session at any time when the Chamber of Deputies is not also in session. Nevertheless, as it has cognizance of the crimes of high treason and of outrages against the safety of the state, it may, in this case only and for the exercise exclusively of its judicial functions, form itself into a court of justice, even at a time when the Chamber of Deputies is not in session. — The

Chamber of Peers occupies the Palace of the Luxembourg, which has been successively the residence of Maria de Medicis, of the family of Orleans, of the Directory, of the First Consul Bonaparte, of the Conservatory Senate, &c. Its sessions are public.

The number of members of the Chamber of Peers is about 200. — Baron Pasquier, *Speaker*.

The names of the Peers may be seen in the American Almanac for 1836.

Chamber of Deputies.

This body is composed of Deputies elected, every five years, by 459 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to their population; and to these colleges all Frenchmen, who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be eligible as a deputy a Frenchman must be 30 years of age and pay a direct tax of 500 francs; and, in order to be an elector, he must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. To the King pertains the right of convoking the Chamber of Deputies; he may also prorogue or dissolve it; but in this last case he must convoke a new one within three months.— The Chamber of Deputies meets at Paris in the palace which formerly belonged to the family of Bourbon-Condé. Its sessions are public.

All the power of the Chamber of Deputies consists in deliberating and voting respecting laws, which must also obtain the assent of the other two branches; but, with respect to the execution of them, it takes no part. Taking no part either in the nomination or the dismissal of functionaries of any class, it exercises, in relation to the government of the country, only an oversight and control. Every year, the law relating to the finances or budget, which gives authority for collecting the taxes, and for disposing, under certain restrictions, of the revenue which they afford, is submitted to its vote, before it undergoes an examination in the other Chamber. It is then by giving its assent, or rather its refusal, that it can make known to the country whether it approves or disapproves of the proceedings of the executive power.

The present Chamber of Deputies was elected in 1837. — Number, 459. — Charles Dupin, *Speaker*.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. — April 1837.

The general direction of all the affairs of the State is divided into eight divisions or branches, with a Minister at the head of each.

Count Molé,	<i>Pres. Council ; Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Barthe,	<i>Keeper of the Seals ; Min. Justice & Worship.</i>
General Bernard,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Admiral Rossamel,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Count Montalivet,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>

M. Martin du Nord,	<i>Minister of Commerce.</i>
M. Salvandy,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
M. Lacave Laplance.	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>

POPULATION ACCORDING TO FOUR ENUMERATIONS.

	Population.	Increase in 10 Years.
1801,	27,349,003	
1811,	29,092,734	1,743,731
1821,	30,461,875	1,369,141
1831,	32,569,223	2,107,348

COMMERCE.

Years.	Imports. <i>Francs.</i>	Exports. <i>Francs.</i>	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1826	564,723,392	560,508,769	14,530	694,170
1827	565,804,228	602,401,276	14,322	692,125
1828	607,677,321	609,922,632	14,447	693,381
1829	616,353,397	607,818,646	14,742	692,856
1830	638,338,433	572,664,064	14,787	687,436
1831	512,825,551	618,169,911	15,031	684,127
1832	652,872,341	696,282,132	15,224	669,381
1833	693,275,752	766,316,312	15,025	647,107

EDUCATION.

An account of the literary seminaries in France may be seen in the American Almanac for 1838. The following has been given as the state of elementary education in 1836.

Elementary Schools for Boys,	36,000
Elementary Schools for Girls,	11,000
<i>Total,</i>	<u>47,000</u>

Number of Scholars in the 47,000 Schools, { in Winter, 2,170,000
in Summer, 1,300,000

RELIGION.

There is a free toleration of all religions in France, but there is no established religion, though the predominant is the Catholic. The salaries of both the Catholic and Protestant clergy are paid out of the public treasury. The cost for the maintenance of public worship, according to the budget of 1838, was 35,443,500 francs. The Cardinals (4) have a yearly income of about £1,300; the Archbishops (14) about £800; the Bishops (66) about £600. The incomes of the working clergy are, for the most part, only from £20 to £60.

VIII. PRUSSIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia ; b. Aug. 3, 1770 ; succeeded his father *Frederick William II.*, Nov. 16, 1797 ; — m. Dec. 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810 ; — [m. (II.), by private marriage, or *mariage morgana-tique*, Nov. 9, 1824, *Augusta*, Princess of Leignitz] : — Issue by the first marriage : —

1. FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Prince Royal* ; b. Oct. 15, 1795 ; — m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, daughter of the King of Bavaria ; b. Nov. 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis*, b. March 22, 1797 ; — m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar ; b. Sept. 30, 1811 : — Issue ; *Frederick William Nicholas Charles* ; b. Oct. 18, 1831.

3. CHARLOTTE, *Empress of Russia* ; b. July 13, 1798.

4. *Charles* ; b. June 29, 1801 ; — m. May 26, 1827, *Maria Louisa Alexandrina*, daughter of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar : — Issue : — 1. *Frederick Charles*, b. March 20, 1828 ; — 2. *Maria Louisa Anne*, b. March 1, 1829.

5. *Alexandrina* ; b. Feb. 23, 1803 ; — m. May 25, 1822, Prince *Frederick*, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa* ; b. Feb. 1, 1808 ; — m. May 21, 1825, *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert* ; b. Oct. 4, 1809 ; — m. Sept. 14, 1830, *Marianne*, daughter of William, King of the Netherlands.

The kingdom of Prussia contains eight provinces, seven of them lying in the northeast of Germany, and the other two, (Westphalia and the Rhine Province,) entirely separated from the rest, toward the northwest of Germany.

Provinces.	Pop. 1834.	Evan. Ch.	Catholics.	Capitals.	Population.
Brandenburg,	1,651,320	1,598,471	20,535	BERLIN,	252,000
Pomerania,	941,193	864,588	7,545	Stettin,	35,575
Silesia,	2,547,579	1,234,446	1,091,132	Breslau,	86,052
Saxony,	1,499,583	1,316,109	89,081	Magdeburg,	39,806
Westphalia,	1,292,962	504,611	711,833	Munster,	17,972
Rhine Province,	2,392,902	499,440	1,678,745	Cologne,	61,098
Prussia, (Proper,)	2,073,275	1,445,113	529,921	Konigsberg,	62,375
Posen,	1,120,668	309,495	687,421	Posen,	26,738
<i>Total,</i>	13,509,927	7,732,664	4,816,813		

The number of the Evangelical Church and of Catholics, in this table, is given for the year 1828. The number of Mennonists at the same time was 15,655 ; of Jews, 160,978.

PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES.

The total number of deaths in Prussia in 15 years, from 1820 to 1834, according to Dr. Hoffman, was 5,457,209; and according to his computation, on an average in 1,000,000 there died of the different diseases as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Internal acute diseases, . . .	122,996	109,836	232,832
2. Internal chronic diseases, . . .	193,898	185,469	379,367
3. Suddenly-fatal cases of sickness, . . .	39,802	32,921	72,723
4. External disorders and injuries, . . .	11,087	9,165	20,252
5. Undefined diseases, . . .	45,062	41,108	86,170
6. Infirmities of old age, . . .	58,817	65,116	123,933
7. Violent causes, . . .	12,739	3,820	16,559
8. Small-pox, . . .	4,318	3,873	8,191
9. Delivery and in childbed, . . .		12,867	12,867
10. Born dead, . . .	27,066	20,040	47,106
<i>Total,</i> . . .	515,785	484,215	1,000,000

Statement relating to Births for 9 years, from 1826 to 1834.

Births.		Children.
4,467,031	producing 1 child,	4,467,031
52,384	“ 2 children,	104,768
659	“ 3 “	1,977
11	“ 4 “	44

UNIVERSITIES IN PRUSSIA.

	Religion.	Theol. Stud.	Law.	Medicine.	Philosophy.	Total.
Berlin, 1837	Protestant,	499	514	372	361	1,746
Bonn, 1837	Mixed,	182	216	197	108	701
Breslau, 1837	do.					768
Greifswalde, 1829	Protestant,					361
Halle, 1837	do.	1,000				1,600
Konigsberg, 1835	do.					437
Munster, 1829	Catholic,					361

The government of Prussia is a military monarchy, nearly absolute. When the King called upon his subjects to take up arms against France, he promised to grant them a free constitution; but this promise, however, has been but partially fulfilled. For several years past, Provincial States have been convoked for the different provinces which the kingdom comprises, but their jurisdiction is very limited, and their debates are secret. They cannot originate any project of law, but must

merely deliberate on such as are submitted to them. Yet no change can be made in the law, and no new tax imposed without their sanction. Although the present king has zealously supported most of the measures brought forward by Austria for the suppression of popular influence, and limiting the liberty of the press, yet the kingdom has been, during his reign, greatly improved in various respects, and especially with regard to education ; and it is now perhaps the best educated kingdom in the world.

The following remarks are extracted from Prof. Stowe's "Report on Elementary Instruction in Europe." "A new era in the history of civilization has evidently commenced. A despotic king of the Protestant faith, dreading the evils of an ignorant and unbridled democracy, such as was witnessed in the French revolution, has now for forty years been pursuing a course of instruction for his whole people, more complete, better adapted to develop every faculty of the soul, and to bring into action every capability of every kind that may exist, even in the poorest cottage of the most obscure corner of his kingdom, than has ever before been imagined. Men of the highest order of intellect and most extensive attainments are encouraged to devote themselves to the business of teaching : the best plans for the furtherance of this object are immediately received and generously rewarded ; talent and industry, wherever they exist, are sought out and promoted ; and nothing is left undone that can help forward this great design.

"The introduction of this system was preceded by political changes, which, considered as emanating from the government itself, have scarcely a parallel in the history of nations. When *Frederick William III.* ascended the throne of Prussia, in 1797, the condition of the people was in many respects truly deplorable. But, immediately upon his accession, he set about reforming abuses, and introducing improvements. The odious religious edict was abolished, — the administration of justice was thoroughly reformed, and rigid economy introduced into the royal household. The exclusive privileges of the nobles were taken away, and their power so completely broken, that there is now no hereditary aristocracy, which can interfere with the sovereign, or oppress the people.

"In 1810, the peasantry, who before had no ownership in the soil which they cultivated, and consequently no independence of character, by a royal decree, became freeholders on the following terms, namely : those who held their lands on perpetual lease, by giving up one third, and those who held them on limited or life leases, by giving up one half, to the landlord, became the owners in fee simple of the rest. The *military* is now so modelled that every citizen between the ages of 18 and 21 is in actual service in the standing army, where he is instructed in all that pertains to military life, and then returns to his peaceful occupa-

tions. Thus the army is made up entirely of citizens,—and every citizen is a soldier; and there is no such thing as a standing army at the entire devotion of the sovereign, and independent of the people.

“The Prime Minister, Hardenberg, in a circular published at the time when these reforms were in progress, declares, that, ‘the new system is based upon the principle, that every subject, personally free, be able to raise himself, and develop his powers freely, without let or hinderance from any other; that the public burdens be borne in common and in just proportions; that equality before the law be secured to every subject; that justice be rigidly and punctually administered; that merit, in whatever rank it may be found, be enabled to rise without obstacle; that the government be carried on with unity, order, and power; that, by the education of the people, and the spread of true religion, the general interests, and a national spirit be promoted, as the only secure basis of the national welfare.’

“Another European king of the Roman Catholic faith, *Louis of Bavaria*, who is connected by marriage with the royal house of Prussia, moved by this example, and excited by emulation in behalf both of his church and kingdom, is now zealously pushing forward the same experiment among his own people, and already the Bavarian schools begin to rival the Prussian; and the University of Berlin finds its only equal in that of Munich. Louis has in one thing gone even beyond his brother of Prussia, in that he has granted to his people a real constitutional representation in the government, a privilege and a right which the Prussians have labored in vain to extort from Frederick William.

“Even the Autocrat, *Nicholas of Russia*, (married to a daughter of the Prussian monarch, who inherits much of her father’s spirit,) has been induced to commence a similar system throughout his vast dominions; and from the reports to the Emperor of M. D’Ouvoroff, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, it appears, that already from Poland to Siberia, and from the White Sea to the regions beyond the Caucasus, including the provinces so recently wrested from Persia, there are the beginnings of a complete system of common school instruction for the whole people, to be carried into full execution as fast as it is possible to provide the requisite number of qualified teachers.

“Thus three sovereigns, representing the three great divisions of Christendom, the Protestant, the Romish, and the Greek, are now zealously engaged in doing what despotic sovereigns have seldom done before,—enlightening and educating their people; and that too with better plans of instruction, and a more efficient accomplishment in practice, than the world has ever before witnessed. Nor is the spirit of education confined to these nations. The kingdom of *Wurtemberg*, and the grand duchy of *Baden*, are not behind Prussia or Bavaria. The smaller States of Germany, and even old *Austria*, are pushing forward

in the same career ; France is all awake ; *Spain* and *Italy* are beginning to open their eyes ; the government of England, — which has hitherto neglected the education of the common people more than any other Protestant country of Europe, — is beginning to bestir itself ; and even the *Sultan of Turkey*, and the *Pacha of Egypt*, are looking around for well-qualified teachers to go among their people. In London and Paris, I saw Turks, and Arabs, and Greeks, who had been sent by their respective governments to these cities, for the express purpose of being educated for teachers in their native countries, if not for the whole people, at least for the favored few. At Constantinople a society has been formed for the promotion of useful knowledge, which publishes a monthly journal, edited by one of the Turks who studied in Paris ; and the Sultan now employs a French teacher in his capital, whom he especially invited from France.

“ The sovereigns to whom I have alluded, are not only educating the people, but they are laying aside the pomp, the trappings, and the lavish expenses of royalty, and by simplicity, by rigid economy, by an energetic and impartial administration of the government, are endeavoring to establish their thrones in the hearts of their people. Frederick William, in his dress, appearance, and whole deportment, is as simple and unostentatious as an Ohio farmer ; and few of our wealthy merchants ride in so plain a carriage, or sleep on so homely a bed, as the monarch of Prussia. After witnessing the pageantry, the pomp, and ostentation of the limited monarchy of England, one is astonished at the rigid simplicity of the great military despotism of central Europe.”

IX. HANOVER.

Hanover was, from the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British crown, till 1837, under the government of the Kings of Great Britain ; and George I. of England was the second Elector of Hanover. In 1814, Hanover was erected into a kingdom, and the King of Great Britain became also King of Hanover. But it is now separated from the British crown, inasmuch as the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne, is in force in Hanover ; and on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, the crown of Hanover passed to his eldest brother, the first male heir.

The present King, on the 12th of July, 1837, issued a proclamation, in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the constitution of 1833, which had been granted by William IV., declaring that he regarded it “ neither in form or substance binding upon him.” This proclamation has caused much dissatisfaction in Hanover, and a strong sensation in other parts of Germany ; and the difficulties are not yet settled.

KING AND FAMILY.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, (Duke of Cumberland, and fourth son of George III., late King of England,) King of Hanover; b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, Princess Dowager of Solms, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, b. March 20, 1778: — Issue: —

George Frederick, Prince Royal; b. May 27, 1819.

Jurisdictions.	Pop. 1833.	Houses.	Capitals.	Pop.
Hanover, . . .	320,180	42,217	Hanover, . . .	26,300
Hildesheim, . .	352,196	49,373	Hildesheim, . .	13,800
Luneburg, . . .	303,114	39,126	Luneburg, . . .	12,500
Stade,	241,142	38,731	Stade,	5,500
Osnabruck, . . .	263,624	40,101	Osnabruck, . . .	11,800
Aurich,	153,671	25,776	Aurich,	2,600
Clausthal, . . .	28,573	2,827	Clausthal, . . .	8,859
<i>Total,</i>	1,662,500	239,151		

Hanover had, a few years since, 3,561 elementary schools, 37 gymnasiums, 4 seminaries for educating schoolmasters, and 1 university, — that of Göttingen, which had, in 1837, 823 students; 198 in theology, 331 in law, 204 in medicine, and 90 in philosophy.

X. SAXONY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, King of Saxony; b. May 18, 1797; succeeded his uncle *Anthony*, June 6, 1836; (having been appointed *co-regent* Sept. 13, 1830; his father, Prince Maximilian, the late King's brother, having renounced his claim in his favor;) — m. (i.) Oct. 7, 1819, *Caroline*, daughter of Francis I. of Austria, who died May 15, 1832; — m. (ii.) April 24, 1833, *Maria Anna Leopoldina*, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria.

Circles.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1835.	Capitals.	Pop.
Dresden, . . .	1,670	411,864	Dresden, . . .	64,399
Leipsic, . . .	1,348	361,251	Leipsic, . . .	43,189
Zwickau, . . .	1,785	549,811	Zwickau, . . .	6,127
Bautzen, . . .	965	257,444	Bautzen, . . .	8,467
<i>Total,</i>	5,768	1,580,370		

Saxony, situated towards the northeast of Germany, was erected into a kingdom in 1806. It comprises a part of the late circle of Upper Saxony, and is the smallest in Europe, but one of the best educated, and it is distinguished for its literature. The government is a limited monarchy, with two chambers. It has one university, that of Leipsic, which is one of the most eminent in Germany, having, in 1833, 1,436 students.

XI. WURTEMBERG.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg; born Sept. 27, 1781; — succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first king of Wurtemberg, Oct. 30, 1816; — m. (I) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catherine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819; — m. (II.) April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg, b. Sept. 4, 1800: — Issue, (by the first marriage,) 1. *Maria*, b. Oct. 30, 1816; — 2. *Sophia*, b. June 17, 1818. — (By the 2d marriage,) — 3. *Catherine*, b. Aug. 24, 1821; — 4. CHARLES, *Prince Royal*, b. March 6, 1823; — 5. *Augusta*, b. Oct. 4, 1826.

Circles.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1833.	Capitals.	Pop.
The Neckar, .	1,293	439,978	Stuttgard, .	35,000
The Schwarzwald	1,861	424,933	Reutlingen, .	10,400
The Danube, .	2,349	367,446	Ulm, . .	12,139
The Jaxt, .	2,111	355,691	Elwangen, .	2,300
	7,614	1,587,448		

Wurtemberg, a small kingdom situated in the southwest part of Germany, comprises a part of the late circle of Swabia. It was formerly a dukedom; but, in 1803, *Frederick*, Duke of Wurtemberg, was raised to the rank of an *Elector*, and in 1806, by Bonaparte, to that of *King*.

The government is a limited hereditary monarchy, having two chambers; and the kingdom is one of the best educated in Europe. It has one university, that of Tubingen, with (in 1837) 664 students.

XII. BAVARIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria; b. Aug. 25, 1786; — succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825; — m. Oct. 12, 1810, THERESA, daugh-

ter of Frederick, the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1792: — Issue: —

1. *MAXIMILIAN, Prince Royal*, b. Nov. 28, 1811. — 2. *Matilda*, b. Aug. 30, 1813, — spouse of the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. — 3. *OTHO*, King of Greece, b. June 1, 1815. — 4. *Leopold*, b. March 12, 1821. — 5. *Adeline*, b. March 19, 1823. — 6. *Hildegarde*, b. June 10, 1825. — 7. *Alexandrina*, b. Aug. 26, 1826. — 8. *Albert*, b. July 19, 1828.

Circles.	Pop. 1833.	Catholics.	Evan. Ch.	Jews.	Capitals.	Pop.
Isar,	595,363	572,715	8,237	702	Munich,	95,000
Low. Danube	432,068	406,001	1,520	11	Passau,	10,300
Regen,	432,172	396,248	22,875	716	Ratisbon,	26,500
Upp. Danube	516,435	463,854	36,512	4,538	Augsburg,	31,208
Rezat,	552,028	118,408	405,939	14,705	Nuremberg,	41,000
Upp. Mayne,	547,003	267,885	249,290	6,602	Bayreuth,	13,985
Low. Mayne,	568,337	438,260	86,656	17,301	Wurtzburg,	24,000
Rhine,	543,984	217,012	283,640	12,998	Spire,	7,700
<i>Total,</i>	4,187,397	2,880,383	1,094,669	57,574		

Bavaria, composed of most of the late circles of Bavaria and Franconia, was erected into a kingdom, in 1805, under *Maximilian Joseph* (formerly Elector of Bavaria), on whom Bonaparte conferred the title of *King*, and caused it to be ceded to him at the peace of Presburg the same year.

Government. — The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, the succession limited to the male line. The present constitution was granted by the first king, Maximilian Joseph, in 1818. Its fundamental principles are, liberty of conscience, and freedom of opinion, with the reservation of legal provisions against the abuse of either; the right of every native-born subject to be employed in the public service; general liability to personal service in the national defence; equality of all before the law; the impartial and uninterrupted administration of justice; general liability to taxes and an equitable distribution of them; and a legislature elected by all classes of resident citizens, and enjoying the right of discussing and approving laws, voting the public taxes, and requiring the redress of all infringements upon the rights recognized by the constitution. The legislative power is vested in two chambers, conjointly with the king: a Senate, composed, in 1835, of 51 senators, 30 members by hereditary rank or dignity, or from the nature of their family possessions, and 21 nominated by the king for life, or as hereditary senators; and a Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 123 members, elected for 6 years.

Religion. The classification in the above table according to religious persuasion, is given for the year 1825. The Catholics and Protestants

have equal civil rights. There are two Catholic archbishoprics, Munich and Bamberg; and 6 bishoprics, Wurtzburg, Eichstadt, and Spire, under the former, and Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Passau, under the latter. Annual income of the archbishop of Munich about £1,920, of Bamberg, £1,400; of the bishops of Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Wurtzburg, £960 each; of Passau, Eichstadt, and Spire, £765 each. The annual grant for the support of the inferior Catholic ministers, is about £95,000. The Protestant clergy are maintained by the State at an annual expense of about £28,000. The President of the Lutheran Consistory has a seat in the Senate.

Education. Elementary schools are established throughout the kingdom, and the children are required to attend them. There are three universities, Munich (1,300 students), and Wurtzburg (461 students), Catholic; and Erlangen (300 students), Protestant.

XIII. AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; — b. April 19, 1793; — succeeded his father *Francis*, the first Emperor of Austria, March 2, 1835; — m. Feb. 12, 1831, MARIA ANNE CAROLINE, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia; b. Sept. 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. MARIA LOUISA; b. Dec. 12, 1791; — m. April 2, 1810, to *Napoleon Bonaparte*, Emperor of France; — created *Duchess of Parma*, May 30, 1814. — 2. *Maria Clementina*; b. March 1, 1798; — m. July 28, 1816, *Leopold*, Prince Salerno. — 3. *Francis Charles Joseph*, Archduke; b. Dec. 7, 1802; — m. Nov. 4, 1824, *Frederica Sophia*, sister of the King of Bavaria: — Issue: — *Francis*, b. Aug. 18, 1830; *Ferdinand*, b. July 6, 1832; *Charles*, b. July 30, 1833. — 4. *Maria Anne Francis*, b. June 8, 1804.

Step-mother of the Emperor.

Caroline Augusta, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, late King of Bavaria; b. Feb. 8, 1792.

Uncles of the Emperor.

1. *Charles*, Archduke, b. Sept. 5, 1771: — Issue, 5 children. — 2. *Joseph*, Archduke, Palatine of Hungary, b. March 9, 1776: — Issue, 5 children. — 3. *John*, Archduke, b. Jan. 20, 1782. — 4. *Renier*, Archduke, b. Sept. 30, 1783: — Issue, 8 children. — 5. *Louis*, Archduke, b. Dec. 13, 1784.

Austria was erected into an empire in 1804, by *Francis II.*, Emperor of Germany, who assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria; and in 1806, Francis II. resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and the German Empire was dissolved.

Divisions.	Square Miles.	Pop. 1831.	Capitals.	Pop.
Archduchy of Austria,	14,881	2,113,915	VIENNA,	319,873
Styria,	8,388	859,841	Gratz,	40,000
Tyrol and Voralberg, . .	10,845	786,543	Innsbruck,	10,237
Bohemia,	20,013	3,897,076	Prague,	102,462
Moravia and Silesia, . .	10,112	2,066,218	Brunn,	36,000
Illyria,	10,915	1,145,445	Trieste,	46,000
Galicia,	32,508	4,548,534	Lemberg,	55,500
Hungary, Slavonia, &c ,	100,636	11,536,431	Buda,	30,011
Transylvania,	23,288	2,034,385	Hermanstadt,	18,313
Dalmatia,	5,748	309,412	Zara,	7,409
Lombardy and Venice, . .	17,892	4,332,581	Milan,	130,399
<i>Total,</i>	255,226	33,630,381		

Population Classed according to Race and Religion, for the Year 1825, as stated in the Weimar Almanac.

Slavonians, 14,875,000	Magyars, 4,100,000	Gipsies, 110,000
Germans, 5,850,000	Wallachians, 1,800,000	Armenians, 13,500
Italians, 4,400,000	Jews, 470,000	Greeks, &c., 6,500

Catholics, 25,441,000	Lutherans, 1,150,000	Armenians, 13,500
Greek Ch., 5,850,000	Jews, 470,000	Mohammedans, 500
Reformed, 1,600,000	Unitarians, 50,000	

Religion. There are 13 Catholic archbishoprics, viz. Vienna, Prague, Olmutz, Milan, Venice, Gran, Erlau, Kolocza, Lemberg, Spalatro, Ragusa, Salzburg, and Udina; and 60 bishoprics. The prelates enjoy handsome incomes, generally from £1,000 to £10,000; and the archbishop of Gran, Primate of Hungary, has an annual revenue of upwards of £34,000. The value of the property belonging to the national church is estimated at £19,000,000 sterling. The number of males belonging to the regular and secular Catholic clergy is computed by Lichtenstern at 56,000.

Statistical Table.

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.
1. Archduchy of Austria, .	118,091	773,177	651,818
2. Styria,	44,752	303,293	136,344
3. Tyrol,	13,978	233,431	127,301
4. Illyria,	47,492	378,325	539,339
5. Bohemia,	137,523	895,275	1,202,452
6. Moravia and Silesia, .	130,418	383,056	448,812
7. Galicia, &c.,	362,477	1,325,735	547,653
8. Hungary, &c.,	700,000	4,500,000	6,500,000
9. Transylvania,	300,000	700,000	600,000
10. Military Frontier District,	173,432	500,000	800,000
11. Dalmatia,	22,480	53,164	717,121
12. Lombardy and Venice,	59,750	450,000	376,537
	2,110,393	10,495,456	12,657,377

Education. As to education, there are three head "boards of studies"; one at Vienna, for superintending and controlling whatever concerns the business of education in every province but Hungary and Transylvania; a second at Buda for the former, and a third at Klausenberg for the latter principality, which also takes cognizance of all ecclesiastical affairs. The various provincial authorities, in conjunction with the clergy and consistories, act under the immediate sanction or directions of these boards. The same system obtains with regard to the Greek and Protestant schools, though it will be conceived that the state of the latter is not likely to have been improved by subjecting them to the visitation of Roman Catholic deans and episcopal consistories. A director is appointed for every branch of instruction to every province and academical district, and he is assisted by a pro-director in matters of external, and by an *exhortator* in matters of religious discipline. In the universities, both are intrusted to their own magistracy. The lower class of schools are subject to the inspection of the local clergy at each spot, but that of whole districts is vested in the dean or vice-dean appointed by the bishop; and the general superintendence and conduct of all matters connected with education is in each province carried on by its own local government. The several descriptions of schools are as follows:—National schools, which exist in every place where there is a parish registry, and are open to all ages; and head schools, each of three classes of pupils, in most cities and market towns, for educating youth intended for handicrafts, mechanical employments, &c. There are normal schools of four classes, each for educating teachers; and civic schools for the acquisition of practical knowledge, with three classes in each, to which youth, intended for the higher branches of the arts, commerce, the station of surveyors, &c., resort. Inde-

pendently of Hungary and Transylvania, the whole number of national schools was stated, three or four years since, at 24,931; pupils, 1,993,522; teachers, 33,053. The number of national schools in Hungary, in 1820, has been stated at 5,505. — The *universities* of Austria are the following nine, to which the number of students, according to last accounts, are annexed.

Vienna,	1,954	Innsbruck,	352	Lemberg,	1,010
Prague,	1,449	Gratz,	321	Pavia,	1,300
Pesth,	1,710	Olmütz,		Padua,	410

The Austrian Empire is composed of several States or countries, which are situated towards the south of Europe, which are inhabited by different nations, speaking different languages; and which differ in their laws and institutions. The empire is more extensive in territory than the kingdom of France, and comprises also a greater population. It is the leading State in the Germanic Confederation, and it exercises a great influence in the political affairs of Europe.

Austria is unfavorably situated with respect to foreign *commerce*. Its maritime trade centres in the ports of the Adriatic, and is confined principally to the Mediterranean. The total amount of exports is estimated at about £ 6,000,000; imports about £ 5,900,000.

The Austrian *navy* is under the management of a naval commandant at Venice. It consists of from 30 to 34 vessels of war, of which 3 are ships of the line in ordinary, 5 frigates, 5 sloops, 8 brigs, and 6 schooners.

The *government* is an absolute monarchy, limited, however, with respect to Hungary and Transylvania, which have diets or legislative bodies. Most of the other provinces also have provincial assemblies, but they impose little check on the prerogative of the monarch. Protestants enjoy religious liberty throughout the Austrian dominions, a privilege granted to them by the edict of toleration promulgated by the Emperor Joseph, in 1784. The censorship of the press is rigidly enforced, and a powerful influence is exerted by Austria to keep it enforced throughout Germany. *Prince Metternich*, the Prime Minister of Austria, who was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1809, has been, for about 30 years, the leading spirit in the government, and the director and manager of the Austrian policy.

XIV. SWITZERLAND.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Cantons.	Prot.	Cath.	Jews.	Total Pop.	Sq. M.	Capitals.	Pop.
Berne,	309,620	47,900	140	357,660	3,635	Berne,	20,500
Zurich,	223,340	910		224,150	954	Zurich,	10,313
Lucerne,	53	105,547		105,600	662	Lucerne,	6,055
Uri,		13,930		13,930	646	Altorf,	1,623
Schweitz,		36,396		36,396	466	Schweitz,	4,798
Underwalden		23,150		23,150	265	Sarnen,	3,500
Glarus,	25,818	3,285		29,103	392	Glarus,	4,000
Zug,		14,710		14,710	122	Zug,	2,809
Friburg,	5,220	72,440		77,660	805	Friburg,	6,164
Soleure,	4,340	54,000		58,340	255	Soleure,	4,471
Bâle,	49,590	5,760		55,350	228	Bâle,	16,215
Schaffhausen	27,840	210		28,050	169	Schaffhausen	7,000
Appenzell,		57,510		57,510	170	Appenzell,	3,000
St. Gall,	99,300	58,400		157,700	1,102	St. Gall,	10,300
Grisons,	50,000	33,000		83,000	2,395	Coire,	3,350
Aargou,	79,800	71,400	1,700	152,900	763	Arau,	3,500
Thurgau,	72,191	17,654		89,845	253	Frauenfeld,	1,600
Ticino,		103,950		103,950	1,134	Lugano,	3,602
Vaud,	175,850	3,030		178,880	1,487	Lausanne,	10,200
Valais,		77,570		77,570	2,035	Sion,	2,334
Neufchatel,	54,450	2,190		56,640	350	Neufchatel,	4,715
Geneva,	37,700	15,800	60	53,560	100	Geneva,	25,000
				2,035,814	17,498		

<i>Religion.</i>			<i>Races.</i>		
Reformed,	.	1,216,860	Germans,	.	1,428,671
Catholics,	.	817,110	French,	.	438,489
Jews,	.	1,810	Italians,	.	119,970
Anabaptists,	.	900	(Speaking Romance,)	.	48,090
Lutherans,	.	350	Jews,	.	1,810
<i>Total, in 1827,</i>			<i>Total, . . .</i>		
2,037,030			2,037,030		

GOVERNMENT.

Each Canton is an independent republic. In some of the Cantons the form of government is a democracy, but in most of them, an oligarchy. But, for the general security, the cantons are confederated together, and the regulation of affairs, which concern the whole confederation, is intrusted to a Diet composed of deputies from the 22 cantons, who assemble commonly on the first Monday in July at Zurich, Berne, or Lucerne, the place of meeting being changed in rotation every two years; and the deputy of the Canton in whose capital the Diet assembles, presides. In 1839 and 1840, the Diet will meet at Zurich; in 1841 and 1842, at Berne; and in 1843 and 1844, at Lucerne.

XV. SPAIN.

Spain, a mountainous country, comprising the most of a great peninsula lying in the southwest of Europe, is advantageously situated, and two centuries ago, it was the most formidable power in Christendom; but it is now comparatively weak, and is backward with respect to agriculture, manufactures, the arts, and education.

It is divided into 14 large provinces, and subdivided into 31 smaller ones.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

General Divisions.	Provinces.	Pop. in 1827.	Sq. miles.	Capitals.	Pop.
New Castile	Madrid	277,812	1,330	Madrid	201,000
	Toledo	485,203	8,863	Toledo	15,600
	Guadalaxara	157,338	1,970	Guadalaxara	7,000
	Cuença	382,577	11,410	Cuença	7,000
	La Mancha	267,210	7,620	Ciudad Real	10,000
Old Castile	Burgos	617,762	7,752	Burgos	12,000
	Soria	257,537	4,118	Soria	5,000
	Segovia	221,379	3,502	Segovia	12,000
	Avila	153,479	2,600	Avila	4,000
	Leon	311,755	5,943	Leon	5,000
Leon	Palencia	153,482	1,751	Palencia	10,000
	Toro	126,581	1,992	Toro	9,000
	Valladolid	243,607	3,272	Valladolid	32,000
	Zamora	92,821	1,606	Zamora	7,000
	Salamanca	272,982	1,128	Salamanca	14,000
Asturias	Asturias	464,565	3,725	Oviedo	10,000
Galicia	Galicia	1,585,419	16,066	Santiago	28,000
Estremadura	Estremadura	556,780	14,478	Badajoz	12,000
Andalusia	Seville	970,087	9,080	Seville	91,000
	Cordova	327,256	4,202	Cadiz	70,000
	Jaen	276,905	3,236	Cordova	46,000
	Granada	1,097,098	9,720	Jaen	18,000
	Murcia	498,192	7,957	Granada	80,000
Murcia	Murcia	498,192	7,957	Murcia	35,000
Arragon	Arragon	856,219	14,882	Saragossa	55,000
Valencia	Valencia	1,255,095	7,764	Valencia	66,000
Catalonia	Catalonia	1,116,461	12,111	Barcelona	120,000
Navarre	Navarre	288,214	2,475	Pampeluna	15,000
Biscay	Biscay	144,875	1,280	Bilboa	15,000
	Guipuscoa	135,838	628	St. Sebastian	9,000
	Alava	92,807	1,093	Vittoria	7,000
Balearic Isles	Balearic Isles	242,893	1,775	Palma	30,000
<i>Total,</i>		13,953,959	176,627		

The population of Spain, in the above table, is given according to Hassel and other authorities. It is probably, however, an over estimate.

The population given in the table of the "*States of Europe*" (see page 225), is 11,963,000, and is the statement contained in the "Appendix to a Decree in the 'Madrid Gazette' of August, 1836."

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF SPAIN.

	Population.
In Asia — The islands of Manilla, Mindanao, &c. - -	2,600,000
In Africa — The Canary Islands (Population in 1835) -	233,645
In America — The islands of Cuba and Porto Rico -	1,028,325
<i>Total,</i> -	<hr/> 3,861,970

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ISABELLA II. (*Maria Louisa*), Queen of Spain ; b. at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1830 ; succeeded her father *Ferdinand VII.* Sept. 29th, 1833.

Mother of the Queen, and Queen-Regent during her minority.

Maria Christina de Bourbon, daughter of Francis, late King of the Two Sicilies, b. April 27th, 1806.

Sister of the Queen.

Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain ; b. Jan. 30, 1832.

Uncles of the Queen.

Charles, or *Don Carlos*, Infant of Spain ; b. March 29th, 1788 ; — m. Sept. 29th, 1816, *Frances*, Infanta of Portugal ; — Issue, 3 sons.

Francis de Paul, Infant of Spain ; b. March 10th, 1794 ; — m. June 12th, 1819, *Louisa Charlotte*, Princess of the Two Sicilies : — Issue, 8 children.

Since the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, Spain has been harassed by a civil war, carried on in the name of Donna Isabella II., Queen of Spain, the daughter of Ferdinand, by her mother Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, Regent of the empire, on one part, and by Don Carlos, the Pretender, brother of Ferdinand, on the other part ; and the contest is yet undecided.

On the 16th of June, 1837, a Constitution was proclaimed at Madrid in the name of the Queen, and signed by the Queen Regent, the ministers, and deputies. This constitution is similar, in many respects, to the present constitution of France, and guaranties the liberty of the press, and other fundamental principles of freedom.

By this constitution the nation is obliged to maintain the public worship and ministers of the Catholic religion professed by Spaniards.

The power of enacting laws resides in the Cortes in conjunction with the King.

The Cortes are composed of two co-legislative bodies, of equal powers, the Senate and Congress of Deputies.

The Deputies are appointed for three years, and each province is entitled to one deputy, at least, for every 50,000 inhabitants.

The number of Senators is equal to three fifths of the number of Deputies; but each province is entitled to at least one Senator. They are appointed by the King from a triple list, proposed by the electors of each province, who elect the deputies.

At every time when there is a general election of Deputies, whether in consequence of their term of office having expired, or of a dissolution of the Congress, a third part of the Senate is to be renewed, those going out being reëligible.

The Cortes are to assemble every year on the first of December. it is the right of the King to convoke the Cortes, to suspend and close their meetings, and dissolve them; but under the obligation, in the latter case, of convoking and reassembling another Cortes within a period of three months.

MINISTRY — October, 1837.

Señor Bardaxi,	<i>President of the Council.</i>
Don Rafael Perez,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Don Pablo Matil,	<i>Minister of Justice.</i>
Don José Perez,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Don F. Ulloa,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Don Francisco Ramonet,	<i>Minister of War.</i>

XVI. PORTUGAL.

QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA II. DA GLORIA, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves; b. April 4, 1819; — declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, Don Pedro, late Emperor of Brazil, May 2, 1826; m. (i.) Jan. 30, 1835, *Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg*, who died March 28, 1835; — (ii.) April 9, 1836, *Ferdinand Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg*, nephew of Leopold, King of the Belgians, b. Oct. 29, 1816.

Uncle and Aunts of the Queen.

1. *Maria Theresa*; b. April 29, 1793; widow of Peter Charles of Spain.
2. *Isabella Maria*, b. June 4, 1801. — 3. *DON MIGUEL*, b. Oct. 26, 1802, — assumed the absolute sovereignty of Portugal in 1828, — quitted and formally relinquished the kingdom in 1834. — 4. *Anne de Jesus Maria*, b. Dec. 23, 1806.

Provinces.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1826.	Capitals.	Pop.
Estremadura, . .	8,837	745,000	LISBON, . .	250,000
Beira,	8,586	940,000	Coimbra, . .	15,210
Milho,	2,862	810,000	{ Braga, . . .	19,097
Tras-os-Montes,	3,055	385,000	{ Oporto, . . .	80,000
Alentejo, . . .	9,738	330,000	Braganza, . .	4,000
Algarve, . . .	1,808	104,000	Evora, . . .	10,000
			Faro,	8,000
<i>Total,</i>	34,886	3,214,000		

The government of Portugal is a constitutional hereditary monarchy ; but it has undergone various changes within a few years ; and in the spring of 1838, a new constitution was accepted by the Queen.

The established and exclusive religion is the Catholic, in its extreme form. There is one patriarch (Lisbon), 2 archbishops (Braga and Evora), and 13 bishops. Education is in a backward state. There is one university, that of Coimbra, having, in 1820, 1,604 students.

XVII. SARDINIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia ; b. Oct. 2, 1798 ; succeeded his uncle *Charles Felix*, April 27, 1831 ; — m. Sept. 30, 1817, *THERESA*, daughter of Ferdinand III., late Grand Duke of Tuscany : — Issue : —

1. VICTOR EMANUEL, *Prince Royal*, Duke of Savoy, b. March 14, 1820. — 2. *Ferdinand*, Duke of Genoa, b. Nov. 15, 1822.

Divisions.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1823.	Capitals.	Pop.
Piedmont, . . .	13,405	2,547,255	TURIN, . . .	121,887
Savoy,	3,730	501,165	Chambery, . .	12,000
Genoa,	2,304	583,233	Genoa, . . .	85,000
Sardinia, Isl., .	9,500	490,050	Cagliari, . .	29,000
<i>Total,</i>	23,939	4,121,703		

This kingdom, which dates from 1718, comprises Piedmont, including the county of Nice, the duchy of Montferrat, and the Sardinian Milanese ; Savoy, Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. Genoa, formerly a republic, was annexed to it in 1815.

The government is an absolute monarchy; the religion Catholic, to the almost entire exclusion of all others. There are, however, about 30,000 Jews, and 21,900 Waldenses. There are 7 archbishops and 34 bishops.

There are 4 universities, with the number of students stated as follows;—Turin, 811; Genoa, 500; Sassari, 248; Cagliari, 243. The state of education is backward.

XVIII. THE TWO SICILIES.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies; b. Jan. 12, 1810; succeeded his father *Francis*, Nov. 8, 1830;—m. Nov. 21, 1832, *Maria Christina*, daughter of Victor Emanuel of Sardinia, b. Nov. 14, 1810. Issue:—*FRANCIS*, *Prince Royal*, b. Jan. 16, 1836.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. *Maria Caroline*, b. Nov. 5, 1798; m. Feb. 14, 1816, Duke of Berri.—2. *Louisa Charlotte*; b. Oct. 24, 1804; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain.—3. *Maria Christina*, Queen-mother of Spain, b. April 27, 1806.—4. *Charles*, Prince of Capua, b. Dec. 10, 1811.—5. *Leopold*, Count of Syracuse, b. May 22, 1813.—6. *Maria Antoinette*, b. Dec. 19, 1814.—7. *Antonio*, Count of Lecce, b. Sept. 23, 1816.—8. *Maria Amelia*, b. Feb. 25, 1818.—9. *Caroline*, b. Feb. 29, 1820.—10. *Theresa*, b. March 14, 1822.—11. *Louis*, Count of Aquila, b. July 19, 1824.—12. *Francis*, Count of Trapani, b. Aug. 13, 1827.

Divisions.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1833.	Capitals.	Pop.
Naples, . . .	31,609	5,853,136	Naples, . . .	353,994
Sicily, . . .	10,510	1,893,857	Palermo, . . .	173,666
<i>Total</i> ,	42,129	7,752,003		

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising Naples and the Island of Sicily, have formed a separate independent monarchy since the year 1735, under the government of the House of Bourbon.

The government is nearly absolute; and the nobility and clergy are numerous, and oppressive to the people. The country is backward with respect to agriculture, manufactures, and education.

There are 3 universities, Naples (1,365 students), Palermo (400 students), and Catania (300 students).

XIX. GREECE.

KING.

OTHO I., King of Greece, second son of the King of Bavaria, b. June 1, 1815, elected King of Greece Jan. 25, 1833;—m. Nov. 22, 1836, *Amelia Maria*, daughter of the Grand-Duke of Oldenburg.

In 1821, the Greeks revolted from the Turkish domination, asserted independence, and established a republican government. Capo d'Istria was elected President of Greece in 1827, and, in 1831, he was murdered. In January the allied powers elected Otho, the second son of the king of Bavaria, then a minor, King of Greece (the crown having been previously refused by Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg), and in February, 1833, he arrived in Greece, accompanied by a council of regency, and was acknowledged by the Greeks as their sovereign. In June, 1835, Otho, being of age, took the direction of the affairs of State. It is settled, that the children by his marriage with the Princess of Oldenburg shall be educated in the Greek Church. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with two legislative houses, a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

Divisions.	Pop.	Towns.
Northern Greece, or Livadia,	206,000	ATHENS, 15,000.
Peloponnesus, or Morea,	429,000	Nauplia, Patras.
The Islands, or Cyclades,	176,000	Hydra, Syra.
<i>Total,</i>	811,000	

The population is not correctly ascertained, and some reckon it less than 700,000. A university has been founded at Athens, the capital. Popular education is still in its infancy, though considerable has been done to favor it. In 1835, there were only 4 newspapers; and in 1836 the number had increased to 12.

The principal commercial ports are Nauplia, Mesolonghi, Patras, Galaxidi, and the islands of Syra, Hydra, and Spezia. The number of Greek merchant vessels, in 1832, exceeded 1,000, exclusive of small craft or coasting boats.

XX. TURKEY.

SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire ; b. July 20, 1785 ; succeeded his brother the Sultan *Mustapha*, July 28, 1828.

1. *Salyha*, Sultanness ; b. June 16, 1811 ; — m. 1834, Khabil Ruf'at Pacha, Grand Master of Artillery. — 2. ABDUL-MEDJID, Sultan, *Prince Imperial*, b. April 20, 1823. — 3. *Hudidja*, Sultanness, b. Sept. 5, 1825. — 4. *Adila*, Sultanness, b. May 21, 1826. — 5. *Abdul-Aziz*, Sultan, b. Feb. 8, 1830. — 6. *Khairiie*, Sultanness, b. Jan. 23, 1831.

Divisions.	Population.	Capitals.	Pop.
Romania or Rum-Ili,	5,153,000	Constantinople,	597,500
Bosnia,	560,000	Bosna-Serai,	68,000
Djezzar Pacha in Europe & Asia,	1,620,700		
Island of Candia,	270,000	Candia,	15,000
<i>Tributaries.</i>			
Wallachia, } Governed by their	950,000	Bucharest,	60,000
Moldavia, } own princes or hos-	450,000	Jassy,	27,000
Servia, } podars.	1,000,000	Belgrade,	30,000
	10,003,700		
Asiatic Turkey,	10,090,400		
Possessions in Africa,	3,214,400		
<i>Total,</i>	23,307,500		

The population of the different parts of the Turkish empire is here given according to the Weimar Almanac ; but its accuracy is not to be relied on.

The government is an hereditary despotism ; and females are excluded from the throne. There is no hereditary nobility.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1837.

Feb. 5. — At Madras, *Daniel Corrie*, D. C. L., Bishop of Madras. This excellent man, whose name has been associated for many years with the labors and efforts to promote Christianity in India, was a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1805. He was appointed archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, and consecrated first Bishop of Madras in 1835.

March 8. — In London, aged 85, *Joseph Jekil*, F. R. S., senior King's Counsel, and senior Benchler of the Inner Temple, for a considerable time a member of Parliament, an eminent lawyer, and distinguished particularly for wit

March 10. — In London, aged 72, *Henry Thomas Colebrooke*, F. R. S., Director of the Royal Asiatic Society, an eminent Oriental scholar, and author of several works on Hindoo law and literature.

March 29. — In England, aged 42, *Charles Nicholson*, a very eminent performer on the flute, and author of many works for this instrument.

June 20. — At Windsor Castle, *William IV.*, King of Great Britain, in his 72d year. He was the 3d son of George III., and was born at St. James's Palace, on the 21st of August, 1765. In 1778, at the age of 13, he entered as a midshipman, on board the *Prince George*, a 98 gun ship; was on the North American station during the American war; was raised to the rank of Lieutenant in 1785, to that of Captain in 1786, to that of Rear Admiral of the Blue in 1790, to that of Admiral of the Fleet in 1811, and to that of Lord High Admiral in 1817. In 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence; and on the death of his brother, George IV., he succeeded to the throne on the 26th of June, 1830.

In 1791, the Duke of Clarence formed a connection with a fascinating actress, Dora Bland, the natural daughter of Francis Bland, Esq., of the county of Kerry, who had assumed the name of Mrs. Jordan, and had lived under the protection of Richard Ford, Esq., by whom she had three daughters. The Duke lived with Mrs. Jordan about 20 years, and had by her ten children, five sons, and five daughters, who took the name of Fitzclarence; and in 1816, Mrs. Jordan died, in indigence, at St. Cloud, near Paris, after having lived separate from the Duke about five years.

In 1818, the Duke of Clarence married the Princess Adelaide-Louisa Theresa-Caroline-Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Mei-

ningen, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom died in infancy. The reign of William IV. was distinguished for various important measures of reform in the government, some of the most important of which were the Reform in Parliament, and the Abolition of Colonial Slavery. After the death of the king, strong testimonies were borne in Parliament to his merits by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and Lords Melbourne, Brougham, &c. "I can bear testimony," said Earl Grey, "to all those eminent qualities which my noble friend and the noble Duke have both enumerated; for a man more sincerely devoted to the interests of his country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object, — more patient in considering every circumstance connected with those interests, or in the discharge of his duty on all occasions, there never did exist; and, if ever there was a sovereign entitled to the character, his Majesty may truly be styled 'a Patriot King.'"

June 29. — At Berlin, Prussia, aged 78, *Hofrath Aloysius Hirt*, an eminent archæologist, distinguished for his attainments in literature and the fine arts, one of whose chief works was one on the Architecture of the Ancients.

Aug. 8. — In London, aged 65, *John Lawless*, once a celebrated Irish agitator, who, for many years, acted a conspicuous part in the stormy and exciting times of Irish politics.

Aug. 16. — Near London, *William Daniell*, R. A., engraver, and editor, or publisher, of various works, among which are a "Picturesque Voyage to India," "Zoography," "Animated Nature," "Voyage round Great Britain," and the "Oriental Annual."

Sept. 5. — At his residence, the Bank's Cottage, near Durham, Eng., aged 98, *Count Borowlaski*, the celebrated Polish dwarf. His height was short of 36 inches, though his person was of complete symmetry. In former years he travelled on the continent, as well as in Great Britain; but, about 40 years before his death, he was persuaded by the Prebendaries of Durham, to take up his residence in the above cottage for life, and they engaged to allow him a handsome income, which was continued till his death. He excelled as a wit and humorist; was acquainted with several languages; and his company was much courted. He had brothers and sisters, some of whom were above six feet.

Aug. 24. — At Paris, aged 82, *Baron Louis*, formerly French Minister of Finance, and President of the Court of Accounts; a man of great wealth.

August. — At Paris, aged 69, *Charles Botta*, a distinguished Italian historian. He was born in 1768, at the small village of San Giorgio di Canavese, in Piedmont, and was educated as a physician; but the breaking out of the French revolution caused him to turn his attention to the study of politics and history. In 1794, he entered into the medical

service of the French army; after Piedmont was incorporated with France, in 1803, he was sent to Paris as a member of the legislative body, and his residence continued afterwards in France; and he lived many years previous to his death, at Paris, in close retirement, on account of ill health. Having previously published several works, he established his reputation as an historian, by the publication of his "History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America," in 1809. He afterwards published "The History of Italy from 1789 to 1814," and the "Continuation of Guicciardini's History to 1789," esteemed works of high merit. In 1816, he published an heroic poem, entitled "Il Camillo."

Sept. 8. — At Campagne Gros Jean, near Geneva, in Switzerland, in his 75th year, *Sir Samuel Egerton Bridges*, Bart., a laborious and voluminous writer, in various branches of literature, as poetry, romance, politics, genealogy, and antiquities. He was a man of considerable talents and learning, but of irritable temper, repulsive manners, and was wanting in sober discretion: his life was embittered by disappointments, and his latter days especially by embarrassments.

Sept. 15. — At Portobello, near Edinburgh, *Rev. William Ritchie*, LL.D., F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University College, and distinguished for his acquirements in the various branches of natural philosophy.

Sept. 22. — In London, aged 57, *David Unwins*, M. D., distinguished as a physician, and as a man of literature and science; formerly editor of the Medical Repository; and author of works on Indigestion and Insanity, and of other medical treatises.

Oct. 5. — At Arenenberg, in Switzerland, aged 54, *Hortense Eugénie, Duchess of St. Leu*, and ex-queen of Holland. She was the daughter of Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, who was subsequently married to the emperor Napoleon. She was married in 1802 to Louis Bonaparte, a political connection which was very unhappy to both parties. She had three sons, Napoleon Charles (died 1807), Napoleon Louis (killed 1832), and Charles Louis Napoleon, who attempted an insurrection at Strasburg in October, 1836.

Oct. 11. — In London, in his 72d year, *Samuel Wesley*, a distinguished musician, nephew of the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyan Methodism, son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, and brother of the great musical genius, Charles Wesley. He was distinguished for superior endowments of mind, and great moral excellences of character. "As a musician his celebrity is greater on the continent than in his own country. His compositions are grand and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied, and novel; his harmonies bold, imposing, unexpected, and sublime; his resources were boundless, and, when called upon to extemporize for half-a-dozen times during an evening, each *fantasia* was new, fresh, and perfectly unlike the others."—*Gent. Magazine*.

Oct. 12. — Slain at the siege of Constantine, in Africa, aged 64, *Lieut.-General Count Damremont*, Governor of the French possessions in Africa, a distinguished military commander, and greatly respected for his moderation, firmness, and ability as a governor.

Oct. 16. — At Paris, aged 84, *Count Dumas*, Peer of France, a Lieutenant-General in the French army, and an old companion in arms of General Lafayette.

Oct. 17. — At Weimar, Germany, in his 60th year, *John Hummel*, an eminent musician and composer, and the founder of the modern school of piano-forte music.

Nov. 4. — At Paris, aged nearly 70, *Baron Albert*, a celebrated physician, medical author, professor, and practitioner; and author of numerous works in his profession.

Nov. 9. — In London, *John Linnel Bond*, one of the most eminent architects of the age.

Nov. 21. — At Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, England, aged 79, *Thomas Babington*, M. P. from 1800 to 1818, and a worthy man, who warmly seconded Mr. Wilberforce in his efforts to abolish the slave-trade.

Nov. 24. — At Dublin, at an advanced age, *Bartholomew Lloyd*, D. D., Provost of Trinity College, and President of the Royal Irish Academy; a man of science and learning.

Dec. 5. — At Serampore, in his 70th year, *James Marshman*, D. D., an eminent, learned, useful, and devoted Baptist missionary, whose name was long connected with his respected associates, Carey and Ward. He was the son of a poor English weaver, born at Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, in 1768; educated at the Baptist Academy at Bristol; and, in 1799, went to India as a missionary, and took up his residence at Serampore, in connection with Messrs. Carey and Ward. He published, in 1806, a Chinese Grammar, and a translation of the entire Scriptures.

Dec. 29. — At Woodstock, England, in his 80th year, *William Mavor*, D. D., author and compiler of numerous works, the first of which, "The Springs of Parnassus, or Poetic Miscellanies," was published in 1779. Some of the most considerable are the "Historical Account of Voyages and Travels from the Time of Columbus to the Present Period," 1798–1802, 25 vols.; and the "Universal History, Ancient and Modern," 1802, 25 vols., 18mo. Some of his works, formed for the purpose of education, have been very popular and successful, particularly his "English Spelling-Book," which has passed through between four and five hundred editions.

1838.

Jan. 6. — In London, aged 67, *Signor Stefano Egidio Petronj*, Professor of the Italian language and literature, and author and editor of various publications.

Jan. 13. — At Frankfort, Germany, aged about 54, *Ferdinand Ries*, a distinguished composer and master of German music, and performer on the piano-forte.

Jan. 13. — In London, in his 87th year, *John Scott, Earl of Eldon*, D. C. L., F. R. S., and F. S. A., for nearly 25 years Lord High Chancellor of England. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 4, 1751; was the younger brother of William Scott, Lord Stowell; and was educated at University College, Oxford, of which he was elected Fellow. He married at an early age, contrary to the advice of friends; then applied himself with great assiduity to the study of the law; became a member of the Middle Temple in 1773; and, eight or ten years afterwards, he rose into notice as an eminent lawyer. In 1783, he was elected a member of Parliament, and attached himself to the party of Mr. Pitt, to which he constantly adhered through life. In 1788, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and knighted; in 1793, Attorney-General; in 1799, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and raised to the Peerage, as Baron Eldon; in 1801, Lord High Chancellor of England, which office he resigned Feb. 7, 1807, but was reappointed April 1, 1807, and continued in office until 1827, being, altogether, nearly 25 years chancellor, a longer period than any of his predecessors.

The highest testimonies have been borne to his merits as a profound lawyer and an able and upright judge. Sir Samuel Romilly said of him, in 1811, "That there never was a man in the Court of Chancery, who more endeared himself to the bar, or exhibited more humane attention to the suitors. There never presided in that Court a man of more deep and various learning in his profession; and in anxiety to do justice, that Court had never seen, he would not say the superior, but the equal, of the Lord Chancellor. If he had a fault, it was an over-anxiety to do justice."

His reported judgments are contained in 20 volumes. Nothing can be conceived more dignified, more venerable, or more benevolent, than his appearance and conduct on the bench. In private life he is represented as one of the most exemplary and affectionate of men; and his private charities were very extensive. He left a great estate; the personal property was sworn to be under £700,000 sterling.

Jan. 15. — In London, aged 67, *Mrs. Bland*, a celebrated vocalist. Her maiden name was *Maria Theresa Romani*, and she was born of Italian parents, at Caen, in France.

Jan. 17. — At Amsterdam, *Dr. Moll*, Professor of Mathematics and

Natural Philosophy at the University of Utrecht, a man distinguished for his learning and science.

Jan. 24. — In London, aged 89, *John Reeve*, a comedian.

Jan. 26. — At Great Horkesley, Essex, England, in his 76th year, *William Wurd*, D. D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Feb. 9. — At Glasgow, *Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford*, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and a distinguished scholar.

Feb. 21. — At Paris, in his 80th year, *Baron Antony Isaac Sylvestre de Sacy*, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and Peer of France, but principally renowned for his extensive critical knowledge, particularly in the Oriental languages and literature; esteemed, in this department of learning, the first scholar of his age. He was the author of various learned works.

Feb. 24. — At Leipsic, *Carl Heinrich Ludwig Pöhlitz*, Professor in the University of Leipsic, and an eminent writer on statistics, history, and politics.

March 12. — At Truro, England, aged 78, *Rev. Richard Polerchele*, a voluminous writer in prose and verse.

March 21. — At Dalhousie Castle, near Edinburgh, aged 67, *George Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie*, a General in the army, and late Governor-General of Canada.

March 24. — At Chelsea, England, in his 73d year, *Thomas Attwood*, organist and composer; eminent in his profession, and much esteemed as a man.

March 28. — In London, in his 74th year, *Thomas Morton*, one of the most successful of modern dramatists.

April 3. — At St. Jago de Cuba, in Cuba, *Dr. Antomarchi*, formerly physician to Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena.

April 12. — At Munich, in his 42d year, *Dr. Möhler*, a learned opponent of Protestantism, and author of “*Athanasius der Grosse und seine Zeit*,” and “*Symbolik, oder Darstellung der dogmatischen Gegensätze Katholiken und Protestanten*.”

April 17. — At Jena, the *Baroness Schopenhauer*, a woman of talent and celebrity, and author of various works, which were collected, in 1834, in 24 volumes.

May 17. — At Paris, in his 84th year, *Prince Talleyrand*, one of the most distinguished statesmen and diplomatists of modern times, whose name has been intimately associated with French politics since the commencement of the revolution in 1789. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Périgord was born at Paris in 1754, received an ecclesiastical education at the Seminary St. Sulpice, was consecrated Bishop of Autun in 1788, was elected deputy of the clergy of his diocese to the States-General in 1789, and was elected President in 1790. He soon after consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI.

He resigned his bishopric, was elected a member of the Directory, and, in 1792, was sent on a secret mission to England; the same year he came to the United States, where he remained till 1796, when he was recalled by the Convention, and, in 1797, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1802, he was released by the Pope from his ecclesiastical ties, and soon after married Madame Grandt, of Hamburg. In 1805, he was elevated by the Emperor Napoleon to the rank of Prince of Benevento, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire; but the Emperor soon after became alienated from him, in consequence of Talleyrand's opposition to his aggressions in Spain. After the downfall of Bonaparte, he was, in 1814, appointed President of the provisional government till the arrival of the Count d'Artois; was French Commissioner at the Congress of Vienna; and on the final return of Louis XVIII., in 1815, he resumed, for a short time, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, as President of the Council. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was sent to England as Ambassador, where he remained till 1835. "His rare firmness of character," says the *Constitutionnel*, "and his imperturbable sang froid, enabled him to assume over others at least some portion of the empire which he exerted over himself. It was impossible to exert more influence over an assembly of diplomatists than that for which Talleyrand was indebted to his superior mind, his infinite resources, and his elegant language."

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

The names are arranged alphabetically for the sake of convenient reference.

1837.

Dec. 25. — At Philadelphia, aged 67, *John Austin*, M. D., a native of Barbadoes, formerly a surgeon in the British army, and a practitioner in Barbadoes and Demarara; a man much esteemed.

Nov. 6. — At Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C., aged 80, *Captain Richard Bohun Baker*, the last survivor of the band of heroes engaged in the defence of that post during the revolutionary war.

Nov. 22. — At Hebron, Me., in his 82d year, *William Barrows*, who was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, and Trenton.

Oct. 23. — At New York, aged 45, *Richard Bartlett*, formerly Secretary of State of New Hampshire.

Sept. 28. — Near Boonville, Missouri, *David Barton*, a senator in Congress from 1821 to 1831, and a man of distinguished talents.

Sept. 11. — At New Orleans, aged 32, *Washington Beck*, formerly of Georgetown, D. C., much esteemed for his intelligence and virtues.

Aug. 20. — At Philadelphia, aged 40, *Benj. S. Bonsall*, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 5. — At Paris, France, aged 30, *Dunscourt Bradford*, Vice-consul of the United States; formerly of New York, a man much esteemed.

Dec. — At Dardanelles, Arkansas, aged about 57, *Colonel David Brearly*, a native of New Jersey, formerly of the United States army, and late Indian agent; and a distinguished officer in the last war with England.

Sept. 17. — At Boston, Ohio, aged 104, *Henry Brown*, a soldier of the Revolution, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements.

Aug. 23. — At Frankfort, Ken., aged 80, *John Browne*, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, in 1792–1805.

July 23. — At Otsego, N. Y., aged 58, *Rudolph Bunner*, M. C. from the State of New York in 1827–9.

Sept. — In Adams Co., Mp., in his 74th year, *Anthony Campbell*, a native of Ireland, formerly a captain in the U. S. army, and afterwards Marshal of the district of Mississippi, a man of talents, and a ready writer.

Sept. 9. — At Lynn, Mass., aged 81, *Colonel Abner Cheever*, who was of the revolutionary army, and one of the minute men at Lexington, in 1775.

Dec. 15. — At Gosport, Va., in his 85th year, *Captain John Cox*, who was, in the early part of the revolutionary war, commissioned as a Captain in the naval service of Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished and efficient patriots during the contest.

Dec. 21. — In the city of New York, aged 74, *James De Wolfe*, late of Bristol, R. I., and United States senator in 1821–5.

Sept. 10. — At New Brunswick, N. J., aged 65, *Daniel W. Disborough*, formerly cashier of the State Bank at that place.

Dec. 17. — At Harlem, N. Y., aged 81, *John Doughty*, a patriot of the Revolution.

Aug. 18. — At Clinton, Mp. *Major Benjamin W. Edwards*, a candidate for the office of Governor of the State at the time of his death.

Sept. 25. — At Warrensburg, N. Y., *Dudley Farlin*, M. C. in 1835–7.

Nov. 1. — At Concord, N. H., aged 97, *Captain Joseph Farnum*, a soldier of the French and revolutionary wars.

Nov. 11. — At Boston, of apoplexy, *Thomas Green Fessenden*, editor of the New England Farmer, a man of amiable character, extensive information, and considerable literary acquirements. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796. He was the author of the satirical poems, entitled “Terrible Tractoration,” and “Democracy Unveiled,” and of various works on agriculture.

Sept. 25. — At Lexington, Mass., aged 85, *Dr. Joseph Fiske*, a worthy man, who served through the revolutionary war as surgeon.

Sept. 12. — At Newark, N. J., *William Gaston*, a highly respected merchant of Savannah, Georgia.

Oct. 28. — At New York, aged 71, *Rosewell Graves*, M. D., a man much respected.

Sept. 12. — In Mississippi, *Cyrus Griffin*, formerly of Andover, Mass., for some time a lawyer at Natchez, afterwards editor of the "Southern Galaxy" at that place; and subsequently of a paper printed at Vicksburg.

Nov. 8. — At Newark, N. J., *Edward Dorr Griffin*, D. D., in his 68th year. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1770, graduated at Yale College in 1790, was installed, in 1801, as colleague of the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, then pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newark, was inaugurated Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1808, was installed the first minister of Park Street church, in Boston, in 1811, returned to Newark and became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in 1815, was elected President of Williams College in 1821, which office he held till 1836, when he resigned on account of ill health, and again returned to Newark, and resided in the family of his son-in-law, Dr. L. A. Smith, till his death.

"Thus has passed away," says the Newark Daily Advertiser, "one of the first of men: such a man as this world seldom sees in the prominent characteristics of both his mind and person, as well as in the peculiar qualities of his heart. He was altogether of a more princely mould than even the majority of the great men of his day. As a preacher he possessed a liberal portion of all the faculties and qualities which fit men to subserve the great interests of society upon a large scale. Few ever excelled him in the pulpit. As a speaker and as a writer, he had singular power to enlighten and persuade, to please, to charm, to astonish. He united the decorations that belong to fine talents to the penetration and judgment that designate an acute and solid mind."

Aug. 31. — In Washington Co., Pa., aged 84, *John Hamilton*, formerly High Sheriff of the county, and M. C. in 1805-7.

July 21. — In Greenville District, S. C., aged 47, *Thomas Harrison*, lately Comptroller-general of S. C.

Sept. — At Hereford, Md., aged 60, *Rev. Andrew Hemphill*, an eminent itinerant Methodist minister.

Oct. 12. — At New York, aged 60, *Samuel Hicks*, a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent merchant.

Sept. 13. — At Natchez, Mp., *Rev. Orramel S. Hinckley*, Professor of Languages in Oakland College. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819.

Oct. 8. — At Geneva, N. Y., aged 65, *Samuel M. Hopkins*, an eminent lawyer, and much respected as a philanthropist and a christian. He was graduated at Yale College in 1791, and was a member of Congress in 1813-15.

Dec. 2. — In Goochland Co., Va., aged 62, *Dr. Andrew Kean*, one of the most eminent physicians of Virginia.

Sept. 1. — At Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 52, *Francis Kearney*, an eminent engraver.

Nov. 24. — Near his residence, in the vicinity of Bladensburg, Md., in his 59th year, *Dr. Joseph Kent*, United States senator from Maryland. He was born, in 1779, in Calvert Co., Md., was educated as a physician, and combined the practice of his profession with the successful pursuit of agriculture, first in Calvert Co., and afterwards in Prince George Co. He was a M. C. in 1811–15, and in 1821–26; Governor of the State of Maryland in 1826–9; and a United States senator in 1833–7. He was a man greatly respected and esteemed for his public and private virtues.

Oct. (about 14.) — At New Orleans, the *Rev. Adam Kindeldon*, the founder of the Catholic Association for the relief of destitute male orphans, greatly esteemed as a most benevolent and devoted philanthropist and minister.

Sept. 20. — At Washington, D. C., aged 62, *John Lamb*, chief clerk of the office of the first Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sept. 27. — At Jackson, Mp., in his 39th year, *Edward D. Learned*, a native of Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College, a man much esteemed.

Nov. 7. — At Alton, Illinois, aged 35, killed in a riot, *Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy*, the editor of the "*Alton Observer*," an anti-slavery newspaper. He was born in Maine in 1802, graduated at Waterville College in 1826, licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery in 1833, and the same year he commenced publishing the "*St. Louis Observer*," a newspaper in which he attacked slavery, and which caused his office to be mobbed in 1836. He soon reestablished his paper at Alton, and had his press destroyed in August, 1837; he then procured another, which was destroyed in September; a third press was procured, and Mr. Lovejoy and his friends armed themselves to defend it. On the night of the 7th of November, it was attacked by a riotous mob, and the editor was shot dead, after having himself shot one of the assailants, and several other persons were wounded in the lamentable and disgraceful affray.

Sept. 8. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged 85, *Mrs. Lucy Marks*, the mother of Meriwether Lewis, who, with William Clarke, explored the Rocky Mountains; a woman of uncommon energy and strength of mind.

Aug. 27. — At Jackson, Mp., *Charles C. Mayson*, Treasurer of the State; a native of S. C., and a man of talents and integrity.

Nov. 12. — Near Nashville, Tenn., aged 75, *John McNairy*, late Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Tennessee, an office which he held 45 years.

Sept. 29. — In Preble Co., Ohio, *J. H. W. McNutt*, lately a distinguished member of the Ohio senate.

Sept. 17. — In Washington, D. C., *Bernard J. Miller*, for several years Surgeon-major in the Columbian navy.

Oct. 14. — At Dorchester, Mass., aged 87, *Perez Morton*, who was for many years Attorney-general of Massachusetts.

Aug. 18. — At Mobile, Alabama, aged 41, *George W. Owen*, M. C. from Alabama in 1823 - 29, formerly Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives and Mayor of Mobile. He was a man of superior talents, and was highly respected for his virtues and public usefulness.

Oct. 16. — At South Scituate, *Cushing Otis*, M. D., much respected as a man and a physician.

Nov. 10. — At Troy, N. J., *Colonel Albert Pawling*, aged 88. He was an officer in the revolutionary army, engaged in several battles; was the first sheriff of the county of Rensselaer, and the first mayor of the city of Troy.

Sept. 19. — At Clinton, Fauquier Co., Va., aged 83, *Captain William Payne*, who commanded the Falmouth Blues for several years in the early part of the revolutionary war; and a company of volunteers at the siege of Yorktown.

Dec. 15. — At Philadelphia, aged 70, *Philip Sing Physic*, M. D., a physician and surgeon of great eminence, and long a celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 11. — At Conway, N. H., *Nathaniel Porter*, D. D., aged 92. He graduated at Harvard College in 1768.

Oct. 9. — Lost by the wreck of the steamboat *Home*, near Ocracoke, with about 100 others, *Oliver H. Prince*, of Georgia, a member of the United States senate from that State in 1828 - 9, a man highly esteemed for his talents, learning, and virtues. He had been superintending an edition of the Laws of Georgia, during the summer, in Boston.

Aug. 20. — At Pompton, N. Y., aged 85, *Martin J. Ryerson*, for many years owner of extensive iron-works, a man much respected.

Aug. 20. — In Tennessee, *James Standifer*, M. C. from Tennessee in 1823 - 5; also from 1829 till his death.

Dec. 8. — At Princeton, N. J., aged 77, *Dr. Ebenezer Stockton*, an eminent physician.

Nov. 2. — At Baltimore, aged 50, *Richard C. Stockton*, of the firm of Stockton and Stokes, extensive mail-contractors and stage-owners.

Sept. 5. — At Springfield, N. Y., aged 75, *Francis Sykes*, a soldier of the Revolution, and a man much esteemed.

Dec. 25. — In Florida, fell in an engagement with the Indians, aged 45, *Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ramsay Thompson*, of the United States army, much respected as an officer, and as a man of exemplary and religious character.

July 22. — In Kanawha Co., Va., aged 71, *Philip R. Thompson*, M. C. from Virginia in 1801 - 7.

Dec. 5. — At Exeter, N. H., aged 94, *Joseph Tilton*, M. D., a surgeon in the army of the Revolution.

Sept. 27. — At Newport, R. I., aged 62, *Dr. William Turner*, a surgeon in the United States army.

Dec. 28. — At Norwich, Vt., aged 36, *E. B. Williston*, formerly President of Jefferson College, in Mississippi.

1838.

March 26. — In Missouri, at the house of Dr. Morse, a few miles from Boonville, *General William H. Ashley*, of St. Louis, first Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, after its admission into the Union, and M. C. in 1831–3, a man highly respected for his great enterprise, talents, integrity, and principle; and for his many virtues both in public and private life. He was born in Powhatan Co., Va., and about 30 years ago he migrated to Missouri (then Upper Louisiana), and settled near the Lead Mines. In 1822, he projected the scheme of the “Mountain Expedition,” by uniting the Indian trade in the Rocky Mountains with the hunting and trapping business. He enlisted about 300 hardy men in the business, and, after various successes and reverses, having sustained numerous losses by Indian robbery and river disasters, he and his associates realized a handsome fortune.

April. — At Eden, N. Y., aged 90, *Theophilus Baker*, a native of Yarmouth, Mass., and a patriot of the Revolution.

June 30. — At Charlestown, Mass., of paralysis, *Loammi Baldwin*. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1800, and was afterwards educated to the bar; but he abandoned the profession, devoted himself to engineering, and became one of the most distinguished civil engineers that America has produced. Many public works constructed under his direction attest his skill, among which are the Dry Docks at the navy yards at Charlestown and near Norfolk. In private life he was much esteemed, and his death was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

April 2. — At Worcester, Mass., *Edward D. Bangs*, a man much respected, and for many years Secretary of the State of Massachusetts.

April 21. — At Haverhill, N. H., in his 90th year, *Israel Bartlett*, a highly respectable citizen, several years a member of the State senate. He was in the revolutionary army, and present at the surrender of General Burgoyne.

April 14. — At Stratham, N. H., aged 70, *Dr. Josiah Bartlett*, M. C. from New Hampshire in 1811–13. He was the son of Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, the first Governor of New Hampshire under the constitution; was a physician of extensive practice, and much respected and esteemed.

March 25. — Near Zebulon, in Pike Co., Georgia, in his 76th year, *Captain Solomon Beckman*, a revolutionary officer; a man much respected for his public services, and for his exemplary and religious character.

July 16. — At Hardwick, Mass., aged 100, *Asahel Billings*, a Lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and at the capture of Burgoyne.

Feb. 14. — In Monmouth Co., N. J., *Andrew Blanchard*, in his 100th year.

March 16. — At Boston, aged 65, *Nathaniel Bowditch*, LL. D., F. R. S., President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was born at Salem, March 26th, 1773; and his father and ancestors, in several generations, were by profession shipmasters. On account of the straitened circumstances of his parents, he had no other advantages of education than were afforded by the common town schools of that period; and he was taken from school at the early age of ten years. At the age of 12 or 13, he was placed as an apprentice, or clerk, in a ship-chandler's shop, where he remained till he was 21. In his 22d year (1795), he went to sea in the capacity of captain's clerk; and he spent about 9 years in a seafaring life, during which he made five voyages, four of them to the East Indies; first as captain's clerk, afterwards as supercargo, and finally as master. After relinquishing his nautical life, he became, in 1804, President of a Marine Insurance Company, in Salem, which station he held till 1823, when, on the establishment of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company in Boston, his talents being deemed indispensable in its organization and management, he was induced to leave his native place, and take the charge of the institution, in the responsible and laborious office of Actuary, the duties of which he continued to perform till his death. Such is the outline of the life of Dr. Bowditch, who, notwithstanding his very limited advantages of education, and his engagement, through life, in laborious employments for the support of his family, yet, by his extraordinary genius, and his almost equally extraordinary economy of time, made great acquisitions in learning and science, gained a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German languages, made himself the most eminent mathematician and astronomer that America has produced, and did more for the reputation of his country among men of science abroad, than has been done by any other man, except, perhaps, Dr. Franklin.

Dr. Bowditch's first publication was his well-known "Practical Navigator," of which the first edition appeared in 1802, while the author was engaged in a seafaring life, in the capacity of supercargo. From that period it has been the standard work on the subject; and, in point of practical utility, it is esteemed one of the most valuable works extant. Among his scientific labors were numerous and important communications to the Memoirs of the American Academy; but the great work

upon which his fame as a man of science will principally rest, is his copious and profound Commentary upon the *Mécanique Céleste* of La Place, of which he made the first entire translation, and which he has elucidated in a manner that commands the admiration of men of science. This Translation and Commentary comprise four large quarto volumes, printed in an elegant style. The first volume was published in 1829, and he read the last proof sheets of the fourth a few days before his death. The manner in which this work was published, being entirely at his own expense, is a remarkable indication of his spirit of independence, and of his liberal zeal for science. As it is a work which can be read and understood but by few, he refused to have it published by subscription or at the expense of others, but chose to wait till he could afford to sustain the expense himself; and he remarked, that he would rather expend a thousand dollars a year in this way, than by keeping a carriage.

Dr. Bowditch was held in high estimation throughout the learned world as a man of science; and in social life, he was regarded by his connections and friends with the strongest feelings of attachment. He had an ardent love for domestic enjoyments, and was never happier than at his own fireside, with his family and friends around him. He was distinguished for his strict integrity and unsullied purity of character; for extraordinary energy and perseverance in whatever he undertook; for a deportment, to an uncommon degree, unaffected and simple; for great sincerity, frankness, and ardor of feeling; and for the wonderful activity and rapidity of the movements and operations both of mind and body. He has been emphatically characterized as a "live man": quickness and activity marked all his habits, faculties, affections, and sensibilities: there was nothing dormant or sluggish about him.

When apprized, a few weeks before his death, that his disease must terminate fatally, he expressed his gratitude to a kind Providence, that had crowned him with innumerable blessings, and his entire resignation, and willingness to depart. The remaining interval he employed, as far as he was able, in arranging his official and private affairs, and receiving the last visits of his near friends; and during his illness, he maintained his accustomed cheerfulness. The following notice of the close of his life is extracted from Mr. Young's "Discourse." He did not like to see those about him look sad and gloomy; and he remarked, on one occasion, "I feel no gloom within me; why should you wear it in your faces." On the morning of his death, when his sight was very dim and his voice almost gone, he called his children to his bed-side, and, arranging them in the order of age, pointed to and addressed each by name, and said, "You see I can distinguish you all; and now I give you my parting blessing. The time is come. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word." These were his last words.

May. — At Philadelphia, aged 94, *Thomas Bradford*, long known as a distinguished printer, editor, and publisher. He was successor to Dr. Franklin as editor, and entered on the business in 1763. During the revolutionary war, he was Commissary-general to the Pennsylvania division, and printer to the Continental Congress.

May 7. — At Washington, D. C., *Abraham Bradley*, for many years Assistant Postmaster-general.

July 6. — At Concord, N. H., in his 20th year, *Cyrus Parker Bradley*, a young man remarkable for his acquirements and precocity of genius. At the age of 16, he edited the "Literary Gazette," published at Concord.

April 7. — At New Market, N. H., aged 67, *Rev. John Brodhead*, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church 44 years, and M. C. from New Hampshire in 1829-33. He was much respected and esteemed both for his public and private character.

May 19. — At Greenfield, Conn., aged 77, *Isaac Brownson*, a wealthy citizen of the city of New York.

July. — At Ithaca, N. Y., *Andrew D. W. Bruyn*, M. C. from the State of New York.

July 19. — At Waterbury, Vt., aged about 77, *Ezra Butler*, who was M. C. from Vermont in 1813-15, and Governor of the State in 1826-7.

May 26. — At Philadelphia, in his 108th year, *William Butler*, reputed the oldest man in the city.

March 14. — At Washington, *Timothy J. Carter*, of Paris, Me., M. C. from Oxford district, Maine.

Feb. 24. — At Bladensburg, Md., aged 35, *Jonathan Cilley*, of Thomaston, Me., M. C. from Maine, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. He fell, at the third fire, in a duel fought with William J. Graves, M. C. from Kentucky, with rifles, at 80 yards' distance.

May 12. — At St. John's, New Brunswick, upwards of 80, *General John Coffin*, a native of Boston, and a brother of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

Feb. 2. — In Stafford Co, Va., *John Coulter*, formerly a Judge of the Circuit Court and Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Jan. 9. — At Staunton, Va., aged 36, *John J. Craig*, a man much respected; distinguished for his talents as a lawyer, and member of the legislature.

Aug. 18. — In New York city, in his 92d year, *Lorenzo Da Ponte*, an Italian by birth, but long a resident in the city of New York; distinguished for his attainments, particularly in Italian literature and art, and author of various publications, among which are some celebrated operas.

Aug. 3. — At Oxford, Mass., aged 77, *General Jonathan Davis*, who was for a long time a Justice of the Court of Sessions, and sustained various other public offices.

Feb. 22. — At Boston, Mass., in his 83d year, *Benjamin Dearborn*, a man of science and respectability, and author of a number of useful inventions, of which the most important is the Patent Balance.

April 22. — At Hudson, Ohio, *Samuel F. Dickinson*, aged 63. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, and was formerly a respectable lawyer of Amherst, Mass.

July 14. — Near St. Louis, Missouri, shot by an assassin, *Thomas M. Dougherty*, one of the Judges of St. Louis County Court.

March 6. — At Providence, R. I., *Vilette Easton*, a colored woman, supposed to be 110 years of age.

Aug. 1. — At Newton, Conn., aged 80, *William Edmond*, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

Jan. 4. — In Montgomery Co., Va., aged 105, *Captain Robert Elliott*, an officer of the Revolution.

Aug. 13. — At Concord, N. H., in his 50th year, *John Farmer*, Corresponding Secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, member of various other literary and historical societies, one of the most distinguished antiquaries that this country has produced, and a man of a highly estimable character. He was born at Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789. In 1805, he entered as a clerk in a store at Amherst, N. H., in which he passed five years. He was afterwards employed several years in teaching school; and in 1821, he removed to Concord, and was for several years engaged in the business of an apothecary. But, from his first residence at Concord, he devoted his attention chiefly to what had become his favorite pursuits and studies. He inherited a very frail constitution, was an invalid from his youth, and passed most of his time within doors, having always a very feeble and sickly appearance. His numerous publications evince the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, to a degree that is truly surprising, especially when considered in connection with his very feeble health, and his unfavorable situation, always remote from large libraries. Among his publications are his *Histories of Billerica* (1816), and *Amherst* (1820), "*Gazetteer of New Hampshire*" (1823, in conjunction with Jacob B. Moore), an edition of Belknap's "*History of New Hampshire*," "*A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England*," and communications to the "*Historical Collections*" of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and to the "*American Quarterly Register*"; and he was also the compiler, for about 16 years, of the "*New Hampshire Register*."

An intelligent correspondent thus speaks of him. "He evinced a memory wonderfully tenacious of particular facts, dates, and names; sound judgment in selecting and arranging his materials, and an exquisite niceness and exactness in all his details. He collected around him books of ancient date, early records of towns, and notices of the first settlers of the country; inquired into facts relating to the history, ages, characters, and deaths, of distinguished men of every profession; entered into an extensive corre-

spondence with persons who might be able to afford him information on subjects of his inquiry ; and became known as an antiquary, distinguished above all others for his minute and exact knowledge relating to the history of New Hampshire, and in general of New England. Among his publications, the most important are his edition of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," published in 1831, containing a body of notes and illustrations, scarcely less valuable than the text itself ; and his "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England," published in 1829, a work of vast labor and research. This may be called his great work, on account of the quantity of matter contained in it, and especially on account of the difficulty of tracing out branches of families without a regular genealogy. Had he published nothing else, this would remain a lasting monument of his industry, patient research, and marvellous accuracy. For some time previous to his death he had been engaged in arranging the State Papers in the public offices at Concord, masses of which, containing the old Province and Council Records, and Revolutionary Papers, lay apparently in inextricable confusion. These he had arranged and bound in volumes, supplying omissions, and transcribing papers that were scarcely legible ; so that now the State has a very complete set of its early Records. Mr. Farmer has left some original manuscripts, in an unfinished state, which, it is understood, will go to the "New Hampshire Historical Society."

Aug. 15. — At Sturbridge, Mass., aged 50, *Josiah J. Fiske*, of Wrentham, a man much respected, and for several years a State senator.

June 5. — At Reading, Mass., *Colonel Daniel Flint*, aged 78.

May 25. — At Dorchester, Mass., *Jethro Gardiner*, a colored man, supposed to be upwards of 100 years old.

June 30. — In Whitley Co., Ken., *Captain Charles Gatliff*, aged about 90. He was an early adventurer in Kentucky, was appointed a captain of Martin's Station in 1780, served in most of the campaigns in Kentucky, and was much esteemed for his services and character.

May 27. — At New York, aged 67, *Frederick W. Geissenhainer*, D. D., a Lutheran pastor.

Jan. 24. — In Gwinnett Co., Georgia, in his 109th year, *Joseph Gouge*, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the Revolution.

May 11. — At Litchfield, Conn., in his 68th year, *James Gould*, LL. D., an eminent jurist. He was a native of Branford, Conn. ; graduated at Yale College in 1791 ; became distinguished in early life as a lawyer ; was raised to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, from which office he was displaced by the adoption of the new constitution in 1818 ; was for many years associated with Judge Tapping Reeve, as a Professor in the Law School at Litchfield, and after the death of Judge Reeve he continued to conduct the school till within a few years of his death, when the state of his health required him to relinquish it.

"In his manners he was an accomplished gentleman of the old school ;

in his family one of the most amiable and affectionate of men; and in the social circle one of the most refined and agreeable companions. His mind was richly stored with the treasures, not of his profession only, but of the ancient and modern classics, and also of the elegant literature of the day."

Feb. 12. — In New York, aged 57, *Charles Graham*, a distinguished lawyer and respectable citizen.

July. — At Bean's Station, Tennessee, by suicide, *Peter W. Grayson*, Minister-Plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States. He was a native of Kentucky.

Feb. 6. — At Palmyra, N. Y., *Trueman Hait*, formerly a member of the New York senate.

July 14. — At Cape Island, N. J., drowned, *Albert M. Hale*, an eminent and respected merchant of Philadelphia.

May 18. — At Newark, N. J., aged 83, *James Hedden*, an active officer of the New Jersey militia during the revolutionary war, and a man much respected.

May. — At New Haven, Conn., aged 63, *General Hezekiah Howe*, a man much respected and esteemed, and long known as an eminent book-seller.

June 18. — At New Haven, Conn., *Thomas Hubbard*, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Yale College.

Jan. 12. — In Delaware Co., Pa., in his 87th year, *Joshua Humphreys*, formerly of Philadelphia, and a distinguished ship-builder. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a man greatly respected. The frigate *United States* was built under his direction, and the *Constitution*, *President*, *Congress*, and *Constellation*, were built from his drawings.

March 15. — In New York city, aged 60, *John T. Irving*, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the city.

April 18. — At Providence, R. I., aged 74, *Richard S. Jackson*, M. C. from Rhode Island in 1808–15. In early life he was extensively engaged in mercantile business, and was among the first who embarked in the cotton manufacture in this country. He subsequently filled several important public offices, and was associated with many literary, benevolent, and religious institutions. He was distinguished for his sound judgment, retentive memory, great fund of useful knowledge, unwavering integrity, and exemplary religious character.

April 8. — In Washington City, D. C., drowned in the Washington Canal, *John*, commonly called the "old negro John," aged 115 years.

April 18. — At New Orleans, *Jumper*, a distinguished chief of the Seminole Indians. He was, in company with other Indians, on his way to the western country.

April 11. — At Pembroke, N. H., *Joseph Horace Kimball*, of Concord, formerly editor of the "Herald of Freedom." He and the Rev. J. A.

Thome were sent by the American Anti-slavery Society as agents to the West Indies, in 1837, and they were the authors of the work, entitled the "Emancipation of the West Indies, a Six Months' Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes, and Jamaica."

July 8. — At Hopkinton, Mass., *Colonel Samuel L. Knapp*, lately of the city of New York, formerly a lawyer of Newburyport and afterwards of Boston. He was a man of benevolent and generous character, of various literary acquirements, and was the author of a number of biographical works, and other publications in the lighter departments of literature.

May 9. — At Newton, Mass., suddenly of the small pox, in his 40th year, *Rev. James Davis Knowles*, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties in the Newton Theological Seminary. He was born at Providence, R. I., July, 1793. He was bred a printer, and on attaining the age of 21 he became joint editor of the "Rhode Island American." In March, 1820, he was admitted as a member of the first Baptist Church in Providence, and, in the succeeding November, was licensed to preach. From childhood he had shown a great love of learning, and uncommon facility in acquiring it; and he had already acquired a good knowledge of French and Latin, and had begun the study of Greek. Having determined to devote himself to the duties of a Christian minister, he repaired first to Philadelphia to pursue his studies, and thence to the city of Washington; here he took an advanced standing in Columbian College, at the end of two years graduated with high honor, and was immediately appointed a tutor. In 1825, he was ordained pastor of the second Baptist Church in Boston, which office he resigned, in 1832, having been previously appointed a Professor in the Newton Theological Institution. Besides performing the duties of his profession, he conducted the "Christian Review," and he was also author of the "Memoir of Mrs. Judson," and the "Memoir of Roger Williams." He was highly respected for his talents and acquirements, and for his amiable, exemplary, and religious character.

May 7. — At Washington City, *Joab Lawler*, M. C. from Alabama. He was a Baptist minister, and a man much respected and esteemed.

Feb. 6. — At Charlotte C. H., Va., aged 40, *Nash Le Grand*, for several years member of the State Council.

June. — Near McMinnville, Ten., aged 104 years, *John Lusk*, a native of Long Island, N. Y., and a soldier of the French war of 1756, and of the revolutionary war.

Feb. 29. — In Orange Co., Va., aged 93, *Thomas Macon*, formerly a member of the legislature.

Jan. 16. — At Harrisburg, Pa., aged 37, *Joseph McIlvaine*, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a distinguished lawyer, and formerly recorder of Philadelphia.

April 1. — At Washington, D. C., *Isaac McKim*, M. C. from Baltimore,

Md., and a wealthy and respected merchant of that city. "Independently of his political position, Mr. McKim's relation to this community," says the *Baltimore Chronicle*, "was one of the highest importance. His great wealth, his active and enlarged commercial operations, his extensive connections with various departments of manufacture and trade, and the liberality with which he contributed to all laudable objects of benevolence, make his loss deeply and widely felt."

March 8. — At Raymond, Mp., *Stephen D. Miller*, lately of South Carolina; M. C. from South Carolina in 1817–19, Governor of the State in 1828–30, and United States senator in 1831–7. He was a man highly respected.

Feb. 20. — At Plattsburg, N. Y., aged 80, *Benjamin Mooers*, an Ensign in the revolutionary army, born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1758. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne and Cornwallis. He settled in the vicinity of Plattsburg, then a wilderness, in 1783. He was a man much respected, held various offices, was Major-General of the militia, and commanded at the siege of Plattsburg in the late war.

Feb. 8. — At Jackson, Mp., *Dr. James Moore*, member of the legislature from Noxubee county, a native of N. C., a man much esteemed.

Aug. — At Elizabethtown, N. J., aged 91, *Rev. Thomas Morrill*, a Major in the New Jersey militia during the revolutionary war, and, since 1785, a Methodist minister.

May 15. — In Fauquier Co., Va., in his 106th year, *John Murphy*, a native of Ireland.

Aug. 1. — At Haverhill, Mass., aged 98, *Deacon Phineas Nichols*. He was at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and an active patriot of the Revolution.

Jan. 26. — At Havre de Grace, Md., aged 71, *John O'Neil*, distinguished for the resistance which he made, in defence of Havre de Grace, against the British under Admiral Cockburn during the last war.

Jan. 31. — At Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C., aged about 35, of a disease of the throat, *Oseola*, also called *Powell*, the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief. "From a vagabond child, he became," says the *Charleston Mercury*, "the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself,—no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually and surely a resistless ascendancy over his adopted tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites, and the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little, — he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public, was the secret suggestion of the invisible master. Such was Oseola, who will be long remembered as the man that, with the feeblest means, produced the most terrible effects."

Aug. 14. — At Warsaw, N. Y., *William Patterson*, M. C. from New York.

Aug. 23. — At Salem, Mass., aged 51, *Warwick Palfray*, Jr., a member of the Massachusetts senate, and editor for 33 years of the "Essex Register."

Jan. — At Jackson, Mp., *D. Patton*, formerly Attorney-General of Mississippi.

Jan. 18. — At Hartford, Conn., *Nathan Perkins*, D. D., of West Hartford, in the 90th year of his age, and the 66th of his ministry. He was born at Lisbon, in Connecticut, May 14, 1749; was graduated at New Jersey College, Princeton, in 1770; was ordained pastor of the church in West Hartford in 1772; continued to perform the duties of pastor till about two years before his death; and was greatly respected and esteemed. During a part of his life he was in the habit of instructing theological students. Besides numerous occasional sermons, he published, in 1795, a volume of Sermons on various subjects.

July (about the 1st). — At Pontotoc, Mp., *Andrew Pickens*, who was Governor of South Carolina in 1816–17.

April. — At Louisville, Ken., *Worden Pope*, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Louisville.

Feb. 6. — At Philadelphia, aged 77, *Henry Pratt*, a wealthy and much respected merchant.

Feb. 19. — At Richmond, Va., *James Rawlings*, President of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia.

Jan. 5. — In Montgomery Co., Md., aged 90, *Rev. Thomas Read*, nearly 40 years rector of Prince George's parish.

April 17. — At Troy, N. Y., *Captain John Reilay*, aged 104.

March 23. — At Chester, N. H., aged 64, *William M. Richardson*, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. He was born at Pelham, N. H., Jan. 4, 1774, and was graduated at the University in Cambridge, Mass., in 1797. He practised law for a few years at Groton, Mass., and was M. C. from 1811 to 1814. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1814, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1816; and he discharged the duties of the office with high reputation nearly 22 years. He was a man of distinguished talents, great industry, and extensive acquirements, and was highly respected for his integrity and estimable character. He was the author of "The New Hampshire Justice," and "The Town Officer." "It will not derogate from the merits of any individual," says his successor, Chief Justice Parker, "to say, that no one in the State has done so much in the department of the law, to entitle himself to be deemed a public benefactor. A considerable portion of the 1st and 2d volumes of the New Hampshire Reports was drawn up by the Chief Justice; nearly all the cases of the 3d, 4th, and 5th, were furnished by him; and of the matter for, perhaps, four volumes more he has prepared a large share. His legal

opinions will form an enduring memorial of his high qualifications for the station he sustained."

April 28. — In Tuscaloosa Co., Alabama, in his 79th year, *Major James Robinson*, better known as "Horse-shoe Robinson," the hero of Mr. Kennedy's novel of that name.

March 2. — At Newport, R. I., aged 88, *William J. Robinson*, formerly a merchant of New York.

June 15. — Lost, with many others, off the coast of North Carolina, by the explosion of the steamboat *Pulaski*, *Judge William B. Rochester*, of Buffalo, N. Y., M. C. from New York in 1821 - 3, a man much respected and lamented.

Aug. 1. — At Philadelphia, *Commodore John Rogers*, a distinguished naval officer, and the senior commander in the American navy. He died after a long-continued illness, having been for 15 months a resident in the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and the greater part of the time in close confinement, as a confirmed lunatic.

May 15. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged 71, *John Ropes*, an eminent agriculturist.

Aug. — In New Jersey, aged 51, *Thomas C. Ryerson*, of Newton, a judge of the Supreme Court of N. J.

May. — At Farmington, Me., *Mrs. Mary Salter*, aged about 100.

Feb. 3. — At Providence, R. I., in his 99th year, *Captain Pardon Sheldon*, a man much respected.

Aug. 8. — Near Sharon, Ohio, *Mrs. Abigail Shingledecker*, in her 104th year.

Jan. 6. — At Richmond, Va., suddenly, aged about 35, *Edward V. Sparhawk*, editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, a gentleman of fine talents, extensive acquirements, and a highly respectable and useful member of society.

May. — At Savannah, Georgia, *Colonel John Shellman*, a revolutionary officer, long a citizen of Savannah. He was a Captain in the Maryland line, in the early part of the war, and was at the battle of White Plains.

May 7. — In Albemarle Co., Va., aged 99, *Mrs. Mary Sprouse*, who was in the habit of carrying, on foot, from her residence in the mountains, to Charlottesville, 8 miles distant, poultry, vegetables, &c., till within a few weeks of her death.

Jan. 21. — At Tremont, Illinois, aged 31, *Henry Starr*, M. D., lately of Newton, Mass., an eminent surgeon and physician.

Feb. 9. — At New London, aged 95, *Jonathan Starr*, a respected merchant.

March 6. — At Hoboken, N. J., aged 89, *John Stevens*, a man much respected.

Jan. 12.—In Burlington Co., N. J., *William Stockton*, a respected Friend or Quaker, and for many years a member of the N. J. legislature.

Feb. 26. — Near Salisbury, in Somerset Co., Md., aged 58, *William Murray Stone*, D. D., Bishop of Maryland.

June 14. — At Exeter, N. H., *George Sullivan*, in his 65th year. He was born at Durham, N. H., was the son of General John Sullivan, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, was graduated at Harvard University in 1790, commenced in early life the practice of law at Exeter, which he continued more than forty years, and acquired a high reputation. He was M. C. in 1811–13; and was Attorney-General of New Hampshire from 1816 to 1835. Mr. Sullivan was highly respected and esteemed for his talents and acquirements, for his honorable and useful life, and his exemplary and religious character.

Aug. 19. — At Plymouth, Mass., *Joseph Thomas*, aged 84. He was a Captain of artillery through the war of the Revolution, and served with reputation till its close.

Jan. 25. — At Callao, Peru, aged 37, of dysentery, *James B. Thornton*, Chargé d'Affaires from the United States to Peru. He was a lawyer by profession, a native of Merrimack, N. H., and grandson of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in the legislature of N. H., in 1829 and 1830, and was, in 1830, appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury.

Jan. 16. — At Windsor, Conn., *Mrs. Dorothy Torrey*, in her 107th year.

May. — At Lynnfield, Mass., aged 92, *John Upton*, an officer of the Revolution.

July. — At Orford, N. H., aged 69, *Jeduthun Wilcox*, M. C. in 1813–17.

March 7. — At Stratham, N. H., *Paine Wingate*, in his 99th year. He was born at Amesbury, Mass., May 14, 1739; was graduated at Harvard University in 1759; was ordained as a Congregational minister at Hampton Falls, N. H., in 1763; was dismissed from his society in 1771, and afterwards removed to Stratham, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was appointed a member of Congress under the Confederation in 1787; after the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected a member of the United States senate, in 1789, and served till 1793, when he was elected M. C., in 1793–5. In 1798, he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of N. H., and continued in office till May 1809, when he attained the age of 70. He survived all others who were members of the United States senate at the time of his taking his seat in that body upon its first organization; and he was for some years the oldest graduate of his college. He was a man of good talents and extensive information; highly esteemed and respected for his character, and his honorable and useful life. He is survived by the wife of his youth (now at the age of 95), the sister of the late Colonel Timothy

Pickering, with whom he had lived in the marriage state about three quarters of a century.

May 19. — At Utica, in his 60th year, *Captain Melancthon T. Woolsey*, of the United States Navy, an officer much respected and esteemed.

Oct. 31. — At Brighton, Mass., aged 79, *Noah Worcester, D. D.*, an eminent philanthropist and the founder of the Massachusetts Peace Society. He was born at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 25, 1758, and was the elder brother of the late Dr. Samuel Worcester of Salem, and great-grandson of the Rev. Francis Worcester, who was great-grandson of the Rev. William Worcester, the first minister of Salisbury, Mass. He had no advantages of education except what were afforded by the common schools of the country at that time. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1775, he enlisted as a soldier, in his 17th year, and in three campaigns, passed between one and two years in the army. In 1779, at the age of 21, he married, and resided in Plymouth, N. H., till 1782, when he removed to Thornton, a township then recently settled. His employment was chiefly that of a farmer; but he taught a school in the winter; and he held the office of town-clerk, a justice of the peace, and representative to the state legislature. In 1785, he published a "Letter to the Rev. John Murray," of Newburyport, containing remarks on his "Sermon on the Origin of Evil." This pamphlet, of which a second edition was published, in 1793, was much approved by the Hopkinsian-Calvinists of that time, and brought the author into notice. By the advice of some clergymen in the vicinity, he was induced to devote his attention more particularly to the study of theology; and in 1786, he was licensed to preach, and in 1787, he was ordained pastor of the church in Thornton. His people being able to give him but a very small salary, he was obliged to support his family, in great part, by his own labor; yet, notwithstanding all his disadvantages, he soon became one of the most acceptable preachers in the State.

In 1810, he removed from Thornton to Salisbury, N. H., and thence, in 1813, to Brighton, Mass., in order to conduct "The Christian Disciple," which he edited till 1819. — In 1815, he published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War," which produced a strong impression, and in six months passed through five editions; and it has been widely circulated in Europe in different languages. The publication of this pamphlet led to the foundation of the "Massachusetts Peace Society," which was organized in January, 1816, and Dr. Worcester was appointed Secretary. He continued his zealous labors as Secretary, and as editor of "The Friend of Peace," a periodical publication devoted to the objects of the Society, till the age of 70, when, on account of his infirmities, he relinquished the labor. For more than twenty years previous to his death, his health had been

extremely feeble, so much so that he was unable to preach. In addition to his writings in periodical publications, he was the author of numerous pamphlets, sermons, and treatises, some of the most considerable of which are the "Bible News," of which the first edition was published in 1810, and "The Atoning Sacrifice, a Display of Love not of Wrath," published in 1829. The former was the first publication in which he combated the commonly received doctrine of the Trinity.

Few men have passed through life more universally respected and beloved by those who knew him than Dr. Worcester. The following remarks on his character are quoted from the "Discourse" of Dr. Channing. — "Dr. Worcester's efforts in relation to war, or in the cause of peace, made him eminently a public man, and constitute his chief claim to public consideration; and these were not founded on accidental circumstances or foreign influences, but wholly on the strong and peculiar tendencies of his mind. He was distinguished above all whom I have known by his comprehension and deep feeling of Christianity, by the sympathy with which he seized on the character of Jesus Christ as a manifestation of Perfect Love, by the honor in which he held the mild, humble, forgiving, disinterested virtues of our religion. This distinguished trait of his mind was embodied and brought out in his whole life and conduct. He especially expressed it in his labors for the promotion of Universal Peace on the earth. He was struck, as no other man within my acquaintance has been, with the monstrous incongruity between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of Christian communities, between Christ's teaching of peace, mercy, forgiveness, and the wars which divide and desolate the church and the world." — "I have given a sketch of the history of a good man who lived and died the lover of his kind, and the admiration of his friends. Two views of him particularly impressed me: The first was, the unity, the harmony of his character. He had no jarring elements. His whole nature had been blended and melted into one strong, serene love. His mission was to preach peace, and he preached it, not on set occasions, or by separate efforts, but in his whole life. It breathed from his venerable countenance. He carried it where it is least apt to be found, into the religious controversies, which raged around him with great vehemence, but never excited him to a word of anger or intolerance. All my impressions of him are harmonious. I recollect no discord in his beautiful life; and this serenity was not the result of torpidness or tameness; for his whole life was a conflict with what he thought error. He made no compromise with the world, and yet he loved it as deeply and constantly as if it responded in shouts to all his views and feelings.

"The next great impression which I received from him was that of the sufficiency of the mind to its own happiness, or of its independence on outward things. He was for years debilitated, and often a great

sufferer; and his circumstances were very narrow, compelling him to strict economy; yet he was one of the most contented of men. He spoke of his old age as among the happiest portions, if not the very happiest of his life. In conversation, his religion manifested itself in gratitude more frequently than in any other form. When I have visited him in his last years, and looked on his serene countenance, and heard his cheerful voice, and seen the youthful earnestness with which he was reading a variety of books, and studying the great interests of humanity, I have felt how little of this outward world is needed to our happiness. I have felt the greatness of the human spirit, which could create to itself such joy from its own resources. On leaving his house and turning my face towards this city, I have said to myself, how much richer is this poor man than the richest who dwell yonder. My acquaintance with Dr. Worcester has given me a clearer comprehension of the spirit of Christ, and of the dignity of man."

July 23. — At Hagerstown, Md., in his 100th year, *Dr. Samuel Young*, a man much respected.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM JULY 1837 TO AUGUST 1838.

JULY, 1837.

4. The Grand Junction Railway, which unites the town of Birmingham, England, with Manchester and Liverpool, $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, opened for passengers.

15. The Carlists defeated near Valencia, by the Queen of Spain's troops, under General Oraa.

31. A revolutionary movement in Portugal, for the avowed purpose of restoring the charter of Don Pedro, the insurgent troops being commanded by Marshal Saldanha.

AUGUST, 1837.

4. The discovery of the portion of the Northwest passage lying between Franklin's Return Reef, in Lat. $70^{\circ} 26' N.$, Lon. $148^{\circ} 52' W.$, and Point Barrow, in Lat. $71^{\circ} 23' 33'' N.$, Lon. $156^{\circ} 20' W.$, before unexplored, completed by Messrs. P. M. Dease and Thomas Simpson, acting under the instructions of the Hudson's Bay Company.

14. A great *fête* for the inauguration of a statue by Thorswaldsen to Guttemberg, the inventor, or one of the inventors of printing, commences at Mentz, his native place, and lasts three days, and is attended by from 15,000 to 20,000 strangers from various parts of Germany.

15. The Railroad from Paris to St. Germain, $11\frac{1}{2}$ English miles in length, opened to the public.

18. Calatrava, Mendizabal, and their colleagues of the Spanish ministry, resign. — Espartero appointed President of the Council.

18. An extraordinary session of the Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Lord Gosford, the Governor-in-chief. It was soon after dissolved by the Governor on account of its refusing to accede to the measures proposed.

24. The Queen of Spain's troops, under General Buerens, defeated by Don Carlos near Herrera, with the loss of about 1,000 men.

24. Don Carlos defeats a division of the Queen of Spain's army under General Buerens, at Villar de los Navarros.

25. The cholera rages at Rome. On this day, said to be the most fatal, the deaths were stated to amount to 300.

31. A very severe gale at Apalachicola does much damage. The tide rose from 10 to 15 feet; more than 20 buildings were unroofed; and property estimated at the value of \$200,000, destroyed.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.

11. The seventh annual meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, commences at Liverpool and continues six days, the Marquis of Northampton in the chair, and about 500 members present.

18. The military movement under Marshals Saldanha and Terceira, designed to overthrow the existing government of Portugal and reëstablish Don Pedro's Charter, brought to a conclusion by a defeat of the Charterists. The Queen, who was supposed to be in favor of the Charter party, having refused to deprive the marshals of their military rank, the ministry resigned.

19. A battle is fought near Brihuega, in Spain, between the Queen's troops under Espartero and the Carlists, in which the latter were worsted with the loss of a considerable number of killed and wounded, and 230 prisoners.

29. A treaty between the government of the United States and the Sioux Indians concluded and signed at Washington. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to about 5,000,000 acres of land lying east of the Mississippi for the sum of \$1,000,000.

OCTOBER, 1837.

1. A treaty is signed at Washington with the Winnebago Indians, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States. The Winnebagoes relinquished the title to their lands east of the Mississippi, and also their right to occupy, except for hunting, a strip of land 20 miles in width west of the Mississippi, and engaged to remove to that part of the neutral ground, west of the Mississippi, which was conveyed to them in 1832; in consideration of which the United States government agreed to pay them to the amount of \$1,500,000.

4. A royal ordinance is published in Paris, dissolving the French Chamber of Deputies, and fixing the election of a new Chamber on the 4th of November, and convoking both Chambers on the 18th of December. Another ordinance is published, creating 50 new peers.

9. The steamboat Home, on a passage from New York to Charleston, S. C., wrecked in a gale near Ocracoke, and about 100 lives lost. Among the persons lost were Oliver H. Prince, formerly a United States senator from Georgia, Professor Henry J. Nott, of S. C. College, the Rev. George Cowles of Danvers, Mass., and others, of much worth and respectability. A committee appointed by the city of Charleston to investigate the causes of this disaster, reported, that the steamboat was unfaithfully built, never seaworthy, and was commanded by an incompetent captain and crew.

13. The town of Constantine, in Africa, taken by the French army, under the command of General Count Damremont. The firing was commenced on the 9th, and Count Damremont, the commander, was killed on the

12th, and was succeeded in command by Count Vallée. The loss of the French consisted of 97 killed, and 494 wounded.

16. The Congress of the United States, having held an extraordinary session from the 4th of September, adjourn to the 4th Monday in December.

18. An Ecclesiastical Court assembled at Lexington, Kentucky, for the trial of the Rt. Rev. Benj. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, composed of the Rt. Rev. Messrs. McIlvaine, Kemper, and McCoskry, Bishops of Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, and Michigan, after a session of 3 weeks and 3 days, closes its session. The charges against the Bishop were six in number, and the specifications under these several charges were 134; and on all the charges he was fully and honorably acquitted.

20. Powell (called also Oseola), and Coe-Hajo, Seminole Indian chiefs, with about 50 warriors, seized and taken prisoners by the United States troops, under General Hernandez, by order of General Jesup, near Fort Peyton.

23. A meeting of delegates named by the different parishes in Five Counties is held at St. Charles, in Lower Canada. Wolfred Nelson was chosen President, and the meeting was addressed by L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and by various other persons; and 13 resolutions were passed, expressing their dissatisfaction with the manner in which Canada is governed. The number of persons assembled was differently stated from 1,000 to 5,000.

On the same day a meeting of the Friends of the Constitution was held at Montreal, to the number, as estimated, of upwards of 7,000; and resolutions were passed in favor of supporting the government, and condemning the revolutionary movements.

23. A great fire at Halifax, Nova Scotia; loss stated at £20,000.

26. The completion and opening of the great tunnel of the Harlem Railroad, N. Y., celebrated.

26. Snow falls steadily during most of the day in the northern part of Ohio.

26. A violent hurricane at Trinidad, in Cuba, and vicinity. The town of Casilda was destroyed; from 20 to 30 persons killed; and a great amount of property lost.

28. About 20 Indian chiefs and warriors, of the Sac and Fox nations, received with ceremonies, at Faneuil Hall, by the Mayor of Boston; and on the 30th at the State House, by the Governor and other public officers.

29. The steamboat Monmouth, in ascending the Mississippi, comes in collision, near Prophet Island, with the ship Trenton in tow by the steamer Warren, and is sunk. The Monmouth had on board about 490 emigrant Creek Indians, 234 of whom perished, together with several of the crew.

30. During the past season, the cholera is said to have carried off in

Catania, in Sicily, not less than 40,000 persons out of a population of 60,000.

NOVEMBER, 1837.

5. The office of the *Vindicator*, a revolutionary paper in Montreal, destroyed by violence.

7. The press of the "*Alton Observer*, an anti-slavery newspaper, destroyed the third time, at Alton, Illinois, by an infuriated mob. The Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the editor, was killed; and also one of the mob.

10. The Providence and Stonington Railroad, 47 miles in length, opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies.

13. The periodical phenomenon of the fall of meteors was observed at New Haven and New York. The number counted at New Haven between 1 o'clock and daylight, was 226.

14. A snow storm continues through the day; and the snow in Boston and vicinity about four inches deep.

14. A remarkable redness in the northern sky is observed, in Florida, in the evening, resembling the reflection of a great fire, and moving slowly till it disappeared at half past nine o'clock.

15. A conflict takes place between the Protestants and Catholics at Cologne, in consequence of differences between the Archbishop of Cologne and the Prussian government. The Archbishop having refused to sanction marriages between Protestants and Catholics, unless it was agreed that the children should be brought up in the faith of the latter, was deprived of his episcopal jurisdiction, and conveyed to the fortress of Minden.

15. The State House of Missouri, at Jefferson city, burnt.

15. The British Parliament meets. Mr. Abercrombie is elected Speaker without opposition. On the 20th the Queen delivers her speech in person.

18. A treaty of peace between Chili and Peru signed at Paucazpata.

22. A violent gale on Lake Erie causes the waters at Buffalo to rise to an unusual height. A number of lives were lost, and considerable property destroyed.

23. An engagement takes place at St. Dennis, Lower Canada, between 200 British regular troops and the Canadians, in which the former are worsted with the loss of 16 killed and wounded.

25. St. Charles, in Canada, taken from the revolutionary or insurgent Canadians by the British troops, under Colonel Wetherall. The British force consisted of 6 companies; that of the Canadians of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The loss of the Canadians was stated at about 200 killed, upwards of 300 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The British loss 3 killed, and 18 wounded.

25. Snow falls to the depth of 6 or 7 inches in the vicinity of Boston. The storm commenced in the evening of the 24th, about 8 o'clock, and continued for about 24 hours with little cessation.

27. A convention of 135 delegates from the principal banking institu-

tions in 18 of the States of the Union, meets in the city of New York, to consider the subject of fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments. It continued in session till Dec. 1st., and adjourned to the 2d Wednesday in April; having passed resolutions, that "This Convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest period when it can be permanently practicable:" — but "that, in the opinion of this Convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such, as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments."

30. A great mortality by a disease, generally called the small-pox, for a considerable time prevailed among the Indians of the Missouri Territory, — the Mandans, Minatarees or Gros-Ventres, Arickarees, Assinaboins, Crees, Black Feet, Plegans, and Blood Indians.

DECEMBER, 1837.

4. Mackenzie, with about 350 insurgents, takes possession of Montgomery House, a large building near Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, and sends a demand to Sir Francis B. Head, the Governor, that he should dissolve the Provincial Parliament, and leave the province within 14 days. The Governor with 1,000 volunteers attacked and dispersed Mackenzie and his force on the 6th.

5. Lord Gosford issues, at Quebec, a proclamation, commanding her Majesty's forces in the Province of Lower Canada "to execute *martial law* in the District of Montreal, and to punish all persons, acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the conspiracy and rebellion which now exists in said district, according to martial law." A reward of £1,000 for L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the House of Assembly, one of £500 each for 9 or 10 members of the Provincial Parliament, and one of £100 each, for several others, stated in the Montreal Herald to be offered by the government.

10. Snow falls through the day to the depth of 6 or 7 inches in the vicinity of Boston.

14. St. Eustaché, in Lower Canada, taken from the insurgents by the loyalists, and the former defeated with considerable loss; — some accounts say from 100 to 200 killed, and upwards of 120 prisoners. The curate's house at St. Eustache was set on fire by the insurgents, and more than half of the town was burnt; and the next day (15th) the town of St. Benoit, "for years the focus of insurrection," was burnt by the royal forces or volunteers.

25. A battle is fought between Pease Creek and the Big Cypress Swamp, in Florida, between the United States troops and the Seminole Indians. Of the United States troops 28 were killed, and 111 wounded. Colonel Thompson, and also Colonel Gentry of the Missouri volunteers, were killed.

29. The Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg takes fire and is burnt; the weather at the time being extremely cold, 22° below zero of Fahrenheit.

The Palace was built in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, at the cost of upwards of 5,000,000 dollars. It was the largest of the sovereign residences in Europe, sufficient to lodge 12,000 persons. The loss of treasures, pictures, statues, ornaments, and furniture, was immense.

30. About 2 o'clock, A. M., an attack was made by upwards of 100 loyalists from Canada on the American steamboat, *Caroline*, lying in the Niagara at Schlosser, and, of 34 Americans on board the boat, 22 lost their lives. The boat was set on fire, towed into the current with a part of the men on board, and precipitated down the Falls.

JANUARY, 1838.

3. A fire at New Orleans destroys 17 buildings, with much valuable property; the whole estimated at upwards of \$500,000 in value, of which the sum of \$470,000 was insured.

5. President Van Buren issues a proclamation, exhorting such "citizens of the United States, as have violated their duties" [by taking part in the insurrection in Canada], "to return peaceably to their respective homes, and warning them, that any persons who shall compromise the neutrality of this [U. S.] government by interfering in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced."

10. The Royal Exchange of London, a magnificent edifice, takes fire, and is burnt; much property and many valuable papers destroyed. The edifice was first opened in 1669, and its original cost was £58,962 sterling.

14. The troops on Navy Island, composed of Canadians under the command of Mackenzie, and of citizens of the United States under Van Rensselaer (the whole number enrolled being 510), evacuate the island, surrender the arms belonging to the United States, and the cannon belonging to the State of New York, and disband. Soon afterwards they took their position on Bois Blanc, near Detroit, continuing their hostile designs against Canada.

15. The Italian Theatre at Paris takes fire, and is burnt.

23. The town of Morella, in Spain, captured by the Carlists, and 1,200 prisoners taken.

23 - 26. Repeated shocks of earthquakes in the eastern parts of Europe, which do great injury to the city of Bucharest; upwards of 300 houses being thrown down, and more than 60 persons killed.

24. The Indians are defeated by the United States troops under General Jesup on the Loche Hatchee or La-che-ha-bee. Of the United States army, 7 were killed, and 32 wounded.

29. The Bill changing the government of Lower Canada passes in the British House of Commons by a vote of 110 to 8. It was passed by the House of Lords, Feb. 9.

FEBRUARY, 1838.

1. A treaty of peace concluded, at Port au Prince, between the kingdom of France and the republic of Hayti. The balance due from Hayti to France was fixed at 60,000,000 francs ; to be paid by annual instalments from 1838 to 1863.

24. A duel is fought, at Bladensburg, between Jonathan Cilley, M. C. from Maine, and William J. Graves, M. C. from Kentucky. Cilley was killed at the third fire.

24. The city of Guatemala is attacked and captured by insurgents under General Carrero, and Señor Salazar, Vice-President of the republic of Central America, is killed.

MARCH, 1838.

1. The "Patriots" or "Marauders," about 600 in number, under the command of Dr. Robert Nelson and Colonel Cote, surrender to General Wool of the United States army, about a mile north of Alburg Springs, Vt., and near the Canada line. The disturbing forces being dispersed, the frontiers are now stated to be tranquillized.

4. The Carlists under Cabanero, enter Saragossa, but are driven out by the national guards, with the loss of 120 killed, and 700 prisoners.

4. Lisbon becomes the theatre of a political convulsion, which is excited by Senhor Soares Caldeira, civil governor of Lisbon, and others. But the insurgents were dispersed with the loss of about 40 killed and 90 wounded, besides prisoners.

13 - 16. The city of Bahia, in Brazil, taken from the rebels or insurgents by the Imperial troops, with a great loss of blood on both sides. The rebels set fire to the city in several places, and about 50 buildings were burnt. The leaders of the rebels, and from 2,000 to 3,000 of their abettors, were taken prisoners.

26. A celebrated and long litigated case of *Atwood v. Small*, relating to claims of shareholders of "The British Mining Company," and involving a great amount of property, is decided in the British House of Lords. The hearing of this case occupied more than 80 days, of which 50 were taken up at the bar of the House of Lords. The printed papers amounted to no less than 30,000 folio pages; and the notes which were furnished of the arguments in the case amounted to 10,000 pages folio; and the costs are said to have exceeded £ 150,000.

APRIL, 1838.

2 - 4. A Southern Convention of 180 Delegates, from five States, viz., Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and also from the Territory of Florida, assemble at Augusta, Georgia, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a direct trade between these States and Europe.

11. A Convention of 143 Bank Delegates from 18 States, meet at the

city of New York, in order to consider the subject of the resumption of specie payments.

16. All the ports of Mexico are declared by the French to be in a state of blockade.

16. The Convention of Bank Delegates at New York adjourn *sine die*, having passed the following preamble and resolution, 14 States voting for it, and New York and Mississippi against it. "Whereas it is found necessary, in order to simultaneous action by the Banks in the resumption of specie payments, so to proceed in designating a period for that purpose as to secure the nearest approach to unanimity; and whilst, in the judgment of this Convention, the return to specie payments, and the preservation of the currency in a sound condition, will depend essentially on the course of the General Government, yet this Convention regards it as the duty of the Banks to make the effort in good faith, exclusive of any direct reference to the prospective measures of the government; at the same time the Convention has been happy to observe in the recent letters of the Secretary of the Treasury specific assurances of an intention to sustain the banks, so far as it may be done through the fiscal operations of that department of the government;

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Banks of the several States to resume specie payments on the first Monday of January next, without precluding an earlier resumption on the part of such banks as may find it necessary or deem it proper."

Remark. The legislature of New York authorized the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State for one year from May 16, 1837; and at the expiration of the year these banks resumed specie payments.

17. A Bill prohibiting the retail of brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, in the State of Massachusetts, except by apothecaries and physicians, to be used in the arts and for medicinal purposes only, passed by the legislature, and approved on the 19th by the Governor. See page 75.

18. The first canal boat this season from Albany arrives at Buffalo.

18. The legislature of New York, after a session of 107 days at Albany, and after having enacted 333 laws or acts, adjourns.

20. A meteoric shower observed in the evening at Knoxville, Tenn.; 154 meteors being counted by two observers, between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 4 in the following morning.

21. One of the boilers of the steamboat Oronoko, on the Mississippi, near Princeton, Mississippi, bursts. From 10 to 15 lives were lost, and 43 persons badly scalded, a great part of whom died.

23. The English steam-packets, Great Western and Sirius, arrive at New York, forming a new era in navigation, and commencing a new and expeditious mode of intercourse between England and the United States. The Great Western, the largest steam-vessel yet built, and measuring 1,340 tons, left Bristol on the 8th of April, having had a passage of 14½ days, her

voyage being almost in a straight line across the Atlantic, the weather good, except the winds ahead, and the sea rough. She took in 600 tons of coal, of which 200 were supposed to remain unused. The *Sirius*, a steam-vessel of 700 tons, and 320 horse power in each of her two engines, left Cork on the 4th of April, having made the passage in 18 days, in opposition, a great part of the way, to strong head winds.

25. The Legislature of Massachusetts closes its session of 113 days, having passed 196 acts.

25. The second centennial anniversary of the settlement of New Haven celebrated ; — address by Prof. J. L. Kingsley.

25. The steamboat *Moselle*, (Captain Perin,) soon after leaving the wharf at Cincinnati, for Louisville and St. Louis, having about 255 passengers on board, had her boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The number ascertained to be saved, including 16 wounded, was 124. Among the persons lost were the captain of the boat, and Colonel Fowle and Dr. Hughes of the United States army.

26. General Espartero completely routs the Carlist army under Negri, between Burgos and Breviesca, taking nearly 2,000 prisoners, and the baggage and artillery of the Carlist army.

27. A fire breaks out at Charleston, S. C., about 8 o'clock in the evening, and rages with great fury till noon of the following day, laying waste 145 acres of the most populous part of the city, and leaving nothing but blackened chimneys. The number of dwelling-houses and stores burnt was stated at 560 ; out buildings 593 ; total 1,153. The amount of property lost was estimated at from \$ 3 to 4,000,000, about 1,500,000 being insured. A number of lives were lost ; among them Colonel J. Steedman, naval officer of the port.

30. The troops of the Emperor of Brazil, about 1,800 in number, under the command of Generals Barretto, Cunha, and Calderon, completely routed by the republican Generals Bento, Manoel, and Netto, at Rio Pardo in Rio Grande.

MAY, 1838.

3. A fire at Paducah, Ken., destroys about 40 houses.

17. The "Pennsylvania Hall," in Philadelphia, a large, new building, recently erected, at the expense of \$ 40,000, for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the abolition of slavery, burnt and destroyed by a riotous mob, the assemblage consisting of many thousands. On the preceding evening a lecture was delivered in the Hall to a large audience by Mr. Garrison ; and the meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, Mrs. A. E. Grimké Weld, Lucretia Mott, and Abby Kelly ; the Hall being surrounded by a riotous mob.

17. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church commence their annual meeting at Philadelphia. After some misunderstanding and contention, the Assembly was organized by the election of Dr. Fisher of New

Jersey, of the New School party, moderator. The Old School party formed a separate Assembly, by electing Dr. William S. Plumer of Virginia, moderator.

17 — 18. The town of Marie-Galante, in Guadeloupe, destroyed by fire.

20. The government troops of Brazil defeated by the insurgents of the province of Rio Grande, with a loss stated at nearly 2,000.

29. The following resolution (respecting the Specie Circular), viz., "Resolved, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid," passes the United States senate by a vote of 34 to 9. On the 31st it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 151 to 27.

30. The steamboat Sir Robert Peel, while stopping on her passage up the St. Lawrence, at Wells's Island, 7 miles below French Creek, was boarded by a band of from 30 to 50 men in disguise, and burnt.

31. The steamboat New England, on her passage from Boston to Gardiner, Me., lost near Portsmouth, by coming in contact with a schooner. Of 75 passengers, only one was lost.

JUNE, 1838.

2. A destructive fire at Nantucket; property destroyed estimated to amount to from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

14. The steamboat Pulaski, on her passage from Savannah and Charleston to Baltimore, lost off the coast of North Carolina, about 30 miles from land, by the bursting of the starboard boiler, about 11 o'clock at night. Of 150 or 160 passengers, and a crew of 37 persons, only 22 reached the shore by boats, and 38 more were preserved on fragments of the steamboat, and were picked up and rescued. Many valuable lives were lost by this distressing event; among them Judge William B. Rochester of Buffalo, N.Y. and Judge J. A. Cameron; and the Rev. Jonathan L. Woart of Florida. As much as \$150,000 in money belonging to the passengers, was supposed to be lost. The loss of this boat was attributed to gross carelessness.

16. The steamboat Washington, on her passage from Detroit to Buffalo, takes fire on Lake Erie, near Silver Creek, about 33 miles from Buffalo, and is burnt, and 40 or 50 lives lost.

16. A Virginia Commercial Convention, after having sat several days at Richmond, adjourns; having resolved "That a vigorous and persevering effort be made to build up and sustain a large and increasing foreign import trade."

17. The steam-packet Great Western arrives on her second passage from Bristol to New York in 14½ days, having sailed from Bristol on the 4th.

19. A great flood of rain in the central part of Pennsylvania; great

injury done on the Pennsylvania Canal below Hollidaysburg; locks, bridges, mills, and some houses, destroyed.

21—24. A great fire at Cairo, Egypt, does great injury to the city.

25. The question on the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill is decided in the United States House of Representatives in the negative by a majority of 14,—111 to 125.

28. The coronation of Victoria, Queen of England, celebrated, in London, with great splendor and parade.

JULY, 1838.

4. The second centennial anniversary of the first settlement of Exeter, N. H.; celebrated; — discourse by Jeremiah Smith, formerly governor of the State.

20. A remarkable thunder shower in New York. “More buildings, &c.” says the New York Journal of Commerce, “were struck with lightning than in any previous shower within our remembrance.”

AUGUST, 1838.

1. The entire emancipation of the negro apprentices in the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, St. Vincent, and Tortola, takes place, in compliance with the acts of the colonial legislatures.

7. A destructive fire at Hudson, N. Y.; about 60 buildings are destroyed; loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

11. A great flood of rain at Winchester, Va., and vicinity, which does much damage.

13. The banks of Pennsylvania resume specie payment, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Ritner.

19. A destructive fire at Bangor, Me., does considerable damage.

19. The United States Exploring Expedition sails from Hampton Roads, Virginia; consisting of the following vessels, officers, and men of science; viz. The Vincennes, a 20 gun sloop-of-war, Charles Wilkes, Commander-in-Chief, Overton Carr, 1st Lieutenant; scientific corps, Charles Pickering, naturalist, Joseph P. Couthouy, conchologist, Joseph Drayter, artist, J. Brackenridge, assistant botanist, and J. G. Brown, repairer of instruments:—The Peacock, an 18 gun sloop-of-war, William L. Hudson, Commanding, Samuel L. Lee, 1st Lieutenant; scientific corps, James D. Dana, mineralogist, Titian R. Peale, naturalist, Horatio E. Hale, philologist, and Francis L. Davenport, interpreter:—The Porpoise, a 10 gun brig, Cadwallader Ringgold, Commanding, G. L. Claiborne, 1st Lieutenant:—The Relief, exploring vessel, A. K. Long, Commanding; scientific corps, William Rich, botanist, and Alfred F. Agate, artist:—The Flying Fish, a schooner, Passed Midshipman, S. R. Knox:—The Sea Gull, a schooner, Passed Midshipman, J. W. E. Reid.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Pages 79 and 80. *Aaron O. Dayton*, late Chief Clerk in the Department of State, has been appointed 4th Auditor.

Page 82. The term of *Reuel Williams*, senator from Maine, will expire on the 3d of March, 1839,—not 1841.

Page 83. *A. D. W. Bruyn*, and *Wm. Patterson*, members of Congress from N. Y., have recently deceased.

Page 85. *E. Whittlesey*, M. C. from Ohio, has resigned his seat.

Page 87. *C. D. Hammond* has been appointed Marshal for Georgia, in place of *P. Solomon*.

Page 88. The United States District Court, for the N. District of New York, is to sit hereafter at *Utica*, on the 2d Tuesday in July (instead of the last Tuesday in August); also at *Rochester*, on the 3d Tuesday in May, and at *Buffalo*, on the 2d Tuesday in October.

— The United States District Court, for the E. District of Virginia, is hereafter to sit at Richmond on the 12th of May and November, instead of the 15th.

Page 89. The Judge of the District Courts of East and West Tennessee is required hereafter to hold a Court annually on the 3d Monday in September, at *Jackson*, in Madison county, for the counties of Benton, Carroll, Henry, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Lauderdale, Haywood, Tipton, Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Hardin, and Perry.

— The United States Circuit Court in the N. District of New York, heretofore held at *Albany*, on the 2d Tuesday in June, is hereafter to be held at *Canandaigua*, on the Tuesday next after the 3d Monday in June.

— The United States Circuit Court, for the E. District of Virginia, is hereafter to be held at Richmond on the 18th of May and November, instead of the 22d.

Page 90. The United States Circuit Court in the District of East Tennessee, is to be held hereafter at Knoxville, on the 3d Monday in October, instead of the 2d.

Page 91. The United States Consul at *Altona*, is George B. Todson ; and at *Muscat*, H. P. Marshall.

Page 92. The consul at *Galveston* is *E. A. Rhodes*, instead of *F. Slaughter* ; and at *Montevideo*, *R. H. Hamilton*, instead of *John Patrick*.

—— Baron Mareschal has recently arrived as *Ambassador* to the United States from *Austria* ; *C. Hulsman*, *Secretary of Legation*.

—— *General Alvear* has recently arrived as *Minister* to the United States from *Buenos Ayres*.

Page 94. *C. Sarreys*, *Chargé d'Affaires* to the United States, from *Prussia*, in place of *Baron de Roénne*.

Page 95. From *Saxony*, — *Johann F. C. Ules*, *Consul*, *New Orleans*.

Page 200. A Senate of 11 members has been made, by a late act of Congress, to form a part of the Legislative Council of *Florida*.

A GENERAL INDEX

To the Ten Volumes of the American Almanac, for the Years 1830 — 1839.

As the *Numbers* of the Volumes are not inserted on the Title-pages of the Almanac, it must be observed, that the different Numbers of the Volumes correspond to the different Years, as follows : —

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This Index embraces such matters as are not common to all the Volumes of the Almanac ; but such matters as are found in all, or nearly all, the Volumes, viz., the Astronomical Information, the Register of the various Officers of the Government of the United States, and of the Individual States, the Annual Tables relating to the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, the Tabular Views of Colleges, the Chronicle of Events, &c., are not particularly specified in this Index.

The several Volumes, with the exception of the first, are furnished each with its own Index of the matters treated of.

* * A full Index of the *Obituary Notices* follows this General Index of other matters.

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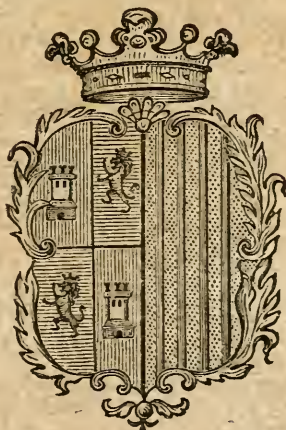
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